

BIOCURE TECHNOLOGY INC
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2021 AND 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Biocure Technology Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		\$ 13,012	\$ 46,679
Receivables	4	128,983	70,893
Prepaid expenses	5	1,201,471	13,709
Inventory	6	4,240	4,493
		1,347,706	135,774
Non-current			
Equipment	7	54,619	68,784
ROU Asset	9	13,193	17,304
Intangible asset		1,335	1,460
Deposits	5	45,897	48,161
Investments in KWULP and KWUC	3	1,968,202	1,968,334
Land deposit	8	2,201,985	2,310,603
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 5,632,937	\$ 4,550,420
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	\$ 3,900,075	\$ 2,576,171
Loans payable	12	1,156,054	1,053,077
Lease liability	13	14,304	14,389
Severance liabilities	14	283,521	297,506
		5,353,954	3,941,143
Non-current			
Loan payable	15	1,515,152	1,586,922
Lease liability	13	-	3,993
Convertible Debenture	16	1,274,848	1,332,729
		8,143,954	6,864,787
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	17	17,452,020	17,452,020
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(475,085)	(654,328)
Reserve for stock options and warrants	17,18	7,283,823	6,269,735
Deficit		(26,457,605)	(25,071,293)
		(2,196,847)	(2,003,866)
Total parent shareholders' equity		(2,196,847)	(2,003,866)
Non-controlling interests	19	(314,170)	(310,501)
Total shareholders' equity		(2,511,017)	(2,314,367)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 5,632,937	\$ 4,550,420

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Commitments (Notes 8 and 14)

Approved on behalf of the Board on May 26, 2021:

"Sang Mok Lee"

Director

"Collin Kim"

Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	2021	2020
EXPENSES			
Accretion		\$ 1,153	\$ -
Amortization		14,544	11,036
Consulting		69,500	97,000
Director and management fees	11	26,161	16,648
Filing fees		6,131	6,057
General and administrative		23,553	25,731
Interest	12,13,15,16	35,975	31,489
Loss on inventory disposal		-	-
Motor vehicle expenses		964	758
Payroll	10	85,924	102,209
Professional fees		10,237	42,901
Rent		14,533	21,770
Research and development		71,286	134,484
Share-based compensation	11,18	1,014,088	97,471
Supplies		3,885	3,203
Travel and entertainment		21,061	47,231
Utilities		1,780	1,340
		<u>(1,400,775)</u>	<u>(639,328)</u>
OTHER ITEMS			
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		-	(141)
Gain (loss) on valuation of marketable securities		-	(92)
		-	<u>(233)</u>
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		\$ (1,400,775)	\$ (639,561)
Loss attributable to the shareholders of the Company		(1,386,312)	(618,592)
Loss attributable to non-controlling interest		(14,463)	(20,969)
		<u>(1,400,775)</u>	<u>(639,561)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (items that may be reclassified to profit or loss)			
Foreign currency translation		190,037	(61,893)
Attributable to the shareholders of the Company		179,243	(58,377)
Attributable to non-controlling interest	18	10,794	(3,516)
		<u>190,037</u>	<u>(61,893)</u>
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		\$ (1,210,738)	\$ (701,454)
Attributable to the shareholders of the Company		(1,207,069)	(676,969)
Attributable to non-controlling interest	18	(3,669)	(24,485)
		<u>(1,210,738)</u>	<u>(701,454)</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE (attributable to the owners of the parent)			
		\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING			
– BASIC AND DILUTED			
		<u>99,914,633</u>	<u>96,937,001</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Reserve For Stock Options and Warrants	Accumulated Other Comprehen- sive Loss	Deficit	Non- controlling interest	Total
December 31, 2019	96,937,001	\$ 16,984,641	\$ 6,159,079	\$ (526,630)	\$ (22,907,714)	\$ (126,612)	\$ (417,236)
Issuance of shares in subsidiary (Note 17)	-	-	-	-	775,661	(37,062)	738,599
Share-based compensation (Note 18)	-	-	97,471	-	-	-	97,471
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(618,592)	(20,969)	(639,561)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(58,377)	-	(3,516)	(61,893)
March 31, 2020	96,937,001	\$ 16,984,641	\$ 6,256,550	\$ (585,007)	\$ (22,750,645)	\$ (188,159)	\$ (282,620)

December 31, 2020	99,914,633	\$ 17,452,020	\$ 6,269,735	\$ (654,328)	\$ (25,071,293)	\$ (310,501)	\$ (2,314,367)
Share-based compensation (Note 18)	-	-	1,014,088	-	-	-	1,014,088
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(1,386,312)	(14,463)	(1,400,775)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	179,243	-	10,794	190,037
March 31, 2021	99,914,633	\$ 17,452,020	7,283,823	\$ (475,085)	\$ (26,457,605)	\$ (314,170)	\$ (2,511,017)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	\$ (1,400,775)	\$ (639,561)
Non-cash items:		
Accretion expense	1,153	-
Amortization	14,544	11,036
Interest	21,222	12,005
Share-based compensation	1,014,088	97,471
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(62,302)	52,466
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(1,209,328)	(1,492)
Inventory	42	(259)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,454,105	53,303
Net cash used in operating activities	(167,251)	(415,031)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(2,376)
Net cash generated (used) in investing activities	-	(2,376)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from subsidiary shares issued	-	738,599
Proceeds from borrowings	137,943	-
Repayment of borrowings	-	(121,091)
Lease payments	(3,984)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	133,959	617,508
EFFECT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION ON CASH	(375)	(13,421)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(33,667)	186,680
CASH, BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	46,679	132,439
CASH, END OF THE PERIOD	\$ 13,012	\$ 319,119

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Biocure Technology Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia) on August 24, 2007. The Company is engaged in a mineral exploration property project through a limited partnership. The Company is also engaged in developing and commercializing several biopharmaceutical technologies relating to uses of recombinant and ranibizumab. The Company’s head office is located at Suite 300, 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada and is trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol CURE. On June 18, 2019, the Company began trading on OTCQB under the symbol BICTF.

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$4,006,248 (December 31, 2020 - \$3,805,369). The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to raise additional capital during the next twelve months and beyond to support current operations and planned development. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has not earned significant revenue and has an accumulated deficit of \$26,457,605 (December 31, 2020 - \$25,071,293). The Company has material financial uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Consolidated Financial Statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Since March 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as “COVID-19”, has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the Company’s financial results.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Basis of preparation***Statement of compliance*

The consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, ‘Interim Financial Reporting’ using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of measurement

The Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are presented in Canadian dollars.

The individual financial statements of each entity of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the subsidiary is South Korea Won.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Basis of consolidation**

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary listed in the following table:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Ownership	Principle Activities
Biocurepharm Corporation (“BP Korea”)	Korea	94.32%	Biopharmaceutical

All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expense are eliminated upon consolidation.

Subsidiaries are those entities which the Company controls by having the power to govern the financial and operating policies. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company’s management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability of investments in KWULP and KWUC, useful lives of equipment, recoverability of receivables, fair value measurement and the timing of future cash flows of financial instruments, and the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company’s accounting policies in these Consolidated Financial Statements were:

- Evaluating whether or not costs incurred by the Company in developing its pharmaceutical products meet the criteria for capitalization to intangible assets. Management determined that as at March 31, 2021, it was not yet able to demonstrate with sufficient certainty that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. Accordingly, all research and development costs incurred to date have been expensed.

Other significant judgments in applying the Company’s accounting policies relate to the assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern (Note 1), the classification of its financial instruments and the classification of leases as either operating or finance type leases.

Intangible assets*Research and development*

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, \$69,528 (KRW 61,251,613) (2020 \$121,278 (KRW 107,721,426)) relating to direct labor costs were included in Research and development in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Intangible assets (continued)**

Capitalized development expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. As of March 31, 2021, the Company has not capitalized any development expenditures.

Patent costs

Patents for technologies that are no longer in the research phase are recorded at cost. Patent costs include legal fees to obtain patent and patent application fees. When the technology is still in the research phase, those costs are expensed as incurred.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The amortization rates applicable to each category of equipment are as follows:

Class of equipment	Rate
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Testing equipment	5 years

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Severance liability

Severance liability expense is recognized as the employee provides service to the Company and is recorded with either the severance liability or the Company's cash contributions to the pension fund.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Inventory**

Inventories consisting of finished goods and raw materials are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on a weighted average cost formula, and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Government grant

Loans received from government grants are recognized initially at fair value, with the difference between the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and the amount received recorded as a government grant gain in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial instruments*Classification*

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

*Measurement*Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company’s own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the consolidated statements of net income (loss), as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Financial instruments (continued)***Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost (continued)*Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of net income (loss). However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statements of net (loss) income.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity. In this case the income tax is also recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the temporary differences to be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted and are expected to apply by the end of the reporting period.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Loss per share**

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all “in the money” stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the year and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive. As at March 31, 2021, the Company had no potentially dilutive shares outstanding.

Share-based payments

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as stock-based compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and nonmarket vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based payment reserve, unless exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based payment reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of common shares issued in private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded to reserves.

Foreign currency translation*Translation of foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates. Exchange differences arising from the transactions are recorded in profit or loss for the period, except for exchange differences relating to borrowings hedging net investments denominated in the consolidated subsidiaries' currency. These differences are recognized in other comprehensive income as currency translation differences until the disposal of the net investment. Exchange differences arising from operating transactions are recorded in operating profit for the period; exchange differences related to financing transactions are recognized as finance costs or income, or in other comprehensive income.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Foreign currency translation (continued)***Translation of foreign operations*

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition, are translated in Canadian dollars at period-end exchange rates. Income and expenses, and cash flows of a foreign operation are translated in Canadian dollars using average exchange rates. Differences resulting from translating foreign operations are reported as translation differences in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the translation differences previously recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle or remove the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term lease of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, such as IT equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with the leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Biocure Technology Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. INVESTMENTS IN KWULP AND KWUC

The Company has a 10% interest in Korea Waterbury Uranium Limited Partnership (“KWULP”), a limited partnership registered under the Limited Partnerships Act (British Columbia), and a 10% interest in the Korea Waterbury Uranium Corporation (“KWUC”), KWULP’s general partner.

In January 2008, KWULP entered into an earn-in agreement with Fission Energy Corp. (“Fission”) whereby Fission granted an option to KWULP to acquire up to a 50% interest in certain mineral claims in Saskatchewan, known as the Waterbury Lake Property, by incurring aggregate exploration costs of \$14,000,000 by January 30, 2011 (incurred) and subscribing for 1,000,000 common shares of Fission at a price of \$1.00 per share (subscribed to on March 14, 2008).

In August 2010, KWULP and Fission Energy Corp. entered into a definitive Limited Partnership Agreement (“WLULP”) to further the joint exploration and development of the Waterbury Lake Uranium Property located in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin (the “Waterbury Project”). Each party is responsible for expenditures in accordance with its interest in the partnership and any profits will be distributed to the parties on the same basis.

On April 11, 2011, Fission, a limited partner of KWULP, exercised the Back-In Option available under the WLULP Limited Partnership Agreement. KWULP received \$6,000,000 for the Back-in Option from Fission, accordingly of which the Company received \$600,000. As a result of the exercise of this option, Fission’s interest in WLULP was increased by 10% and KWULP’s interest was reduced by 10%. KWULP then held a 40% interest and Fission then held 60% in WLULP.

On January 16, 2013, a Binding Letter of Intent was announced whereby Denison Mines Corp. (“Denison”), by way of an arrangement, would acquire certain assets of Fission, including Fission’s 60% interest in the WLULP. The arrangement received final approval of the British Columbia Supreme Court and TSX Venture Exchange on April 25, 2013.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2020, KWULP decided not to participate in funding for the Waterbury Project and as Denison incurs expenditures its interest will increase and KWULP’s will decrease. As at March 31, 2021, KWULP’s interest has declined to 33.09%.

The Company’s investment in KWULP is classified as a fair value through other comprehensive loss (“FVTOCI”) financial asset. Because the investment is an unquoted investment in a private entity and the primary asset is an exploration stage resource property, the fair value is highly subjective. Management has reviewed for indicators of impairment and concluded that no such indicators exist as at March 31, 2021.

4. RECEIVABLES

The Company’s receivables are wholly comprised of refundable value-added tax. As of March 31, 2021, the Company had \$128,983 (December 31, 2020 - \$70,893) in receivables.

5. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEPOSITS

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current:		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 1,201,471	\$ 13,709
Non-current:		
Deposits	45,897	48,161
Total	\$ 1,247,368	\$ 61,870

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6. INVENTORY

The Company's inventory is comprised of finished products (biosimilar) and raw materials (microneedle). As of March 31, 2021, the Company had \$4,240 (December 31, 2020 - \$4,493) in inventory.

7. EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Testing Equipment	Total
Cost:					
At December 31, 2019	\$ 50,133	\$ 7,581	\$ 9,957	\$ 587,012	\$ 654,683
Additions	2,399	-	-	462	2,861
Effect of foreign exchange	2,005	303	398	23,480	26,186
At December 31, 2020	\$ 54,537	\$ 7,884	\$ 10,355	\$ 610,954	\$ 683,730
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign exchange	(2,564)	(371)	(487)	(28,720)	(32,142)
At March 31, 2021	\$ 51,973	\$ 7,513	\$ 9,868	\$ 582,234	\$ 651,588
Amortization:					
At December 31, 2019	\$ 36,025	\$ 7,581	\$ 9,957	\$ 493,696	\$ 547,259
Charge for the year	5,292	-	-	39,288	44,580
Effect of foreign exchange	1,525	303	398	20,881	23,107
At December 31, 2020	\$ 42,842	\$ 7,884	\$ 10,355	\$ 553,865	\$ 614,946
Charge for the period	1,321	-	-	9,808	11,129
Effect of foreign exchange	(2,038)	(371)	(487)	(26,210)	(29,106)
At March 31, 2021	\$ 42,125	\$ 7,513	\$ 9,868	\$ 537,463	\$ 596,969
Net book value:					
At December 31, 2020	\$ 11,695	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,089	\$ 68,784
At March 31, 2021	\$ 9,848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,771	\$ 54,619

8. LAND DEPOSIT

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement with Korea Land & Housing Corp. ("KLHC") to acquire land for the purpose of constructing a research and development facility. The title of the land transfers to the Company upon completion of the scheduled payments.

The payment schedule is as follows:

Date	KRW	\$
December 12, 2017 (paid)	281,395,000	344,427
June 12, 2018 (paid)	422,555,000	517,207
December 12, 2018 (paid)	422,000,000	516,528
June 12, 2019 (paid)	422,000,000	516,528
December 12, 2019 (paid)	422,000,000	516,528
June 12, 2020	427,908,000	477,117
December 12, 2020	433,498,770	483,351
	2,831,356,770	3,371,686

The title of the land transfers to the Company upon completion of the scheduled payments. The Company is currently in arrears for the remaining payments that are required to complete the purchase. As of March 31, 2021 KRW 843,975,890 in principal payments and KRW 17,430,880 of interest payments are outstanding.

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8. LAND DEPOSIT (continued)

If the Company defaults and does not proceed with the purchase, the initial payment of \$344,427 (KRW 281,395,000) shall be forfeited. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has made total payment of KRW 1,969,950,000 (\$2,411,218), including \$209,233 in foreign currency adjustment.

9. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into a vehicle lease agreement. The lease liability was measured at the present value of the estimated remaining lease payments and discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2020, which is 17%.

The changes of the Company's right-of-use assets for the three months ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

	March 31, 2021
Balance, beginning	\$ 17,304
Additions	-
Depreciation for the period	(4,111)
Balance, ending	\$ 13,193

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable	\$ 3,713,291	\$ 2,372,003
Accrued liabilities	161,413	179,785
Payroll liabilities	25,371	24,383
	\$ 3,900,075	\$ 2,576,171

11. RELATED PARTIES**Key management compensation**

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of members of the Company's Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). The remuneration of directors and key management personnel for the three months ended March 31 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Director and management fees	\$ 39,503	\$ 69,395
Share-based compensation	429,556	57,483
Total	\$ 469,059	\$ 126,878

Loan payable to related parties

As of March 31, 2021, the Company has a loan of \$47,000 (December 31, 2020 - \$47,000) payable to a significant shareholder which is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand. As of March 31, 2021, the Company has a loan of \$438,983 (KRW 393,706,535) (December 31, 2020 - \$348,957 (KRW 298,252,645)) payable to the CEO of the Company which bears interest at 4.6% per annum, is unsecured, and due on demand (Note 12).

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11. RELATED PARTIES (continued)**Share transactions**

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 136,364 shares to settle debt in the amount of \$30,000 with two directors of the Company.

Directors and key management personnel also participated in the Company's private placement during the prior year. They invested a total of \$20,000 and received a combined 142,860 Units at \$0.14 per Unit. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase additional common share of the Company at \$0.21 per common share until October 14, 2022.

12. LOANS PAYABLE

The following table summarizes the principal and interest amount in loans payable:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Loans payable, unsecured:		
Non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand (Note 11)	\$ 47,000	\$ 47,000
Non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand	33,194	-
Interest at 2.0% per annum until March 18, 2020 and 10% per annum thereafter, unsecured and due on demand	135,183	140,724
Interest at 4.6% per annum, unsecured and due on demand (Note 11)	438,983	348,957
Interest at 5% per annum, unsecured and due on demand	256,695	266,087
Interest at 10% per annum, unsecured and due on demand	244,999	250,309
Total	\$ 1,156,054	\$ 1,053,077

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company recorded interest expense of \$14,732 (2020 - \$11,802).

13. LEASE LIABILITY

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into a two year vehicle lease agreement, and recognized a right-of-use asset (Note 9) with a corresponding lease liability.

The changes in the Company's lease liability for the three months ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

	March 31, 2021
Balance, beginning	\$ 18,382
Additions	-
Lease payments	(3,984)
Finance charge	(94)
Balance, March 31, 2021	\$ 14,304
Less: current portion	(14,304)
Balance, ending	\$ -

The lease payments associated with leases containing a ROU asset were \$1,328 (KRW 1,170,000) per month starting in April 2020. The Company recorded depreciation of \$4,111 and finance charges of \$94 for the three months ended March 31, 2021 (2020 - \$Nil).

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14. SEVERANCE LIABILITIES

Under Korean law, the Company is required to either pay employees a severance amount at termination or contribute to a pension scheme. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company applied to begin making contributions to a pension scheme. The severance liability is the amount that remains payable by the Company to its employees at the time of termination and is based on a specified percentage of wages paid to date for past services.

As of March 31, 2021, the Company has a carrying balance of severance liabilities of \$283,521 (31 December 2020 - \$297,506). The difference is due to foreign exchange variations. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company recognized \$Nil (2020 - \$Nil) in severance expenses.

15. LONG-TERM LOAN PAYABLE

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Balance, beginning	\$ 1,586,922	\$ 1,498,500
Additions	-	29,222
Accretion	1,153	-
Effect of foreign exchange	(73,539)	59,200
Balance, ending	\$ 1,515,152	\$ 1,586,922

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into a Canada Emergency Business Account “CEBA” loan with the Government of Canada. The loan is an interest free loan of \$60,000 from the Government of Canada. If the Government of Canada is repaid by December 31, 2022, 33% being \$20,000 will be forgiven. If the Company is not able to repay, the loan will convert into a regular loan with a three-year term at 5% per annum. The loan was recorded at a fair value of \$29,222 using an effective rate of 17%, considering the grant, the interest-free loan and the forgivable portion. The residual value of \$31,662 is recorded as income from government assistance in other income. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company recorded accretion expense of \$1,153 (2020 - \$Nil).

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company assumed a loan payable to the Industrial Bank of Korea (“IBK”) to fund the land purchase agreement with KLHC (Note 8).

The loan terms are as follows:

- Interest rate of 3.3% per year;
- Loan amount shall consist of 5 instalments of \$403,920 (KRW 330,000,000) and the sixth instalment of \$410,040 (KRW 335,000,000) starting on June 12, 2019 where the balance shall be covered by the Company;
- The Company shall pay interest only for the first 3 years and principal plus interest for the following 5 years; and
- If the Company defaults and does not proceed with the land purchase, IBK shall be paid by KLHC.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company recorded and paid interest expense of \$12,474 (2020 - \$12,372).

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16. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company issued \$1,222,760 (KRW 1,100,000,000) in convertible debentures. The convertible debenture bears a three per cent interest rate, has a term of ten years, and is convertible into common shares of the Company's subsidiary BP Korea at \$12.25 (KRW 11,000) per share three years after the issuance of the convertible debenture. If any common shares of the company are issued or sold for a price less than \$12.25 (KRW 11,000) per common share the conversion price will be adjusted downward to the price of such issuance. The adjustment to the conversion price is considered a derivative as it changes in relation to the share price of the Company and does not meet the fixed for fixed criteria. The Company has elected to measure the instrument at FVTPL. On inception, the fair value of the instrument was determined to be the transaction amount.

Management assessed the fair value of the debt at March 31, 2021, and did not make any adjustments to the fair value, based on the market conditions, interest rates and operations of BP Korea.

The proceeds from the issuance were allocated as follows:

	Debenture
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 1,281,470
Interest	37,514
Effect of FX	13,745
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,332,729
Interest	9,365
Effect of FX	(48,516)
Balance at March 31, 2021	\$ 1,274,848

17. SHARE CAPITAL**Common Shares***Authorized:*

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued:

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, no new shares have been issued.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 1,786,725 Units at a price of \$0.14 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$250,142 in a non-brokered private placement. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company, where each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at \$0.21 per common share until October 14, 2022. The Company also paid \$3,360 and issued 24,000 share purchase warrants as finder's fees. Each share purchase warrant of the finder's fee entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at \$0.21 per common share until October 14, 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares to settle debt in the amount of \$300,000 owed pursuant to a consulting agreement. The fair value of the shares was \$0.18 on the date of issuance, and therefore, the Company recognized a gain on debt settlement of \$120,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company issued 190,907 shares at a fair value of \$0.22 per share to settle accounts payable of \$42,000.

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17. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**Warrants**

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company granted 1,786,725 share purchase warrants as part of a private placement and recorded \$nil value based on the residual method. The Company also issued 24,000 share purchase warrants as part of the finders' fees relating to the same private placement with a value of \$1,403 using the Black-Scholes model.

During the period ended March 31, 2021, the Company did not issue any new share purchase warrants.

The following table summarizes the information about share purchase warrants as at March 31, 2021:

Expiry date	Warrants outstanding	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining contractual life, in years
October 14, 2021	24,000	\$ 0.21	0.79
October 14, 2022	1,786,725	0.21	1.79
	1,810,725	\$ 0.21	1.78

18. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION**Stock options**

The Company has established a stock option plan under which common share purchase options may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The maximum number of shares available for options issuable under the stock option plan is 10% of the Company's common shares outstanding. Options granted have an exercise price of the Company's prior day closing price quoted on the Exchange for the common shares of the Company.

A summary of stock options activities are as follows:

	March 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning	5,700,000	\$ 0.38	6,300,000	\$ 0.41
Granted	6,020,000	0.30	-	-
Cancelled	(5,400,000)	0.38	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	(600,000)	0.69
Balance, ending	6,320,000	\$ 0.30	5,700,000	\$ 0.38

In February 2021, the Company granted to the directors, employees, officers, and consultants 6,020,000 options with an exercise price of \$0.30 per share for a period of three years. The options are subject to a four-month hold period in accordance with the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Also in February 2021, the Company cancelled 5,400,000 options with an exercise price of \$0.38 and an expiry date of April 11, 2022.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$1,014,088 for the three months ended March 31, 2021 (2020 - \$97,471).

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18. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2021:

Expiry date	Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining contractual life, in years
April 11, 2022	300,000	300,000	0.38	1.03
February 16, 2024	6,020,000	6,020,000	0.30	2.88
	6,320,000	6,320,000	\$ 0.30	2.79

19. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

At March 31, 2021, the Company owned 94.32% interest in its Korean subsidiary BiocurePharm. The remaining 5.68% of BP Korea shares were issued in non-brokered private placements throughout 2019 and 2020 to third-party investors. Prior to these private placements, the Company owned a 100% interest in BP Korea.

Set out below is summarized financial information for the subsidiary before any inter-company eliminations:

Summarized balance sheet	BiocurePharm Incorp.	
	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets	\$ 1,324,733	\$ 72,095
Current liabilities	5,307,268	3,984,659
Current net assets	(3,982,535)	(3,912,564)
Non-current assets	2,319,704	2,449,119
Non-current liabilities	3,437,467	3,572,264
Non-current net assets	(1,117,763)	(1,123,145)
Net assets	\$ (5,100,298)	\$ (5,035,709)
Accumulated NCI	\$ (314,170)	\$ (310,501)

Summarized statement of comprehensive income	BiocurePharm Incorp.	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Operating expenses	\$ (254,626)	\$ (390,281)
Other income (expenses)	-	(233)
Net loss for the period	(254,626)	(390,514)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	190,038	(61,893)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (64,588)	\$ (452,407)
Comprehensive Loss allocated to NCI	\$ (3,669)	\$ (24,485)

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20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS*Classification of financial instruments*

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)		
Investments	\$ 1,968,202	\$ 1,968,334
	\$ 1,968,202	\$ 1,968,334

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fair value through profit or loss:		
Convertible debenture	1,274,848	1,332,729
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,900,075	\$ 2,576,171
Loans payable	2,671,206	2,639,999
Lease liability	14,304	18,382
	\$ 7,860,433	\$ 6,567,281

Fair value

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, neither directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, loan receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable, severance liability at amortized cost and convertible debentures at FVTPL. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash and convertible debentures, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value consisted of convertible debentures, which are measured using level 2 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

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20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS (continued)a) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Korean financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

If the Company defaults or does not proceed with the land purchase (Note 8), \$1,882,739 (KRW 1,688,555,000) would be refundable to the Company. As the land purchase agreement is with a corporation owned by the Korean government, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk in the case that these amounts become payable to the Company.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

d) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the South Korean Won and major transactions are in South Korean Wons. As of March 31, 2021, the Company had \$411,120 (December 31, 2020 - \$396,839) in financial liabilities denominated in Canadian Dollars. The remaining values in financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in South Korean Wons. Management believes that the foreign exchange risk related to currency conversion is minimal and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital managed by the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as described in the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objectives of capital management are to create long-term value and economic returns for its shareholders. It does this by seeking to maximize its resources to fund the growth and development of its business, and to support the working capital required to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its assets by seeking to limit shareholder dilution and optimize its cost of capital while maintaining an acceptable level of risk. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company considers all sources of financing reasonably available to it, including but not limited to the issuance of new capital, the issuance of new debt and the sale of assets in whole or in part.

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23. OTHER LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES

On March 6, 2019 BiocurePharma Inc (BPK) received a notice that a lawsuit was filed with the court of Suwon District. Sehyun Pharma Co. (“SP”) filed a compensation claim. On Jan. 23, 2017 SP and BPK signed an agreement for a take-over SP however later in the process terminated for business reasons. The plaintiffs are seeking damages of KRW 500,000,000 (\$585,000) for the termination of the contract. The Company is of the view that the allegations contained in the claim are without merit and intends to vigorously defend its position.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the lawsuit filed with the court of Suwon District. Sehyun Pharma Co. (“SP”) against the company was dismissed.