**Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



## DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of the Yumy Candy Company Inc.

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Yumy Candy Company Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at January 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended January 31, 2022 and the period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at January 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended January 31, 2022 and for the period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

We draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

#### We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design
  and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to
  provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than
  for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the
  override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are
  appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the
  Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and
  whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair
  presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Barry Hartley.

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, BC

DMCL

June 14, 2022



## The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (formerly Yumy Bear Goods Inc.) Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| As at January 31,   | 2022            | 2021            |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Assets  |                 |                 |
| Current assets  |                 |                 |
| Cash  | \$<br>639,001   | \$<br>2,491,298 |
| Amounts receivable (Note 6)                               | 85,403          | 11,825          |
| Inventory (Note 7)  | 320,344         |                 |
| Prepaid expenses (Note 8)                                 | 106,984         |                 |
|   | 1,151,732       | 2,503,123       |
| Total assets  | \$<br>1,151,732 | \$<br>2,503,123 |
| Liabilities   |                 |                 |
| Current liabilities                                       |                 |                 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 9 and 12) | \$<br>1,184,532 | \$<br>35,502    |
| Subscriptions received (Note 11)                          | _               | 1,900,000       |
|   | 1,184,532       | 1,935,502       |
| Total liabilities   | <br>1,184,532   | 1,935,502       |
| Shareholders' equity (deficit)                            |                 |                 |
| Share capital (Note 11)                                   | 8,740,089       | 507,870         |
| Reserve (Note 11)   | 2,812,716       | 392,132         |
| Deficit   | (11,585,605)    | (332,381)       |
| Total shareholders' equity (deficit)                      | (32,800)        | 567,621         |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)      | \$<br>1,151,732 | \$<br>2,503,123 |

## Going concern (Note 2)

Approved by:

<u>"Cassidy McCord" (signed)</u> Cassidy McCord, Director <u>"Erica Williams" (signed)</u> Erica Williams, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (formerly Yumy Bear Goods Inc.) Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

|  |    | For the year ended<br>January | inc | For the<br>period from<br>September 9,<br>2020 (date of<br>corporation) to<br>January |
|--|----|-------------------------------|-----|---|
|  |    | 31, 2022                      |     | 31, 2021  |
| Revenue  | \$ | 363,646                       | \$  | 100   |
| Cost of sales (Note 7)                               | *  | (428,736)                     | *   | -   |
| Gross loss   |    | (65,090)                      |     | 0.5   |
| Operating expenses                                   |    |                               |     |   |
| Accounting   |    | 40,775                        |     | 2   |
| Bank service charges                                 |    | 8,390                         |     | 85  |
| Consulting fees (Note 12)                            |    | 269,423                       |     | 100,000   |
| Depreciation (Note 10)                               |    | 5,632                         |     |   |
| General and administration                           |    | 133,816                       |     | 681   |
| Interest and accretion expenses (Note 10)            |    | 1,184                         |     | :=:   |
| Legal fees   |    | 87,253                        |     | 5,000   |
| Management fees (Note 12)                            |    | 57,400                        |     | -   |
| Research and development (Note 12)                   |    | 412,520                       |     | 226,582   |
| Sales and marketing                                  |    | 2,069,496                     |     | -   |
| Transfer agent and filing fees                       |    | 59,167                        |     |   |
|  |    | (3,145,056)                   |     | (332,348)   |
| Operating loss                                       |    | (3,210,146)                   |     | (332,348)   |
| Other items  |    |                               |     |   |
| Foreign exchange loss                                |    | (19,039)                      |     | (33)  |
| Listing expense (Note 14)                            |    | (8,024,555)                   |     |   |
| Loss on lease modification (Note 10)                 |    | (400)                         |     | ā   |
| Gain on lease termination (Note 10)                  |    | 916                           |     |   |
|  |    | (8,043,078)                   |     | (33)  |
| Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period       | \$ | (11,253,224)                  | \$  | (332,381)   |
| Loss per share - basic and diluted                   | \$ | (0.45)                        | \$  | (0.02)  |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding |    | 25,227,110                    |     | 15,437,500  |

The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (formerly Yumy Bear Goods Inc.)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (deficit)
For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

|  | Share Ca       | api | tal          |              |               |              |
|--|----------------|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|  | Number         |     | Amount       | Reserve      | Deficit       | Tota         |
| Balance, September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation)   | n#             | \$  | - \$         | <del>-</del> | \$ =          | \$           |
| Share issued for cash on incorporation (Note 11)   | 2,000,000      |     | 2            |              | =             | 2            |
| Shares issued for cash (Note 11)   | 20,000,000     |     | 607,868      | 392,132      | ( <b></b> )   | 1,000,000    |
| Share issuance costs (Note 11)   |                |     | (100,000)    |              | ; <b>.</b> €; | (100,000)    |
| Net loss for the period  | 2 <del>4</del> |     |              | 18           | (332,381)     | (332,381)    |
| Balance, January 31, 2021  | 22,000,000     | \$  | 507,870 \$   | 392,132      | \$ (332,381)  | \$ 567,621   |
| Cancellation of YBGI shares (Notes 11 and 14) Yumy Bear common shares (post share consolidation) (Notes 11 | (22,000,000)   |     | æ            | ı            | <b>a</b>      |              |
| and 14)  | 3,434,804      |     | ·=           | 5            | <b>:</b> €3   |              |
| Shares issued for reverse takeover transaction (Notes 11 and 14)   | 22,000,000     |     | 5,152,219    | 2,420,584    |               | 7,572,803    |
| Shares issued from private placement (Notes 11 and 14)   | 2,053,328      |     | 3,080,000    | <u> </u>     | V <u>≥</u> 0  | 3,080,000    |
| Net loss for the year  | _ DE(          |     |              |              | (11,253,224)  | (11,253,224) |
| Balance, January 31, 2022  | 27,488,132     | \$  | 8,740,089 \$ | 2,812,716    | (11,585,605)  | (32,800      |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (formerly Yumy Bear Goods Inc.) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

|   |    | For the year ended<br>January 31, 2022 | For the<br>period from<br>September 9, 2020<br>(date of<br>incorporation)<br>to January<br>31, 2021 |
|---|----|--|---|
| Cash provided by (used in):                     |    |  |   |
| Operating activities                            |    |  |   |
| Net loss for the period                         | \$ | (11,253,224)                           | \$ (332,381)  |
| Items not involving cash:                       | •  | ( , = • • , = = . ,                    | * (**=,***)   |
| Accretion on lease                              |    | 1,184                                  | :   |
| Depreciation                                    |    | 5,632                                  |   |
| Inventory write-off                             |    | 12,370                                 |   |
| Listing expense                                 |    | 8,024,555                              |   |
| Loss on lease modification                      |    | 400                                    | -   |
| Reversal of interest on loans                   |    | (210)                                  | 12  |
| Unrealized foreign exchange gain                |    | 190                                    | -   |
| Gain on lease termination                       |    | (916)                                  |   |
| Change in working capital items:                |    | (510)                                  |   |
| Amounts receivable                              |    | (73,578)                               | (11,825)  |
| Inventory                                       |    | (332,714)                              | (11,020)  |
| •   |    | (106,984)                              | -   |
| Prepaid expenses                                |    | 187,142                                | 35,502  |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities        |    |  |   |
| Net cash used in operating activities           |    | (3,536,153)                            | (308,704)   |
| Investing activities                            |    |  |   |
| Cash acquired from reverse takeover transaction |    | 937,327                                |   |
| Net cash provided by investing activities       |    | 937,327                                | <b>3</b>  |
| Financing activities                            |    |  |   |
| Shares issued on incorporation                  |    | <u> </u>                               | 2   |
| Proceeds from issuance of shares                |    | 1,180,000                              | 900,000   |
| Lease payments                                  |    | (6,300)                                | ,<br>\$1  |
| Loan repayments                                 |    | (427,171)                              | #0  |
| Subscription received                           |    | ( ·=· , · · · · )                      | 1,900,000   |
| Net cash provided by financing activities       |    | 746,529                                | 2,800,002   |
| Change in cash                                  |    | (1,852,297)                            | 2,491,298   |
| Cash, beginning                                 |    | 2,491,298                              | 2,701,200   |
| oasii, beginning                                |    | 2,701,200                              | <del>-</del>  |
| Cash, ending                                    | \$ | 639,001                                | \$ 2,491,298  |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

#### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (formerly Yumy Bear Goods Inc.) (the "Company" or "Yumy") was incorporated on September 22, 1997 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Its head office is located at 2500, 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B3. The Company was formerly an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition of minerals properties. The Company's common shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE").

On June 30, 2021, the Company completed an acquisition transaction whereby the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Yumy Bear Goods Inc. ("YBGI") and consequently operates the business of YBGI. Upon completion of the acquisition, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of one post-consolidation share for three preconsolidation shares and changed its name from "Fire River Gold Corp." to "Yumy Bear Goods Inc." and its trading symbol to "YUMY". The transaction was accounted for as a reverse takeover transaction, and the Company now carries on the business of YBGI (Note 14).

On December 30, 2021, the Company changed its name and symbol to "The Yumy Candy Company Inc." and "TYUM", respectively.

#### 2. GOING CONCERN

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The use of these principles under IFRS assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

At January 31, 2022, the Company had cash of \$639,001 (2021 - \$2,491,298) and a working capital deficiency of \$32,800 (2021 – working capital of \$567,621). During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company generated revenue of \$363,646 and has incurred net losses since inception and as at January 31, 2022 has a deficit of \$11,585,605.

The above factors indicate material uncertainties, which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, Management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. This assessment is based upon planned actions that may or may not occur for a number of reasons including the Company's own resources and external market conditions.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on generating profitable operations, raising additional financing, and developing its products and services. The Company is not yet generating positive cash flows from operations. No assurance can be given that any such additional financing will be available, or that it can be obtained on terms favorable to the Company. Failure to obtain additional financing or generate profitable operations, results in material uncertainties that cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (formerly Yumy Bear Goods Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year and of January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (data of inco

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

#### 2. GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)

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 included the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruptions to business globally 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. The impact of these factors on the Company is not yet determinable; however, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows in future periods may be materially affected.

#### 3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

#### (a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors on June 14, 2022.

#### (b) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis except for cash flow information and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise indicated.

The significant accounting policies set out in Note 4 have been applied consistently to the periods presented.

#### (c) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control exists when the Company has power over an investee, exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Company's returns.

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its significant subsidiaries listed in the table below:

|                          | Country of    | % equity interest as |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Name                     | Incorporation | at January 31, 2022  |
| 1295304 B.C. Ltd.        | Canada.       | 100%                 |
| Yumy Bear Goods (US) Inc | USA           | 100%                 |

#### 3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Basis of consolidation (continued)

All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

The functional currency and reporting currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian Dollar.

(d) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments 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 period include the fair value measurements for financial instruments, the recoverable amounts of cash generating units and estimates used in purchase price allocations.

Other significant estimates made by management affecting the consolidated financial statements include:

#### Income taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the success of the business operations. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets or liabilities, and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Significant accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Significant estimates and assumptions (continued)

## Share-based compensation

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the fair value of the Company's common shares, expected life of the share option, forfeiture rate, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

#### Business combinations

Judgment is required to determine if the Company's acquisitions represent a business combination or an asset purchase. More specifically, management concluded that the Company's acquisitions did not represent a business, as the assets acquired were not an integrated set of activities with inputs, processes and outputs. Since it was concluded that the acquisitions represented the purchase of assets, no goodwill was recognized on the transaction. As the Company concluded that the acquisitions were asset acquisitions, an allocation of the purchase price to the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the date of purchase was required. The excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the net liabilities assumed was recognized as listing expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. The fair values of the net liabilities acquired was calculated using significant estimates and judgments. If estimates or judgments differed, this could result in a materially different allocation of net assets on the consolidated statement of financial position and the amount recognized as listing expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

## Significant judgments

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 consolidated financial statements include the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines each financial instrument's classification upon initial recognition. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the financial instrument's classification.

#### Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or 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

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (a) Financial instruments (continued)

## Classification (continued)

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.

The following table shows the classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9:

|                              | Classification |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Financial assets/liabilities | IFRS 9         |
| Cash                         | FVTPL          |
| Amounts receivable           | Amortized cost |
| Accounts payable             | Amortized cost |
| Subscription received        | Amortized cost |

#### Measurement

## Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity investments 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). The Company has no financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

#### 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. The Company's financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost include amounts receivable, accounts payable and subscription received, respectively.

#### Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transactions costs expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise. Cash is classified as FVTPL.

#### Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

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

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (a) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost (continued)

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's credit risk 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 loss and comprehensive 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.

#### Derecognition

#### 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 loss and comprehensive 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 loss and comprehensive loss.

#### (b) Cash

Cash is comprised of cash held at major financial institutions and short-term investments which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

### (c) Research and development

Expenditure on internally developed products is capitalized as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that:

- It is technically feasible to develop the product for it to be sold;
- Adequate resources are available to complete the development;
- There is an intention to complete and sell the product;
- The Company is able to sell the product;
- Sale of the product will generate future economic benefits; and
- Expenditure on the project can be measured reliably.

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (d) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

## (e) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as options granted to employees. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted earnings per share. All options and warrants are considered anti-dilutive when the Company is in a loss position.

#### (f) Inventory

The Company values inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the costs of purchases net of vendor allowances plus other costs, such as transportation, that are directly incurred to bring the inventory to their present location and condition. The Company uses the weighted average method to determine the cost of inventory. The Company estimates net realizable value as the amount that inventory is expected to be sold while taking into consideration the estimated selling costs. Inventory are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be unrecoverable due to obsolescence, damage, or declining market prices. When the circumstances that previously caused inventory to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is apparent evidence of an increase in selling price then the amount of the write-down previously recorded is reversed. Storage costs, indirect administrative overhead, and certain selling costs related to inventory is expensed in the period incurred. The Company's inventory is comprised of gummies and finished goods.

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## (g) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent that relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case, the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the reporting year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax is provided for based on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

## (h) Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the stock option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

#### (i) Revenue recognition

The Company has adopted all requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). IFRS 15 utilizes a methodical framework for entities to follow to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

The IFRS 15 model contains the following five-step contract-based analysis of transactions guiding revenue recognition:

- 1. Identify the contract with a customer;
- 2. Identify the performance obligation(s) in the contract;

The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (formerly Yumy Bear Goods Inc.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- (i) Revenue recognition (Continued)
  - 3. Determine the transaction price;
  - 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract; and
  - 5. Recognize revenue when or as the Company satisfies the performance obligation(s).

The Company derives its revenue from sale of products to customers. The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products when persuasive evidence of a contractual arrangement exists, the products have been delivered to the customer, no significant vendor obligations remain outstanding, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of returns and discounts

#### (j) Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes all expenditures to purchase the products, and cost to bring the products to their current location.

#### (k) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. The warrant reserve records the fair value of the warrants issued for services until such time that the warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

#### (I) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed for any indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. If an indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets.

Recoverable amount of an asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written-down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

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depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

## 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (m) Leases

IFRS 16 replaced IAS 17. The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease.

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16") on incorporation at September 9, 2020. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use, with the exception of leases of low-value assets or leases with a term of 12 months or less, which are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense. Each lease payment is allocated between the repayment of the lease liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis (Note 10).

#### (n) Future accounting pronouncements

There are no other IFRS or International Reporting Interpretations that are not yet effective that are expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## 5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and subscription received. The carrying values of the financial instruments approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities, information related to risk management positions and discussion of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

#### Fair value

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

- Level 1 guoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. from derived prices); and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based upon observable market data.

Cash is measured using level 1 inputs.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is in its cash accounts and amounts receivable. The Company manages credit risk, in respect of cash, by placing cash at major Canadian financial institutions.

The carrying value of amounts receivable as at January 31, 2022 was \$85,403 (2021 - \$11,825). Credit risk with respect amounts receivable is mitigated by the Company performing ongoing credit reviews on its customers before concluding sales transactions.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities as they become due. The Company maintained cash at January 31, 2022 in the amount of \$639,001 (2021 - \$2,491,298), in order to meet short-term business requirements. At January 31, 2022, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,184,532 (2021 - \$35,502). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on capital. As at January 31, 2022, the Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

## 6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

|                  | January 31,<br>2022 | January 31,<br>2021 |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trade receivable | \$<br>43,966        | \$<br>~             |
| GST recoverable  | 41,437              | 11,825              |
| Total            | \$<br>85,403        | \$<br>11,825        |

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

#### 7. INVENTORY

The Company's inventory is comprised of gummies and finished goods. The movement in inventory for the year end January 31, 2022 for the period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021 is as follows:

|                                 | For the year<br>ended January<br>31,<br>2022 | For the period<br>from<br>September 9,<br>2020 (date of<br>incorporation)<br>to January 31,<br>2021 |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Beginning Inventory             | \$<br>Š                                      | \$<br>3   |
| Purchases                       | 749,080                                      | -   |
| Cost of sales                   | (416,366)                                    | _   |
| Write-off of obsolete inventory | (12,370)                                     | -   |
| Ending Inventory                | \$<br>320,344                                | \$<br>-   |

## 8. PREPAID EXPENSES

|                       | January 31,<br>2022 | January 31,<br>2021 |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Deposits to suppliers | \$<br>58,626        | \$<br>74            |
| Filing fees           | 7,278               |                     |
| Insurance             | 1,292               | 72                  |
| Sales and marketing   | 10,038              | 72                  |
| Legal                 | 1,494               |                     |
| Shareholder relations | 8,604               | 726                 |
| Travel                | 19,652              | 723                 |
| Total                 | \$<br>106,984       | \$<br>(#)           |

## 9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

|                                | January 31, |           |    | January 31, |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----|-------------|
|                                |             | 2022      |    | 2021        |
| Trade payables (Note 12)       | \$          | 1,080,130 | \$ | 35,502      |
| Accrued liabilities            |             | 80,151    |    | A22         |
| Customer deposits              |             | 579       |    | ~           |
| Payroll liabilities            |             | 1,169     |    | 9 <u>2</u>  |
| Credit card and other payables |             | 22,503    |    | 22          |
|                                | \$          | 1,184,532 | \$ | 35,502      |

#### 10. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

On May 15, 2021, the Company entered into a warehouse lease agreement requiring a monthly lease payment of \$650 over a period of two years. The Company recognized a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was determined to be 12%. The Company recognized the value of right-of-use ("ROU") asset and lease liability on the consolidated statement of financial position.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 10. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

| Right-of-use asset:             |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Present value of lease payments | \$<br>13,808 |
| Lease modification              | 14,685       |
| Depreciation                    | (5,632)      |
| Lease termination               | (22,861)     |
| Balance, January 31, 2022       | \$<br>*      |
| Lease liability:                |              |
| Present value of lease payments | \$<br>13,808 |
| Lease modification              | 15,085       |
| Cash payments                   | (6,300)      |
| Accrued interest                | 1,184        |
| Lease termination               | <br>(23,777) |
| Balance, January 31, 2022       | \$<br>Ē      |

On August 15, 2021, the Company's usage of the warehouse increased and accordingly the lease was modified and required monthly lease payments of \$1,650 for the remaining period of the lease. During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company recorded a loss on lease modification of \$400 (2021 - \$Nil).

On November 15, 2021, the lease was terminated. During the year ended January 31, 2022, the Company recorded a gain on lease termination of \$916 (2021 - \$NiI)

## 11. CAPITAL STOCK

## (a) Authorized

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

On June 30, 2021, in connection with the completion of the reverse takeover transaction, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of one post-consolidation share for three pre-consolidation shares (Note 14). All shares figures have been retroactively adjusted to reflect share consolidation.

As at January 31, 2022, the Company had 27,488,132 (2021 - 22,000,000) common shares outstanding.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

For the year ended January 31, 2022 and period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 11. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

#### (b) Issued and outstanding

On September 9, 2020, the date of incorporation, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.000001.

In October 2020, the Company issued an aggregate of 20,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 for gross proceeds of \$1,000,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 2 years at an exercise price of \$0.05 per common share. The Company recognized \$607,868 in share capital and \$392,132 in warrant reverse. The Company also incurred share issuance costs of \$100,000 relating to the issued units.

On June 30, 2021, the Company issued 22,000,000 common shares as part of the reverse takeover transaction of YBGI (Note 14). Concurrently, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 2,053,328 common shares at a price of \$1.50 per share for gross proceeds of \$3,080,000.

## (c) Securities held in escrow

Following the completion of the reverse takeover transaction, 2,000,000 shares were held in escrow. As per agreement, 10% of the escrowed securities were released on the listing date and 15% will be released every six months thereafter over a 36-month period.

As at January 31, 2022, 1,500,000 shares were held in escrow and will be released on each of the following dates:

| ·                       |                   |  |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Number of escrow shares | Date              |  |
| 300,000                 | June 30, 2022     |  |
| 300,000                 | December 30, 2022 |  |
| 300,000                 | June 30, 2023     |  |
| 300,000                 | December 30, 2023 |  |
| 300,000                 | June 30, 2024     |  |

## (d) Shares to be issued

During the period from September 9, 2020 (date of incorporation) to January 31, 2021, the Company received share subscriptions of \$1,900,000 in advance in connection to the concurrent private placement that was completed on July 1, 2021

#### (e) Reserves

The reserve records the fair value of warrants granted.

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements** 

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 11. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

## (f) Share purchase warrants

On October 29, 2020, the Company issued 20,000,000 share purchase warrants pursuant to a private placement with a fair value of \$392,132. Each warrant was exercisable into a common share of the Company for a period of 2 years at an exercise price of \$0.05.

The fair value of the warrants issued were estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions:

|                                 | October 29, 2020 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Estimated risk-free rate        | 0.21%            |
| Expected volatility             | 130.63%          |
| Estimated annual dividend yield | 0.00%            |
| Expected life of warrants       | 2 years          |
| Share price at issue date       | \$0.05           |
| Forfeiture rate                 | 0.00%            |

The expected volatility is based on historical prices of comparable companies within the same industry due to the lack of historical pricing information for the Company.

Share purchase warrants outstanding are as follows:

|  | Number of<br>Warrants | Weighte<br>Averag<br>Exercise Pric |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Outstanding as at September 9, 2020 (date of |                       |                                    |
| incorporation)                               | -                     | \$                                 |
| Issued                                       | 20,000,000            | 0.0                                |
| Outstanding as at January 31, 2021           | 20,000,000            | 0.0                                |
| Opening balance of Yumy Bear*                | 2,380,953             | 0.5                                |
| YBGI warrants cancelled (Note 14)*           | (20,000,000)          | (0.05                              |
| RTO replacement warrants (Note 14)           | 20,000,000            | 0.0                                |
| Outstanding as at January 31, 2022           | 22,380,953            | \$ 0.1                             |

\*On June 30, 2021, the Company issued 20,000,000 replacement warrants to affect the reverse takeover acquisition of YBGI. Each warrant is exercisable for common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share until October 29, 2022. The Company also assumed 2,380,953 outstanding warrants of Yumy Bear issued before the RTO transaction (Note 14).

As at January 31, 2022, the Company had outstanding warrants, enabling the holders to acquire common shares as follows:

|                  |            |                | Weighted Average         |
|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------|
|                  | Number of  |                | Remaining in Contractual |
| Expiry Date      | Warrants   | Exercise Price | Life, in Years           |
| October 29, 2022 | 20,000,000 | \$<br>0.05     | 0.66                     |
| March 11, 2022   | 2,380,953  | 0.56           | 0.01                     |
|                  | 22,380,953 | \$<br>0.10     | 0.67                     |

#### 12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties and related party transactions are summarized below and include transactions with the following individuals or entities:

## Key management personnel

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 executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers and companies owned by these individuals.

Remuneration attributed to key management personnel is summarized as follows:

|                          | Year ended<br>January 31,<br>2022 | Period from<br>September 9,<br>2020 (date of<br>incorporation) to<br>January 31, 2021 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Consulting fees          | \$<br>101,500                     | \$<br>50,000  |
| Management fees          | 54,400                            | -   |
| Research and development | 43,100                            | 25,000  |
|                          | \$<br>199,000                     | \$<br>75,000  |

As at January 31, 2022, the Company had \$133,964 (2021 - \$25,000) owing to the directors of the Company, which is included in the trade payable (Note 9). The amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and had no fixed terms of repayment.

#### 13. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company's primary source of capital comes from the issuance of capital stock.

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure when changes in economic conditions occur. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may seek to additional funding through issuance of new shares or new debt. The Company may require additional capital resources to meet its administrative overhead expenses in the long term. The Company believes it will be able to raise capital as required in the long-term but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond its control. There were no changes to the Company's capital management approach during the year ended January 31, 2022.

#### 14. REVERSE TAKEOVER ACQUISITION

On June 30, 2021, the Company completed a reverse takeover acquisition transaction whereby the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Yumy Bear Goods Inc. ("YBGI") in exchange for an aggregate of 22,000,000 common shares (Note 11). In connection with the transaction, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of one post-consolidation share for three pre-consolidation shares and changed its name to "Yumy Bear Goods Inc." on June 30, 2021. The Company continued the business of YBGI, which is imports and sells low sugar plant-based candy confectionaries.

Concurrently with the closing, the Company completed a share financing consisting of 2,053,328 common shares at a price of \$1.50 per financing share for gross proceeds of \$3,080,000 (Note 11).

The Company does not meet the definition of a business; therefore, the transaction is outside of the scope of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. Instead, the transaction will be accounted for under IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*. Under this basis of accounting, the consolidated entity is considered to be a continuation of YBGI with the net identifiable assets of the Company deemed to have been acquired by YBGI. The results of operations from the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid and fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed as of the date of the acquisition:

| Fair value of the consideration (3,434,804 shares at \$1.5 per share)* | \$<br>5,152,219 |
|--|-----------------|
| Fair value of warrants assumed (2,380,593 warrants at \$1.02 per       | , ,             |
| warrant)*  | 2,420,584       |
| Total consideration  | 7,572,803       |
| Allocated as follows:  |                 |
| Identified fair value of net assets:                                   |                 |
| Cash   | \$<br>937,327   |
| Trade and other payables   | (961,698)       |
| Loans payable*   | (427,381)       |
| Net liabilities assumed  | (451,752)       |
| Listing expense  | \$<br>8,024,555 |

<sup>\*</sup>The fair value of the 3,434,804 shares issued for the transaction were estimated to be \$1.5 per share using the price of the concurrent private placement (Note 11).

<sup>\*</sup>The fair value of the assumed warrants of 2,380,593 was estimated using the Black Sholes Option Pricing Model (share price at issue date of \$1.5; estimated risk-free rate of 0,44%; estimated annual yield of 0%; expected life of 0.7 years; expected volatility of 121,61%; and forfeiture rate of 0%)

<sup>\*</sup>The Company assumed at the completion of reverse takeover transaction a \$300,000 promissory note bearing interest at 10% per annum, compounding annually and a \$20,000 loan bearing at 7% per annum owed to arm's length parties. During the year ended January 31, 2022, the total outstanding balance of \$427,381, including accrued interest of \$107,381 was repaid.

#### 15. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% to income before income taxes.

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

|  | January 31,<br>2022       | January 31,<br>2021    |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Net loss for the period<br>Statutory income tax rate                                       | \$<br>(11,253,224)<br>27% | \$<br>(332,381)<br>27% |
| Income tax benefit computed at statutory tax rate Permanent difference for listing expense | 3,038,370<br>(2,166,630)  | (89,743)               |
| Share issuance cost not recognized Change in valuation allowance                           | (871,740)                 | (27,000)<br>116,743    |
| Income tax expense   | \$<br>-                   | \$<br>-                |

As at January 31, 2022, the Company had non-capital losses carried forward of approximately \$3,601,048 (2021 - \$332,381) which may be utilized to reduce future years' taxable income and expire through 2041 and 2042 if not utilized.

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that the Company will be able to generate sufficient taxable income upon which these deferred tax assets can be realized.