



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For

ACKROO INC.

**For the Years Ended
December 31, 2021 and 2020**

To the Shareholders of Ackroo Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Ackroo Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the year ended December 31, 2021 and, as of that date, the Company had an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on April 27, 2021.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 on this other information, 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 Ratan Kumar Verma.

Toronto, Ontario
April 28, 2022

MNP LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

MNP

ACKROO INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at December 31, 2021 and 2020
(expressed in Canadian dollars except for share and per share amounts)

	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	772,304	1,932,408
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	469,542	414,604
Inventory	21,101	32,187
Prepaid expenses and other assets	65,407	193,238
Total current assets	1,328,354	2,572,437
Non-current assets:		
Due from related party (Note 14)	300,000	300,000
Property and equipment (Note 8)	1,728,899	1,991,132
Intangible assets (Notes 6 & 7)	2,847,757	4,065,381
Goodwill (Note 7)	2,640,084	2,249,084
Prepaid expenses and other assets	107,793	-
	7,624,533	8,605,597
	8,952,887	11,178,034
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	598,260	537,267
Current portion of lease liability (Note 10)	233,839	247,107
Current portion of deferred revenue	96,431	110,179
Current portion of long term debt (Note 9)	78,287	1,426,586
Total current liabilities	1,006,817	2,321,139
Deferred revenue	27,403	27,657
Lease liability (Note 10)	1,502,203	1,667,677
Long term debt (Note 9)	3,336,006	3,343,814
	5,872,429	7,360,287
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital stock (Note 13)	19,518,697	17,330,926
Warrants (Note 13)	840,512	1,378,985
Contributed surplus (Note 13)	1,840,079	1,798,150
Deficit	(19,118,830)	(16,690,314)
	3,080,458	3,817,747
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	8,952,887	11,178,034

Approved by the Board:

Steve Levely Director

Wayne O'Connell Director

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

ACKROO INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars except for share and per share amounts)

	2021	2020
SALES		
Subscription	5,001,139	5,018,361
Product	976,403	1,029,215
	5,977,542	6,047,576
COST OF SALES		
Subscription	419,942	342,384
Product	287,266	287,312
Total cost of sales	707,208	629,696
Gross profit	5,270,334	5,417,880
EXPENSES		
Administration	2,567,790	2,019,866
Research	1,169,991	1,266,534
Sales and marketing	1,124,278	470,167
Share-based compensation expense (Note 13)	505,538	272,410
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 6)	1,751,624	1,810,862
Amortization of property and equipment (Note 8)	303,823	300,428
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(941)	22,726
	7,422,102	6,162,993
LOSS BEFORE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS	(2,151,768)	(745,113)
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest expense	(495,542)	(541,138)
Amortization of deferred financing charges	(16,053)	(16,375)
	(511,595)	(557,513)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(2,663,363)	(1,302,626)
INCOME TAX	-	-
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(2,663,363)	(1,302,626)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	(0.024)	(0.016)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	111,777,657	80,592,499

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

ACKROO INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars except for share and per share amounts)

	Common Shares Number	Common Shares Amount	Agent Options	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2019	76,560,226	15,294,708	-	254,827	1,806,972	(15,641,058)	1,715,449
Equity subscribed for cash	25,000,000	1,874,771	-	1,125,229	-	-	3,000,000
Shares subscribed from options and warrants	1,028,043	195,918	-	(1,071)	(77,473)	-	117,374
Expiration of options / warrants	-	-	-	-	(203,759)	203,759	-
Cost of Equity	-	(34,471)	-	-	-	-	(34,471)
Business Combination - SPA	-	-	-	-	-	49,611	49,611
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	272,410	-	272,410
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,302,626)	(1,302,626)
Balance at December 31, 2020	102,588,269	17,330,926	-	1,378,985	1,798,150	(16,690,314)	3,817,747
Balance at December 31, 2020	102,588,269	17,330,926	-	1,378,985	1,798,150	(16,690,314)	3,817,747
Shares subscribed from options and warrants	13,160,364	2,187,771	-	(538,473)	(228,762)	-	1,420,536
Expiration of options / warrants	-	-	-	-	(234,847)	234,847	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	505,538	-	505,538
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2,663,363)	(2,663,363)
Balance at December 31, 2021	115,748,633	19,518,697	-	840,512	1,840,079	(19,118,830)	3,080,458

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

ACKROO INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars except for share and per share amounts)

	2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(2,663,363)	(1,302,626)
<u>Items not affecting cash:</u>		
Amortization of deferred financing charges	16,053	16,375
Amortization of property and equipment (Note 8)	303,823	300,428
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 6)	1,751,624	1,810,862
Share-based compensation (Note 13)	505,538	272,410
Non-cash interest	92,272	109,656
	5,947	1,207,105
<u>Changes in non-cash working capital items</u>		
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	(54,938)	88,485
Inventory	11,086	5,345
Prepaid expenses and other assets	20,038	194,672
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	60,993	(20,186)
Deferred revenue	(14,003)	97,391
	29,123	1,572,812
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment (Note 8)	(41,590)	(59,346)
Purchase of intangible assets (Note 6)	(925,000)	(2,995,162)
Capitalization of R&D	-	(547,964)
Advances to Related Party	-	(134,980)
	(966,590)	(3,737,452)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayment) advances of bank indebtedness	-	(145,000)
Repayment of long-term debt (Note 9)	(1,672,160)	(813,336)
Advances of long-term debt (Note 9)	300,000	2,163,275
Payment of loan issuance costs	-	(15,000)
Cash payments of lease liabilities	(271,013)	(254,010)
Issuance of capital stock	1,420,536	3,166,986
Cost of Equity	-	(34,471)
	(222,637)	4,068,444
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,160,104)	1,903,804
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,932,408	28,604
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AT END OF PERIOD	772,304	1,932,408

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Ackroo Inc. (“Ackroo” or the “Company” or “We” or “Our”) is a public company and its shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V:AKR) and OTC Markets (OTC: AKRFF). The Company exists under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and is located at 1250 South Service Rd, Unit A31 (3rd Floor) Hamilton, ON, L8E 5R9. The Company develops and sells an online loyalty and rewards platform that enables businesses to design and execute customer transaction, engagement and retention strategies.

Going Concern

At December 31, 2021, the Company had cash of \$772,304, net loss from operations for the year of \$2,663,363, working capital of \$321,537 and an accumulated deficit of (\$19,118,830). The Company has entered into certain loan arrangements to assist in continued operations and certain acquisitions (Note 9).

In view of these conditions, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon achieving a profitable level of operations or obtaining the necessary financing to fund ongoing operations. Historically, the Company has relied upon funds from the operations, sale of shares of stock, issuance of promissory notes and loans from its shareholders and private investors to finance its operations and growth. Management may raise additional funds for working capital through loans and/or additional sales of its common stock, as required, however, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional capital or that such additional funds will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Should the Company be unable to raise this amount of capital, its operating plans will be limited to the amount of capital that it can access. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which will be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Continued Impact of COVID-19 Global Pandemic

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company has been closely monitoring all related developments and managing any potential impact on the business. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the duration and potential outcomes of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the unpredictable and continuously changing nature of the pandemic and related government responses, there is uncertainty associated with the related assumptions, expectations, and estimates.

At this time, the long-term impact of the COVID 19 outbreak on the Company is unknown. Despite the global economy beginning to reopen, the extent of the impact will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the spread of the disease from current, new, and emerging variants of the virus which may have an impact on the overall global economy. Management continues to monitor the impact of the virus on the Company and our customer base. The COVID-19 virus continues to be a source of uncertainty with respect to managements significant judgments and estimates.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 28, 2022.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries Ackroo Canada Inc., Ackroo Corporation and 3916715 Canada Inc., operating as GGGolf. The financial statements of all subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period, using consistent accounting policies. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intra-group balances and transactions between the entities in the consolidated group have been eliminated.

The consolidated financial statements are presented using the Canadian dollar, which is the parent and subsidiary companies' functional currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the amount the Company expects to receive for products and services in its contracts with customers, net of discounts and sales taxes. The Company's revenue is derived from the provision of loyalty rewards software-as-a-service ("SaaS") arrangements, consulting services and consumable products utilized by its customers in the implementation and management of customer loyalty programs. Revenue is generated in three distinct ways: (i) setup includes all of the components required to start a loyalty program including: software, card readers, loyalty cards, artwork, training and configuration of the software to meet customer specific requirements; (ii) transactions include the ongoing monthly processing of loyalty transactions and are charged on either a per transaction basis or a flat monthly fee over the contract period; (iii) the Company also generates revenue from consulting services provided for additional customer training and customized development of loyalty programs.

Typically, the Company enters into contracts that contain services such as subscriptions, incremental variable fees, transaction fees, setup fees and professional services. The Company evaluates these arrangements to determine the appropriate unit of accounting (performance obligation) for revenue recognition purposes based on whether the services are distinct from some or all of the other services in the arrangement. A product or service is distinct if the customer can benefit from it on its own or together with other readily available resources and Ackroo's promise to transfer the good or service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contractual arrangement with the customer. The Company has determined that all products and services provided to its customers are dependent on its proprietary technology platforms and there are no separately identifiable promises related to products or services. Where a contract consists of more than one performance obligation, revenue for each performance obligation is recognized primarily on the relative fair value basis for each performance obligation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company recognizes revenue when it has transferred significant risks of ownership, legal title has passed, it retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership or effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from setup not relating to the sale of product is classified as subscription and service on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss and is deferred and recognized over the expected life of the estimated term of the merchant agreement. Revenue from license and subscriptions is recognized evenly over the term or estimated term. Revenue from the supply of product and service and consulting fees is recognized in the year in which the product or services are delivered.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is comprised of startup fees received in advance of a merchant being setup on the Company's loyalty platform and is recognized in income over the estimated life of the merchant agreement. There was additional, short-term, deferred revenue related to the GGGolf acquisition consisting of a few annual service fee payments made in advance to the previous owner. This portion of the deferred revenue was fully recognized by the end of March 2021.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's policy is to present bank balances under cash and cash equivalents, including bank overdrafts with balances that fluctuate frequently from being positive to overdrawn and undeposited funds on hand.

Inventory

Inventory consists of components such as cards and card readers and is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Previously written down inventory is reversed if circumstances that caused the write-down no longer exist.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. The Company initially recognizes all of its financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives and embedded derivatives in certain contracts, at fair value.

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities depending on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired, their characteristics, and management choices and intentions related thereto for the purpose of ongoing measurements. Classification for financial assets include:

- a) FVTPL – measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in the statement of loss;
- b) FVTOCI – measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income for the current year until realized through disposal or impairment except for investment in affiliate as it is a non-derivative equity instrument with no quoted market price; and
- c) Amortized cost – recorded at amortized cost with gains and losses recognized in net earnings in the year that the asset is no longer recognized or impaired.

ACKROO INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the years ended December 31, 2021 AND 2020
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars except for share and per share amounts)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Classification choices for financial liabilities include:

- a) FVTPL – measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net earnings; and
- b) Amortized cost – measured at amortized cost with gains and losses recognized in net earnings in the year that the liability is derecognized.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified and measured as follows:

Financial Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Due from related party	Amortized cost
Financial Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Leases – IFRS 16	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Amortized cost

With respect to financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Company assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. When there is an indication of impairment, and if the Company determines that during the year there was a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from a financial asset, they will then recognize a reduction as an impairment loss in the statements of income and comprehensive income. The reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss on a financial asset measured at amortized cost is recognized in the statements of income and comprehensive income in the year the reversal occurs.

Transaction costs other than those related to financial instruments classified as FVTPL or FVTOCI, which are expensed as incurred, are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability, as appropriate, on initial recognition and amortized using the effective interest method.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The accounting standard establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value.

Fair value determination is classified within a three-level hierarchy, based on observability of significant inputs, as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 or indirectly.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Inputs into the determination of the fair value require management judgment or estimation.

If different levels of inputs are used to measure a financial instrument's fair value, the classification within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Changes to valuation methods may result in transfers into or out of an investment's assigned level.

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. A financial liability is derecognized when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets, other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company applies the simplified approach for trade receivables. Using the simplified approach, the Company records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the assets' contractual lifetime.

The Company assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired at the reporting date. Regular indicators that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include significant financial difficulties as evidenced through borrowing patterns or observed balances in other accounts and breaches of borrowing contracts such as default events or breaches of borrowing covenants. For financial assets assessed as credit-impaired at the reporting date, the Company continues to recognize a loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, loss allowances for expected credit losses are presented in the statement of financial position as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering all or any portion thereof.

Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the foreign exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to Canadian dollars at the effective exchange rate on the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in the statement of loss.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less residual value and accumulated amortization. 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. Amortization is provided when the asset is available for use, over the estimated useful life of the asset, using the following annual rates and methods:

Computer equipment	45%, declining balance method
Right of use leased asset	straight line, over the remaining term of the lease
Leasehold improvements	straight line, over the shorter of useful life or term of the lease
Furniture and fixtures	20%, declining balance method

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

An asset's residual value, useful life and amortization method are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The acquisition method involves the recognition of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, regardless of whether they were recorded in the financial statements prior to acquisition. The acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value. Transaction costs related to the acquisition are expensed as they are incurred.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognized as an asset and represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree at the date of the acquisition. Any excess of identifiable net assets over the acquisition cost is recognized in net income immediately after acquisition.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill, representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired, is carried at its original value based on the acquisition, less impairment losses determined subsequent to the acquisition. Goodwill, both new and existing, is measured against the whole operations of Ackroo as a singular cash generating unit (CGU).

Intangible assets consist of acquired customer contracts, brand, internally development research and development intellectual property and intellectual property acquired through acquisitions. Intangible assets are accounted for at cost. Customer contracts and intellectual property have finite useful lives and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The customer contracts are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 3 to 7 years. Intellectual property is amortized on straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 to 7 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are reviewed for impairment annually, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Goodwill, both new and existing, is measured against the whole operations of Ackroo as a singular cash generating unit (CGU). If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses related to goodwill cannot be reversed.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Long-lived assets or finite life intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, other than related to goodwill, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate but is limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years.

In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future growth of profits. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets in subsequent financial years.

Income taxes

The income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the year, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect to previous years.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their related tax bases. Deferred income taxes are measured using substantively enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the amounts are expected to be settled. Deferred tax assets are only recognizable to the extent it is probable that they will be utilized against future taxable income. The assessment of probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilized is based on the Company's latest approved forecast, which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, the deferred tax asset is generally recognized to the extent it is recoverable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when the Company has the right and intention to offset current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized as a component of income or expense in net earnings or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Investment tax credits

The Company claims investment tax credits as a result of incurring scientific research and development expenditures. Investment tax credits are recognized when the related expenditures are incurred and there is reasonable assurance of their realization. Investment tax credits in connection with research and development activities are recorded as a reduction of the cost of the related assets or expenditures. Management has made a number of estimates and assumptions in determining the expenditures eligible for the investment tax credit claim and the amount could be materially different from the recorded amount upon assessment by the Canada Revenue Agency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Research and development

Current research costs other than property and equipment acquisitions are expensed as incurred. Development costs are deferred and amortized when the criteria for deferral under IFRS are met, or otherwise, are expensed. In 2020, the Company recognized research and development assets which met the criteria under IAS 38 totaling \$547,964. These assets were put in use by the end of December 2020 and amortization for amortization for the year ended December 31, 2021 has been recorded.

The criteria for the assets recognized under IAS 38 were:

- (a) technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- (b) its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- (c) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.
- (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (f) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Share-based payments

The Company records equity settled share-based payments for the granting of stock options and warrants granted using the fair value method whereby all awards to employees are recorded at the fair value of each stock option or warrant at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the stock options is amortized over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of options expected to eventually vest. Any consideration paid by the option or warrant holders to purchase shares is credited to share capital and the related share-based payments is transferred from warrant reserve or contributed surplus to share capital.

Loss per share

The Company calculates basic loss per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by an amount that assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the year in calculating the net dilution impact. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the Company has income from continuing operations and the average market price of the common shares during the year exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants.

Due to the losses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the antidilutive impact of options or warrants issued, basic loss per share is equal to diluted loss per share for the years presented.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

At the inception of a contract, an evaluation is made to determine whether the 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 following factors are considered to assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefit from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to the direct use of the asset.

Lessee accounting

A right-of-use asset and a lease liability is recognized at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, consisting of:

- 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 and remove the underlying asset or restore the site on which it is located; less
- any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset will typically be depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless ownership of the leased asset is expected at the end of the lease. The lease term will consist of:

- the non-cancellable period of the lease;
- periods covered by options to extend the lease that are reasonably certain to be exercised;
- periods covered by options to terminate the lease that are reasonably certain not to be terminated.

If the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's estimated useful life. Additionally, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of 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. Usually, the incremental borrowing rate is used to discount lease payments as the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that is reasonably certain to be exercised, lease payments in an optional renewal period that are reasonably certain to be exercised, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless it is reasonably certain not to be terminated early.

The lease liability is remeasured 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 estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if there is a change in the assessment of whether or not a purchase, extension or termination option will be exercised. When the lease liability is remeasured in any of these circumstances, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The lease liability is also remeasured when the underlying lease contract is amended. When there is a decrease in contract scope, the lease liability and right-of-use asset will decrease relative to this change with the difference recorded in net income prior to the remeasurement of the lease liability.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized over the life of the merchant agreement in accordance with a typical "Software as a Service" model. Judgment is required when determining the fair value of elements included in a bundled merchant arrangement and the estimated life of each merchant agreement. Revenue for service elements is recognized as the services are performed. Estimates of performance are required to recognize revenue.

Valuation of identifiable assets in a business combination

In a business combination, all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. If any intangible assets are identified, depending on the type of intangible asset and the complexity of determining its fair value, an independent external valuation expert may determine the fair value, using appropriate valuation techniques, which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future net cash flows.

These valuations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the assets concerned and any changes in the discount rate applied. In certain circumstances where estimates have been made, the Company may obtain third-party valuations of certain assets, which could result in further refinement of the fair-value allocation of certain purchase prices and accounting adjustments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Asset purchase or business combination

The Company applies judgement on whether the purchase of shares or assets represents a business combination or an asset purchase. The Company also applies judgment on the recognition and measurement of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and estimates are utilized to calculate and measure such adjustments. In measuring the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired management uses estimates of future cash flows and discount rates.

Estimated useful lives of assets

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment are based on management's intentions, historical experience, internal plans and other factors as determined by management. The useful lives are reviewed on an annual basis and any revisions to the useful lives are accounted for prospectively.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. Loss allowances for accounts receivable are measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the amount is not considered fully recoverable. A financial asset carried at amortized is considered credit-impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably. Individually significant financial assets are tested for credit impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Recognition of deferred income taxes

The extent to which deferred income tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgment is required in assessing the impact of a legal or economic limit of uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

Estimated BDC principal repayments

The BDC principal repayment structure is in the form of annual cash flow sweeps starting April 2021 for the 2020 fiscal year. The amount of the cash repayment is based on 50% of the available free cash flow from the prior year's operations to a maximum of \$600,000 per year. Estimates have been made which reflect the Company's projected cash flow however, actual principal repayments may differ based on actual results. A \$600,000 cash flow sweep was taken in August, 2021.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty

Significant accounting policies and estimates utilized in the normal course of preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements require the determination of future cash flows utilized in assessing net recoverable amounts and net realizable values; identification and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations; amortization; allowance for doubtful accounts; useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets; recoverability of goodwill and long-lived assets; ability to utilize tax losses and investment tax credits; fair value of share based awards and warrants; and measurement of deferred taxes. In making estimates, management relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis where required.

These estimates have been applied in a consistent manner and there are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that we believe will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in these financial statements. The estimates are impacted by many factors, some of which are highly uncertain. The interrelated nature of these factors prevents us from quantifying the overall impact of these movements on the Company's consolidated financial statements in a meaningful way. These sources of estimation uncertainty relate in varying degrees to virtually all asset and liability account balances.

Critical accounting estimates

i. Stock-based compensation is subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.

ii. The determination of income tax is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, the Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in our provision for income taxes.

iii. The determination of the liability portion and the equity portion of the convertible debenture is calculated using a discounted cash flow method, which requires management to make an estimate on an appropriate discount rate.

Critical accounting judgments

Going concern - Assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern requires management to estimate future cash flows and other future events, the outcome of which is uncertain.

New accounting standards

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Standards issued but not effective

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

In January 2020, IASB issued Classification of Liabilities as “Current” or “Non-current”, which amends IAS 1. The narrow scope amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of its recognition. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the right to defer settlement by at least 12 months. That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are to be applied retrospectively. The Company is still assessing the impact of adopting these amendments on its financial statements.

Cost of Fulfilling a contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

In May 2020, amendments to IAS 37, clarified which costs should be included in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous. In assessing whether a contract is onerous, cost of fulfilling a contract comprise both of (i) incremental costs and (ii) an allocation of other direct costs. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is still assessing the impact of adopting these amendments on its financial statements

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, due from related party, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and long-term debt. The Company believes that the recorded values of all these financial instruments, with the exception of long-term debt, approximate their current fair values because of their short-term nature. The fair value of long-term debt approximates its carrying value due to its market rate of interest.

Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including market risk (i.e. currency risk, interest rate risk), credit and liquidity risks.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or expected future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Company is mainly exposed to interest rate risk and currency risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts primarily in Canadian dollars and is not exposed to significant currency risk.

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4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's long-term debt bears interest at a fixed rate. Bank indebtedness is based on market rates plus a fixed percentage and represents some risk. As a whole, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk is minimal.

(b) 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 credit risks relate to its cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are deposited with a Canadian chartered bank and as a result management believes the risk of loss on this item to be remote. Management believes that the credit risk on its accounts receivable is limited as the amounts are expected to be collected in the Company's next operating cycle.

The aging of accounts receivable balances at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021
Not past due	92,939
16 - 30 days	145,422
31 - 60 days	11,702
61 - 90 days	5,878
Greater than 90 days	19,381
	275,322
	December 31, 2021
Trade accounts receivable before allowances	275,322
Less allowances for doubtful accounts	-
Other Receivables	194,220
Total Accounts Receivables	469,542

The Company has limited credit risk since the Company does not typically extend credit to its customers and customers are required to provide a pre-authorized method of payment upon entering into a service contract. The Company carries out, on a continuing basis, credit checks on its clients, a review of outstanding amounts and maintains provisions for estimated uncollectible accounts. Provisions for doubtful accounts, not due to credit loss, are made on an account by account basis. At December 31, 2021, the allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$Nil (2020 - \$Nil). At December 31, 2021, there was no customers that represented greater than 10% of the current total accounts receivable.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's management believes its existing working capital cash generated from its operations and additional financing activities will enable the Company to meet its financial obligations.

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5. ACQUISITIONS

WinWin / Resulto

On February 28, 2020, the Company completed the acquisition of assets related to WinWin / Resulto's hospitality and retail gift card and loyalty platform and all related customers for \$136,263 in cash consideration. The marketing software platform will assist Ackroo's growth strategies via hospitality and retail and provide some key integrations.

Fair value of net assets acquired is as follows:

Customer contracts	116,263
IP	<u>20,000</u>
	<u>136,263</u>

BNA Smart Payments

On April 2, 2020, the Company completed an asset acquisition with BNA and acquired certain assets of BNA Smart Payments with consideration consisting of \$200,000 cash on closing and additional consideration being paid over the next 24 months based on 100% of the actual residual payment revenues in year one (1) and 50% of the actual residual payment revenues in year two (2) from the BNA customers. The loan is non-interest bearing and unsecured. The balance of the future cash consideration was recorded and discounted at an effective interest rate of 10%.

Fair value of net assets acquired is as follows:

Customer contracts	<u>822,000</u>
	<u>822,000</u>

3916715 Canada Inc. operating as GGGolf

On October 30, 2020, the Company acquired the 100% of the shares of 3916715 Canada Inc. (operating as GGGolf) with consideration of \$1,800,000 in cash (\$1,200,000 on closing and \$600,000 after 90 days) as well as a provision for potential additional consideration of up to a maximum of \$200,000 based on \$2 per every \$1 over \$900,000 in annual gross revenue. The amount owing is non-interest bearing and the acquisition was recorded and discounted at an effective rate of 10%. Since it is unknown if the additional consideration will be achieved, it has not been included in the year end liability balance. In addition, the cash payments of \$1,200,000 and \$600,000 were reduced by \$76,915 and \$45,000 respectively based on the post-acquisition analysis of the working capital deficit in the entity. The acquired tangible assets included \$79,537 in cash and \$68,835 in accounts receivable, all of which have been successfully collected since acquisition.

Fair value of net assets acquired is as follows:

Customer contracts	977,000
Goodwill arising on acquisition	365,000
Brand	59,000
IP	<u>301,000</u>
	<u>1,702,000</u>

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5. ACQUISITIONS (continued)

Interactive DMS

On May 31, 2021, the Company acquired certain assets from Valsoft Corporation relating to the InterActive DMS ("IDMS"). IDMS cloud-based and on-premises dealer management software and web solutions to independent car, motorcycle and boat dealers across the United States. Under the terms of the acquisition, Ackroo acquired all customer contracts and related IP adding over 150 clients. In consideration for the acquisition, the Company has paid \$600,000 on closing and made a final \$300,000 payment less pre-paid adjustments on September 2, 2021.

Fair value of net assets acquired is as follows:

Customer contracts	336,000
Goodwill arising on acquisition	391,000
Brand	12,000
IP	161,000
	<u>900,000</u>

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company's amortized intangible assets consist of the following:

Cost	Intellectual Property	Brand	Customer Contracts	Total
As at December 31, 2019	197,111	-	6,164,771	6,361,882
Additions	1,203,864	59,000	1,915,262	3,178,126
As at December 31, 2020	1,400,975	59,000	8,080,033	9,540,008
Additions	186,000	12,000	336,000	534,000
As at December 31, 2021	1,586,975	71,000	8,416,033	10,074,008
Accumulated Amortization				
As at December 31, 2019	148,796	-	3,514,969	3,663,765
Amortization	75,047	-	1,735,815	1,810,862
As at December 31, 2020	223,843	-	5,250,784	5,474,627
Amortization	280,203	-	1,471,421	1,751,624
As at December 31, 2021	504,046	-	6,722,205	7,226,251
Net book value				
As at December 31, 2019	48,315	-	2,649,802	2,698,117
As at December 31, 2020	1,177,132	59,000	2,829,249	4,065,381
As at December 31, 2021	1,082,929	71,000	1,693,828	2,847,757

The intangible assets acquired in 2021 and 2020 were recorded as a result of the business combinations and asset acquisition as disclosed in Note 5.

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7. GOODWILL

Goodwill in the amount of \$385,000 arose on the acquisition of the IQ724 assets as of July 2, 2019. This value, in part, consists of synergistic benefits realized by the Ackroo immediately following the acquisition such as an increase of revenues, costs efficiencies, wider customer base, and access to more debt.

Goodwill in the amount of \$365,000 arose on the acquisition of 3916715 Canada Inc. operating as GGGolf as of October 30, 2020. This value, in part, consists of synergistic benefits realized by the Ackroo immediately following the acquisition such as an increase of revenues, costs efficiencies, wider customer base, and access to more debt.

Goodwill in the amount of \$391,000 arose on the acquisition of the assets of InterActive DMS ("IDMS") on May 31, 2021. This value, in part, consists of an increase of revenues, costs efficiencies, wider customer base, and synergies between existing products and services offered by Ackroo and those of the IDMS technology and services.

Ackroo (Single CGU)	Goodwill
Balance, December 31, 2018	1,499,084
Additions - IQ724	385,000
Balance, December 31, 2019	1,884,084
Additions - GGGolf	365,000
Balance, December 31, 2020	2,249,084
Additions - IDMS	391,000
Balance, December 31, 2021	2,640,084

Goodwill was tested for impairment at December 31, 2021 and it was determined that no impairments existed. No impairments of goodwill have been recorded historically. The total amount of goodwill carried by the Company at year end is \$2,640,084, of which \$1,884,084 is allocated to the Ackroo entity prior to the acquisition of GGGolf, \$365,000 is allocated to the GGGolf share purchase and \$391,000 is allocated to the IDMS asset purchase.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the recoverable amount of the Company's CGU was determined based on a value-in-use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a five-year-period and an after-tax discount rate of 10.0% (pre-tax – 26.5%) per annum.

The cash flows beyond the five-year period have been extrapolated using a steady 10.0% per annum growth rate. The cash flow projections used in estimating the recoverable amounts are generated consistent with results achieved historically adjusted for anticipated growth. The Company believes that any reasonably possible change in key assumptions on which the recoverable amounts were based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the CGU.

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8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Computer equipment	Right of use leased asset - office space	Furniture and fixtures	Total
As at December 31, 2019	157,098	2,391,645	63,172	2,611,915
Additions	38,515	-	20,831	59,346
Disposition	-	192,245	-	192,245
As at December 31, 2020	195,613	2,199,400	84,003	2,479,016
Additions	22,792	-	18,797	41,590
Disposition	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2021	218,405	2,199,400	102,801	2,520,606

Accumulated amortization	Computer equipment	Right of use leased asset - office space	Furniture and fixtures	Total
As at December 31, 2019	97,681	173,731	23,190	294,602
Additions	34,397	256,000	10,031	300,428
Disposition	-	107,146	-	107,146
As at December 31, 2020	132,078	322,585	33,221	487,884
Additions	33,719	258,068	12,036	303,823
Disposition	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2021	165,797	580,653	45,257	791,707

Net book value	Computer equipment	Right of use leased asset - office space	Furniture and fixtures	Total
As at December 31, 2019	59,417	2,217,914	39,982	2,317,313
As at December 31, 2020	63,535	1,876,815	50,782	1,991,132
As at December 31, 2021	52,608	1,618,747	57,544	1,728,899

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9. LONG-TERM DEBT

The Company has the following debt balances outstanding:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<p>On July 2, 2019, the Company secured financing from BDC Capital Inc. in the amount of \$3,000,000. On April 3, 2020 the Company received an additional \$1,000,000 disbursement from BDC connected to the original financing. The BDC Capital Inc. financing has a 5-year term, bears an initial interest rate of 9.75% and incurred a 1.5% (\$45,000) upfront fee for the first disbursement and (\$15,000) for the second disbursement. The loan has annual principal repayments commencing April 2021 based on 50% of free available cash flow from the prior fiscal year with a maximum annual principal repayment of \$600,000. The closing costs related to the loan were capitalized and will be recognized over the 5-year term of the loan. The loan is secured by a floating security charge over all assets of the Company. \$600,000 was repaid during the quarter ending September 30, 2021.</p>	3,400,000	4,000,000
<p>On April 2, 2020, the Company acquired some assets of BNA Smart Payments with consideration consisting of \$200,000 cash on closing and additional consideration being paid over the next 18 months based on the actual residual payment revenues from the BNA customers. The balance of the future estimated cash consideration was recorded and discounted at an effective interest rate of 10%. The loan is non-interest bearing and unsecured.</p>	54,426	285,311
<p>On October 30, 2020, the Company acquired 3916715 CANADA INC (operating as GGGolf) with consideration of \$1,800,000 in cash (\$1,200,000 on closing and \$600,000 after 90 days) as well as a provision for potential additional consideration of up to a maximum of \$200,000 based on \$2 per every \$1 over \$900,000 in annual gross revenue. The amount owing is non-interest bearing and the acquisition was recorded and discounted at an effective rate of 10%. Since it is unknown if the additional consideration will be achieved, it has not been included in the year end liability balance. In addition, the cash payments of \$1,200,000 and \$600,000 were reduced by \$76,915 and \$45,000 respectively based on the post-acquisition analysis of the working capital deficit in the entity. Balance was paid on January 30, 2021.</p>	-	541,275
<p>On May 31, 2021, the Company acquired certain assets from Valsoft Corporation relating to the InterActive DMS ("IDMS"). IDMS cloud-based and on-premises dealer management software and web solutions to independent car, motorcycle and boat dealers across the United States. Under the terms of the acquisition, Ackroo acquired all customer contracts and related IP adding over 150 clients. In consideration for the acquisition, the Company has paid \$600,000 on closing and made a final \$300,000 payment less pre-paid adjustments on September 30 2021.</p>	-	-
	3,454,426	4,826,586
Unamortized financing costs	40,133	56,186
Current portion	78,287	1,426,586
Long-term portion	3,336,006	3,343,814

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9. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The estimated principal repayments over the next five years are:

2022	78,287
2023	1,176,139
2024	2,200,000
2025	-
2026	-
	3,454,426

The interest incurred on the long-term debt in the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, was \$357,560 and \$396,137 respectively.

10. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities are comprised of the two leases, one for office space premises located in Stoney Creek, Ontario and the other for office furniture for the Stoney Creek office with monthly lease payments in the amounts of \$20,190 and \$2,830 respectively. The Ottawa lease was terminated early for a one-time payout of \$27,500. The lease liability was calculated at a 5% incremental borrowing rate. Lease interest expense and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 were \$92,272 and \$258,068 respectively. Lease liabilities as of December 31, 2021 were \$233,839 (short-term) and \$1,502,203 (long-term).

11. CREDIT FACILITIES

The Company has a revolving demand facility with a maximum borrowing of \$1,600,000 of which \$Nil was utilized at December 31, 2021 (2020 - \$415,000). The facility is repayable on demand, bears a total interest rate at bank prime (2.4% at December 31, 2021) + 2% and is secured by a general security agreement over all personal property of the Company. The borrowings under this facility must not exceed the aggregate of 4 x MRR (4 times the total Monthly Recurring Revenue) to a maximum borrowing of \$1,600,000.

Under the terms of the BDC Agreement, so long as any amount is owing, the Company must meet certain financial ratios concerning Working Capital, Term Debt to Tangible Equity and Annual Recurring Rate Churn Rate. The Company has met all ratios during the year.

12. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2020 - 26.5%) to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net Income (Loss) before recovery of income taxes	(2,663,364)	\$ (1,302,625)
Expected income tax (recovery) expense	(705,791)	\$ 345,196
Book to filing adjustment	3,958,135	-
Share based compensation and non-deductible expense	<u>132,358</u>	<u>77,854</u>
Change in tax benefits not recognized	<u>3,384,702</u>	<u>267,342</u>
Income tax (recovery) expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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12. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Deferred Tax

The following table summarizes the components of deferred tax:

Deferred Tax Assets

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Non-capital losses carried forward	399,145	-

Deferred Tax Liabilities

Property plant and equipment	(399,145)	-
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Net deferred tax Asset	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
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Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following temporary differences:

Intangible assets	4,339,022	3,502,581
Capital lease obligation	1,734,444	-
Othr reserves	20,664	165,604
Non-capital losses carried forward	1,668,033	16,181,788
Capital losses carried forward	22,172,544	22,172,544
Investment Tax Credits from schedule 31	125,426	125,426
SR+ED Pool from T661	-	564,343
	<u>30,060,133</u>	<u>42,712,286</u>

Share issue and financing costs will be fully amortized in 2024 and Investment tax credit expire from 2032-2038.

The remaining deductible temporary differences may be carried forward indefinitely.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available for utilization of the benefits of these assets.

The Company's Canadian non-capital income tax losses expire as follows:

Year	
2033	-
2034	-
2035	-
2036	541,651
2037	799,614
2038	18,624
2039	1,387
2040	6,913
2040	299,843
	<u>1,668,032</u>

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13. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of the following shares:

Preferred shares – issuable in series with the terms and conditions to be set on issuance
Common shares – voting, without par value

(b) Issued and outstanding

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Common - 115,748,633 shares (2020 - 102,588,269 shares)	\$ 19,518,697	\$ 17,330,926

(c) Outstanding warrants

For the year ended December 31, 2021, a summary of the Company's warrant activity is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2019	10,375,364	\$0.100
Warrants expired	-	\$0.000
Warrants exercised	(40,000)	\$0.100
Warrants issued	25,000,000	\$0.180
Balance at December 31, 2020	35,335,364	\$0.157
Warrants expired	-	\$0.000
Warrants exercised	(10,335,364)	\$0.100
Warrants issued	-	\$0.000
Balance at December 31, 2021	25,000,000	\$0.180

For the year ended December 31, 2020, 25,000,000 warrants were issued in connection with the private placement for Units at a price of \$0.12 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$3,000,000 and 40,000 warrants were exercised by a warrant holder for total proceeds of \$4,000. Each "Unit" consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant (each a "Warrant") entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.18 per share until November 12, 2023. The Warrants are subject to accelerated expiry in the event the closing price of the Company's shares on or after 18 months from the date of closing is \$0.28 or more for twenty consecutive trading days.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, 10,335,364 warrants were exercised by warrant holders for total proceeds of \$1,033,536.

(d) Stock options

Under the terms of the Company's approved Stock Option Plan (ESOP) the Board of Directors of the Company may, from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the Exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance, together with those to be issued pursuant to options previously granted, does not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant. In addition, the number of shares which may be reserved for issuance to any one individual may not exceed 5% of the issued shares on a yearly basis, or 2% if the optionee is engaged in investor relations activities or is a consultant.

13. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

Under Exchange policy, all such rolling stock option plans which set the number of common shares issuable under the plan at a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares must be approved and ratified by shareholders on an annual basis. There are currently 115,748,633 (December, 2020 – 102,588,269) common shares outstanding, with 11,574,863 (2020 – 10,258,827) of the Company's common shares available for issuance upon the exercise of stock options.

Options are exercisable over periods of up to three years as determined by the Board of Directors and are required to have an exercise price no less than the closing market price of the common shares prevailing on the day that the option is granted less a discount of up to 25%, with the amount of the discount varying with market price in accordance with the policies of the Exchange. Options held by an officer, director or service provider (not conducting investor relations) expire 30 days after the option holder has left office or the service provider ceases providing services, and for options held by service providers conducting investor relations, 30 days after the Company terminates that relationship. In the case of the death of an employee, officer, director or other service provider, the option may be exercised by a personal representative or heir until the earlier of the option's expiry or one year after the option holder died.

Pursuant to the Stock Option Plan, the Board of Directors may from time to time authorize the grant of options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company or employees of companies providing management or consulting services to the Company. Other than options granted to consultants performing investor relations activities which must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than one-quarter of the options vesting in any three-month period, the Stock Option Plan contains no vesting requirements, but permits the Board of Directors to specify a vesting schedule in its discretion.

The Company issued 1,875,000 options on January 24, 2020, at an exercise price of \$0.160 vesting immediately with a 3-year term. 540,000 options were expired or were cancelled at an average weighted price of \$0.161 and 588,043 options were exercised at an average weighted price of \$0.111.

The Company issued 700,000 options to new employees on May 12, 2020 at an exercise price of \$0.120, vesting immediately with a 3-year term. During the three-months ended June 30, 2020, 720,000 options expired or were cancelled at an average weighted price of \$0.146.

The Company issued 300,000 options on October 8, 2020, at exercise price of \$0.110 vesting immediately with a 3-year term. 400,000 options expired with an exercise price of \$0.12, 300,000 options were cancelled at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.147 and 400,000 options were exercised at an exercise price of \$0.12.

The Company issued 5,275,000 options on January 20, 2021 at exercise price of \$0.225 with a 3-year term and vesting over 2-years with 50% of the options vested at the end of year 1 and the remaining 50% of the options vested at the end of year 2. In addition, 2,225,000 options were exercised at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.141 and 1,000,000 options were cancelled or expired at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.148.

The Company issued 1,700,000 options on August 26, 2021 at exercise price of \$0.17 with a 3-year term and vesting over 2-years with 50% of the options vested at the end of year 1 and the remaining 50% of the options vested at the end of year 2. In addition, 100,000 options were exercised at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.11 and \$Nil options were cancelled or expired.

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13. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

The fair value of the options vested in the year ended December 31, 2021, totalled \$505,538 (2020 - \$272,410). The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes model using a weighted average risk-free interest rate of 0.56% (August 26, 2021 options) and 0.20% (January 20, 2021 options), weighted average volatility of 87.12% (August 26, 2021 options) and 87.21% (January 20, 2021 options). Both issuances have an expected life of 1-3 years and 0% dividend yield.

At December 31, 2021, a summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2019	6,462,174	\$0.133
ESOP Options Granted	2,875,000	\$0.145
ESOP Expired/Cancelled	(1,960,000)	\$0.144
Exercised	(988,043)	\$0.115
Balance, December 31, 2020	6,389,131	\$0.138
ESOP Options Granted	6,975,000	\$0.212
ESOP Expired/Cancelled	(2,450,000)	\$0.173
Exercised	(2,825,000)	\$0.137
Balance, December 31, 2021	8,089,131	\$0.191

During the year ended December 31, 2021, 2,825,000 options were exercised by employees and executives of the Company for total proceeds of \$387,000.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, a summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable are as follows:

2021

Grant Date	# of Options Outstanding	# of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Remaining Contractual Life (years)
April 11, 2019	39,131	39,131	\$0.115	April 11, 2022	0.28
August 6, 2019	600,000	600,000	\$0.120	August 6, 2022	0.60
January 24, 2020	1,050,000	1,050,000	\$0.160	January 24, 2023	1.07
May 12, 2020	375,000	375,000	\$0.120	May 12, 2023	1.36
October 8, 2020	100,000	100,000	\$0.110	October 8, 2023	1.77
January 20, 2021	4,325,000	0	\$0.225	January 20, 2024	2.05
August 26, 2021	1,600,000	0	\$0.170	August 26, 2024	2.65
December 31, 2021	8,089,131	2,164,131	\$0.191		

2020

Grant Date	# of Options Outstanding	# of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Remaining Contractual Life (years)
January 11, 2018	200,000	200,000	\$0.110	January 11, 2021	0.03
January 11, 2018	2,300,000	2,300,000	\$0.150	January 11, 2021	0.03
May 2, 2018	225,000	225,000	\$0.075	May 2, 2021	0.33
December 14, 2018	200,000	200,000	\$0.100	December 14, 2021	0.95
April 11, 2019	139,131	139,131	\$0.115	April 11, 2022	1.28
August 6, 2019	800,000	800,000	\$0.120	August 6, 2022	1.60
January 24, 2020	1,625,000	1,625,000	\$0.160	January 24, 2023	2.07
May 12, 2020	600,000	600,000	\$0.120	May 12, 2023	2.36
October 8, 2020	300,000	300,000	\$0.110	October 8, 2023	2.77
December 31, 2020	6,389,131	6,389,131	\$0.138		

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14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Salaries, incentives / short-term benefits	491,504	482,444
Share based compensation	254,989	74,701
	<u>746,493</u>	<u>557,145</u>

(b) Other Related party transactions

On September 1, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with a member of the management team to consolidate two amounts previously shown as “due from related party” into one consolidated promissory note representing \$165,020 with a maturity date, and payment due on or before, December 31, 2020. This is a non-cash transaction, and the promissory note is non-interest bearing. On June 1, 2020, a revised agreement was signed to increase the due from related party by \$134,980 for a total balance of \$300,000. The terms of the agreement were modified to have the maturity date, and payment due on or before, June 1, 2022. Simple interest will accrue on the indebtedness at a rate of 2% per annum and shall be payable annually. As of June 30, 2021, the balance was \$300,000.

The Company entered into consulting agreements with directors and officers resulting in expense in the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 of \$75,000 and \$54,517. As at December 31, 2021 \$Nil was unpaid and included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (2020 - \$54,517). As at December 31, 2021 legal expenses totaling \$35,055 were paid during the year to Cassels Brock & Blackwell LLP, of which a director of the Company is a partner.

15. Segmented information

The Company has not established discrete operating or geographic segments. Financial information is only available at the total company level, is not segmented and the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer, makes decisions at a total company level. An immaterial amount of reported revenue is derived outside of Canada and geographic areas outside of Canada are not managed separately.

16. Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events as of April 28th, 2022.