

**ARMADA MERCANTILE LTD.**

**Consolidated Financial Statements**

**February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019**

**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To: the Shareholders of  
Armada Mercantile Ltd.

**Opinion**

I have audited the consolidated financial statements of Armada Mercantile Ltd. its subsidiary (together, the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019, and the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at February 28, 2020 and February 28, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

I draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$267,894 during the year ended February 29, 2020 and, as of that date, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$7,952,951 since its inception, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. 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. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Other Information**

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

My opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and I do

not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the consolidated financial statements, my 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 my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I 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 IFRSs, 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**

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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 Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement practitioner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sam S. Mah, CPA, CA.

**“Sam S. Mah Inc.”**

Chartered Professional Accountant

Suite 2001 – 1177 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6E 2K3  
August 13, 2020

**ARMADA MERCANTILE LTD.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss**  
**For the Year Ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

As at	2020	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<i>Current</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,425	\$ 22,470
GST refundable	376	500
Marketable securities – (Note 9)	<u>10,294</u>	<u>262,387</u>
	<u>22,095</u>	<u>285,357</u>
<b>Investment in Oxygen Funding, Inc. – (Note 3)</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>\$ 22,096</u>	<u>\$ 285,358</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<i>Current</i>		
Accounts payable & accrued liabilities	\$ 74,484	\$ 69,974
Notes payable	13,060	14,413
Due to related parties – (Note 4)	<u>2,223</u>	<u>3,173</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>89,767</u>	<u>87,560</u>
<b>Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)</b>		
Share capital – (Note 5)	6,892,028	6,892,028
Share capital subscribed – (Note 5)	556,113	556,113
Contributed surplus – (Note 6)	437,139	434,714
Deficit	<u>(7,952,951)</u>	<u>(7,685,057)</u>
	<u>(67,671)</u>	<u>197,798</u>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<u>\$ 22,096</u>	<u>\$ 285,358</u>

**Contingencies – (Note 10)**

**Approved by the Board:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
*“Patrick Cole”*, **Director**  
*Patrick Cole*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*“Michelle Cole”*, **Director**  
*Michelle Cole*

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements*

**ARMADA MERCANTILE LTD.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss**  
**For the Year Ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Consulting fees	\$ 3,309	\$ 16,744
Other income and interest	162,607	128,790
	<u>165,917</u>	<u>145,534</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Bank charges and interest	9,771	1,272
Listing and transfer agent	14,731	15,274
Management fees - (Note 4)	123,974	81,522
Office supplies and miscellaneous	15,095	10,616
Professional fees – (Note 4)	18,750	18,962
Rent – (Note 4)	12,727	12,453
Referral fees	-	7,845
Stock-based compensation	2,425	-
Telephone	363	403
Travel	17,371	13,326
Loss on sale of marketable securities	32,105	35,132
Unrealized (incr.) decrease in marketable securities	207,292	(37,892)
Foreign exchange (gain)	(20,793)	5,994
<b>Total</b>	<u>433,811</u>	<u>164,907</u>
<b>Net and comprehensive loss for the year</b>	\$ <u>(267,894)</u>	\$ <u>(19,373)</u>
<b>Earnings (loss) per share for the year – basic and diluted</b>	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>(0.00)</u>
<b>Weighted average shares outstanding</b>	<u>17,645,088</u>	<u>17,645,088</u>

*See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements*

**ARMADA MERCANTILE LTD.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity**  
**For the Year Ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share Capital Subscribed	Contributed Surplus	AOC1	Deficit	Total
<b>Balance, February 28, 2018</b>	<b>17,818,134</b>	<b>6,866,328</b>	<b>556,113</b>	<b>434,714</b>	-	<b>(7,665,684)</b>	<b>191,471</b>
Share capital issued – private placement	133,000	25,700	-	-	-	-	25,700
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(19,373)	(19,373)
<b>Balance, February 28, 2019</b>	<b>17,951,134</b>	<b>6,892,028</b>	<b>556,113</b>	<b>434,714</b>	-	<b>(7,685,057)</b>	<b>197,798</b>
Stock-based compensation				2,425	-	-	2,425
Net income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(267,894)	(267,894)
<b>Balance, February 29, 2020</b>	<b>17,951,134</b>	<b>6,892,028</b>	<b>556,113</b>	<b>437,139</b>	-	<b>(7,952,951)</b>	<b>(67,671)</b>

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements*



**ARMADA MERCANTILE LTD.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	2020	2019
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Net loss for the year	\$ (267,894)	\$ (19,373)
Add: items not involving cash		
Stock-based compensation	2,425	-
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Unrealized decrease (increase) in marketable securities	207,292	(37,892)
GST recoverable	124	(120)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,511	(2,252)
	<u>(53,542)</u>	<u>(59,637)</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Disposal of marketable securities	44,800	76,294
	<u>44,800</u>	<u>76,294</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Advances from (to) related parties	(950)	(22,708)
Notes payable	(1,353)	(2,662)
Share capital issued	-	25,700
	<u>(2,303)</u>	<u>330</u>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash during the year</b>	<u>(11,045)</u>	<u>16,987</u>
<b>Cash and equivalents, beginning of year</b>	22,470	5,483
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	\$ <u>11,425</u>	\$ <u>22,470</u>

*See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statement*

## **1. Nature of Business and Going Concern**

The Company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on June 24, 1987 and is engaged in the business of investing in new and existing businesses and organizations. As at February 29, 2020, the Company is a financial services company that focuses on merchant banking primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary Armada Group USA, Inc. On July 19, 2002, the Company incorporated Armada Group USA, Inc. to establish business operations in the United States in the financial services industry. Armada Group USA, Inc. is wholly-owned by the Company and was incorporated in the State of Delaware. On December 28, 2011, Armada Group USA, Inc., incorporated in the State of California, a wholly owned subsidiary, Armada Finance LLC. On September 20, 2013, Armada Group USA, Inc. dissolved Armada Finance LLC in the State of California. On October 24, 2013, Armada Group USA, Inc. formed Armada Finance LLC in the State of Wyoming. The principal assets in Armada Finance LLC were the Liquid Capital of America Corp. franchise. Effective December 31, 2014, all parties involved agreed to terminate the agreement.

The Company, through its investment in Oxygen Funding, Inc., offers commercial finance services to companies; internationally, including account receivables “factoring”, supply chain, equipment leasing, merchant cash advance, and purchase order and other types of specialized finance.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

As at February 29, 2020, the Company has accumulated losses of \$7,952,951 (February 28, 2019: \$7,685,057) since its inception, has working capital (deficiency) of \$(67,672) (February 28, 2019: \$197,797) and expects to continue as a going concern. However, if the Company does not continue to be profitable it may incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which may affect the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they become due.

The Canada office and USA office of the Company are located at 590 - 1122 Mainland Street. Vancouver, BC, V6B 5L1 and 9575 Pinehurst Drive, Roseville, CA 95747.

### **Basis of Presentation and Statement of Compliance**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Armada Group USA Inc. and Armada Finance, LLC. All inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on August 13, 2020.

## **2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### **Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments, such as term deposits with major financial institutions, having a term to maturity of three months or less at acquisition, that are readily convertible to specified amounts of cash.

### **Equipment**

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization based on the estimated useful life of the assets is calculated as follows:

Computer equipment	- 30% declining balance basis
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	- 20% declining balance basis

The carrying value of equipment is reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate the recoverable value may be less than the carrying amount. Recoverable value is based on management's estimates of undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be recovered from specific assets or groups of assets through use or future disposition. Where impairment is indicated, impairment charges are recorded in the reporting period in which impairment is determined by management.

### **Functional and Presentation Currency**

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the period-end exchange rate and all income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates prevailing at the dates the assets were acquired or liabilities incurred. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included as a charge to operations in the period incurred.

### **Deferred Income Taxes**

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial statement carrying values of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases (temporary differences), and losses carried forward. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are likely to reverse. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is included in operations in the year in which the change is substantively enacted. The amount of deferred income tax assets recognized is limited to the amount of the benefit that is more likely than not to be realized.

## **2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

### **Critical Accounting Estimates, Judgments, and Uncertainties**

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on the historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

### **Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions**

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

### **Share Based payments**

The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock options granted and warrants issued. Under this model, the Company must estimate the term, volatility and if applicable, the forfeiture rate of options granted and warrants issued.

Share-based payments to employees, directors, officers and consultants are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the 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 amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset to the recorded cost is to contributed surplus. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related amount in contributed surplus is transferred to share capital. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from share-based payments reserve. For those options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit

### **Critical Accounting Judgments**

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

### **Depreciation rates**

The application of determining the useful lives of equipment are estimates by management based on assumptions about future events. Estimates and assumption made may change if new information becomes available. New information may become available during the use of the equipment that causes the Company to adjust its estimate.

## **2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

### **Loss per Share**

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted earnings per share requires the use of the treasury stock method, which assumes that the exercise of stock options and warrants will have a dilutive effect on loss per share. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of stock options and warrants is applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the year.

### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is any indication the asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is measured as the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its fair value with the loss recognized in income or loss.

### **Leases**

IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases, except when the term is 12 months or less or when the underlying asset has a low value. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leases with lease terms greater than one year. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost and depreciated over its estimated useful life. At the commencement date, the lease liability is measured as the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot readily be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. If the lease terms are subsequently changed, the present value of the lease liability is remeasured using the revised lease terms and applying the appropriate discount rate to the remaining lease payments. The Company recognizes the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

The Company is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the Company's financial statements and have identified no leases having a term of more than 12 months. The Company will not elect to classify a short-term lease or low value lease as a right-of-use asset. The Company adopted these standards for the Company's reporting period ended February 29, 2020.

## **2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

### **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.

Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”), or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured after initial recognition at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains or losses are recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit or loss. The company’s GST receivable and advances are held at amortized cost.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. These are the measurement categories under which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through OCI (“FVOCI”):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included as finance income using the effective interest rate method.

**2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on an investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net as revenue in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the period which it arises.

**Impairment of Financial Assets at amortized cost**

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the 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 statements of income (loss), as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

**Financial Liabilities**

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL and amortized cost.

A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The fair value changes to financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented as follows: the amount of change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and the remaining amount of the change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss. The Company does not designate any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company classifies its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable, due to related parties, lease liability and convertible notes as financial liabilities held at amortized cost.

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not impact the carrying value of any financial asset or financial liability on the transition date. The table below illustrates the change in classification of the Company's financial instruments under IAS 39 and IFRS 9.

Line Item	IFRS 9	IAS 39	
	New Classification	Original Classification	Measurement Model
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL	FVTPL	FVTPL
Accounts payable & accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties and notes payable	Amortized cost	Other liabilities	Amortized cost

## **2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)**

### **Revenue recognition**

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, was adopted on March 1, 2018. The standard introduces a single, principles based, five-step model for the recognition of revenue when control of goods is transferred to the customer. The five steps are: identify the contract(s) with the customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation and recognize revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. IFRS 15 also requires enhanced disclosures about revenue to help users better understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers. The Company evaluated the effect the standard had on its revenue recorded in its consolidated financial statements and determined there is no impact to the timing or amounts of revenue recognized in its consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company generates revenue primarily from commission sales of factoring contracts and consulting. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognized at that point in time.

## **3. Investment in Oxygen Funding, Inc.**

In January 17, 2018, the Company by way of its wholly owned subsidiary, Armada Group USA, Inc. (Armada) acquired a 30% ownership in Oxygen Funding Inc. (OFI), a State of California, USA company, and in conjunction with Oxygen Funding LLC (OFL) are in the business of factoring the accounts of its clients pursuant to factoring and security agreements in consideration for the following:

- a. Armada will seek capital from its sources on a best efforts basis into OFI to replace certain capital investment in OFI's clients: \$350,000 (US) by January 25, 2018, and the remainder by February 28, 2018.
- b. OFI will file the necessary paperwork to change its S corporation status to C corporation status.
- c. All accounts factored through OFI will be underwritten and serviced by OFI.
- d. OFI will pay a broker fee whenever OFI funds a client referred by Armada or OFL.
- e. OFI shall pay Armada USA a funding fee of 50% of net earnings for any factored account funded by OFI using capital arranged by Armada.
- f. OFI shall pay OFL a servicing fee of 50% of net earnings for any factored account funded by OFI using capital arranged by Armada.
- g. In the event OFI funds factored accounts using capital not arranged by Armada, OFL shall be paid a servicing fee of 100% of the net earnings.



**ARMADA MERCANTILE LTD.**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**February 29, 2020**  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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**3. Investment in Oxygen Funding, Inc. (cont'd)**

The Company has assessed that the fair value of the 2,423 shares of OFI, representing 30% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of OSI of 8,077 common shares, on a fully diluted basis is not determinable and has accordingly recorded a nominal value of \$1.

In April of 2017, the Company by way of its wholly owned subsidiary, Armada Group USA, Inc., (Armada) acquired a 50% ownership in Bahn, Inc. (dba Davis Commercial Finance) a State of California, USA company, a commercial finance (DCF) company headquartered in Rocklin, California which serves prospective financing needs through direct lending or brokering to other Commercial Finance Companies in consideration for \$1. Davis Commercial Finance has a California Finance Lenders License to lend to small businesses and also act as a broker to negotiate rate and terms for a client with other lenders. On January 15, 2018, Armada executed an Agreement to grant Bahn, Inc. the right to acquire Armada's 50% interest in Bahn, Inc. for a \$1. The Agreement was made possible due to Armada receiving a 30% interest in OFI as detailed in the above-mentioned January 17, 2018 Agreement with OFI.

**4. Related Party Transactions**

The following table summarizes the Company's key management compensation for the director and CEO who is responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity and related party transactions not otherwise disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Management fees	\$ 123,974	\$ 81,522
Expenses reimbursed to a director of the Company	\$ 19,401	\$ 16,767
Rent to a director of the Company	\$ 12,726	\$ 12,453

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange value, being the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As at February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019 the amounts due to related parties were as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Due from (to) the president and director of the Company	<u>\$ (2,223)</u>	<u>\$ (3,173)</u>

The balances are non-interest bearing and have no set terms of repayment.

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**5. Share Capital and Share Capital Subscribed**

Authorized:

The authorized common share capital of the Company at February 29, 2020 is 200,000,000 (Feb. 28, 2019 - 200,000,000) shares without par value. The authorized preferred share capital of the Company at February 29, 2020 is 100,000,000 (Feb. 28, 2018 - 100,000,000) shares without par value.

Issued and outstanding:

During the year-ended February 29, 2020:

There are no share activities during the year.

During the year-ended February 28, 2019:

On May 22, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 133,000 common shares at US\$0.15 per share.

The issued share capital is as follows:

Common shares issued and outstanding:

	<b>29-Feb-20</b>		<b>28-Feb-19</b>	
	<b>Number of</b>		<b>Number of</b>	
	<b>Shares</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Shares</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Balance at beginning of the year	17,951,134	6,892,028	17,818,134	6,866,328
Shares issued - private placement	-	-	133,000	25,700
Balance at end of the year	17,951,134	6,892,028	17,951,134	6,892,028

## **5. Share Capital and Share Capital Subscribed (cont'd)**

### Subscribed preferred share capital

The subscribed preferred share capital is as follows:

- i) 526,315 Series A Preferred Shares at US \$0.285 per share for gross proceeds of \$US 150,000. The Series A Preferred Shares may be converted into common shares of the Company at the ratio of one Series A Preferred Share for each common share of the Company if the market trading price of the common shares of Vocalscape Networks, Inc., a Nevada Corporation, listed on the OTC Bulletin Board in the United States is trading at less than US \$1.00 per share on a fully diluted basis as of the first anniversary date of the issuance of the Series A Preferred Shares.
- ii) 1,027,275 Series B Preferred Shares at US \$0.285 per share in settlement of US \$292,773 owed to a person related to the director of the Company. The Series B Preferred Shares may be converted into common shares of the Company at the ratio of one Series B Preferred Share for each common share at the sole discretion of the Company.
- iii) 131,582 Series B Preferred Shares at US \$0.285 per share in settlement of US \$37,500
- iv) (C\$42,106) owed to a director of the Company. The Series B Preferred Shares may be converted into common shares of the Company at the ratio of one Series B Preferred Share for each common share of the Company at the sole discretion of the Company. These Series B Preferred Shares were cancelled at February 29, 2016.
- v) 555,555 Series C Preferred Shares at US \$0.45 per share in settlement of US \$250,000 (C\$292,500) owed to a creditor of the Company and 126,000 Series C Preferred Shares subscribed for at US \$0.45 per share. The Series C Preferred Shares may be converted into common shares of the Company at the ratio of one Series C Preferred Share for each common share of the Company at the sole discretion of the Company. 555,555 Series C Preferred Shares were cancelled at February 29, 2016; leaving a balance of 126,000 Series C Preferred Shares remaining.

### Incentive Stock Options

In October 2003, the Board of Directors approved the Company's Stock Option Plan ("the Plan"). The Plan provides for the granting of stock options to qualified directors and employees to purchase up to 3,222,443 common shares of the Company. Under the Plan, the granting of stock options, exercise prices and terms are determined by the Board of Directors. Stock options must be non-transferable and the aggregate number of shares that may be reserved for issuance pursuant to stock options may not exceed an aggregate of 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company at the time of granting and may not exceed 5% to any one individual. For incentive options, the exercise price shall not be less than the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the grant date. Options can have a maximum term of five years and terminate 30 days following the termination of the optionee's employment, except in the case of retirement, death or disability, in which case they terminate six months after the event. Vesting of options is made at the time of granting of the options at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Once approved and vested options are exercisable at any time.

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**5. Share Capital and Share Capital Subscribed – cont'd**

During the year ended February 29, 2020, the following share purchase options were granted.

On May 27, 2019, the Company granted 20,000 incentive stock options granted to a certain consultant that is exercisable at CAD \$0.30 per share expiring in May 27, 2021. The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of the options granted during the year ended February 29, 2020 with the following assumptions:

	<u>2020</u>
- weighted average risk free interest rate	1.55%
- dividend yield of	0.00%
- volatility of	103.38%
- an expected life	2 years

A summary of the status of the stock options outstanding under the Company Stock Option Plan for the year ended February 29, 2020 and the year ended February 28, 2019 are as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, February 28, 2019	-	\$	-
Granted	20,000		-
Outstanding, February 29, 2020	20,000	\$	0.30

As at February 29, 2020, the exercise price for options outstanding under the Company Stock Option Plan is \$0.30; and the weighted average remaining contractual life for stock options under the Company Stock Option Plan is 2.0 years.

As at February 28, 2019, there were no stock options outstanding.

Warrants

At February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019, there were no share purchase warrants outstanding.

**6. Contributed Surplus**

Balance, February 28, 2019	\$	434,714
Stock-based compensation		2,425
Balance, February 29, 2020	\$	437,139

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**7. Income Taxes**

	Armada Mercantile	Armada USA	2020	2019
Income (Loss) for the year	\$ (41,788)	\$ (226,106)	\$ (267,894)	\$ (19,373)
Tax rate	27.0%	21.0%		
Tax based on statutory tax rate	\$ (11,283)	\$ (47,482)	\$ (3,144)	\$ (3,144)
Deductible expenses, net	-	-	-	-
Unrecognized benefit of non-capital losses	11,283	(47,482)	3,144	(3,144)
Total income taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has available non-capital losses of approximately \$525,000 which may be carried forward to apply against future income for tax purposes. In addition, the Company has discretionary deduction pools for resource related expenditures and equipment balances with a tax basis exceeding net book value.

The possible future benefit to the Company of utilizing these losses has not been recognized in these financial statements. The carry-forward losses expire as follows:

2027	\$ 64,000
2028	79,000
2029	76,000
2030	35,000
2031	42,000
2032	35,000
2033	28,000
2034	31,000
2035	-
2036	36,000
2037	-
2038	35,000
2039	22,000
2040	42,000
	<u>\$ 525,000</u>

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**7. Income Taxes – cont'd**

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Armada Group USA Inc. has approximately US \$652,000 (2019 – US \$426,000) in non-capital losses which may be carried forward against future income for tax purposes. The loss carry-forwards expire in various years up to 2040.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Potential future tax assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 525,000	\$ 483,000
Tax value of equipment in excess of book value	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
	<u>527,000</u>	<u>485,000</u>
Potential tax recovery at substantially enacted rate 27.0% (2019 – 27.0%)	<u>142,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>
Net potential future income tax assets	142,000	130,000
Valuation allowance (100%)	<u>(142,000)</u>	<u>(130,000)</u>
Net future tax assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

In addition, the Company has allowable capital losses of approximately \$4,019,000 (2019 - \$3,984,000) which are available to offset against future capital gains.

The future conditions to recognize potential future tax assets based on establishment of likely future profitability have not been met. Accordingly, a 100% valuation allowance has been provided.

**8. Management of Capital**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; to maintain optimal capital structure, while ensuring the Company's strategic objectives are met and to provide an appropriate return to shareholders relative to the risk of the Company's underlying assets.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of issued capital, stock options, contributed surplus and deficit.

The Company maintains and adjusts its capital structure based on changes in economic conditions and the Company's planned requirements. The Company may adjust its capital structure by issuing new equity, selling and/or acquiring assets, and controlling its capital expenditures program.

The Company, during the year is operating at a gain. Loses are mostly attributable to foreign exchange and fluctuations in our publicly traded portfolio company stock positions. As such, the Company is dependent on consulting, advisory and additional portfolio stock increases to fund its activities. The Company has not been required for an extended period of time to rely on external financing to fund its activities. In order to pay for its operating expenses, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed and if available.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis.

## 9. Marketable Securities

The Company's marketable securities, which are classified as FVTPL have been valued at their market prices.

February 29, 2020		February 28, 2019	
Cost	Market	Cost	Market
428,098	10,294	472,898	262,387

## 10. Contingencies

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Armada Group USA, filed a complaint for breach of contract and fraud related to a \$150,000 convertible note plus accrued interest provided to Vocalscape Networks, Inc. Judgment has been granted to the Company in the amount of approximately \$233,000. In the Company's judgment, no portion of this amount will be recognized until collection can be assured.

## 11. Fair Value Measurement

Measurement of the fair value of financial instruments is made under a fair value hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted 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. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

At February 29, 2020, the levels in the fair value hierarchy into which the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured and recognized in the balance sheet at fair value are categorized as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 11,425	-
Marketable securities	\$ 10,294	-

## 12. Risk Instrument and Risk Management

### Financial Risk Management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their book values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

## **12. Risk Instrument and Risk Management – cont'd**

### **Financial Instrument Risk Exposure**

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes.

### **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 risk is primarily attributable to its bank accounts and accounts receivable. Bank accounts are with a Canadian Schedule 1 banks. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to receivable is remote.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or that it will be required to meet them at excessive cost. The Company reviews its working capital position regularly to ensure there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. The Company manages its liquidity risk through private placements. The Company's operating cash requirements including amounts projected to complete its existing capital expenditure program are continuously monitored and adjusted as input variables change.

The Company's operating cash requirements including amounts projected to complete its existing capital expenditure program are continuously monitored and adjusted as input variables change. These variables include but are not limited to commodity prices, cost overruns on capital projects and changes to government regulations relating to land tenure, allowable production and availability of markets. As these variables change, liquidity risks may necessitate the need for the Company to pursue equity issuances, obtain project or debt financing, or enter into joint arrangements. There is no assurance that the necessary financing will be available in a timely manner.

### **Interest Rate Risk**

The Company is exposed to the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to movements in market interest rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its interest rate risk as the Company's management believes that the likely financial impact of interest rate changes does not justify using derivatives.

The only significant market risk exposure to which the Company is exposed is short-term interest rate risk. The Company's bank account earns interest income at variable rates. The Company's future interest income is exposed to short-term rates.

### **Commodity Price Risk**

The Company is not subject to commodity price risk

### **Foreign Exchange Risk**

The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk on its financial instruments.



### **13. Subsequent Event**

Since December 31, 2019, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as “COVID-19”, has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID- 19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company and its operations in future periods.