

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549**

**Form 10-Q**

(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2022
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission file number: 000-56074

**BIOTRICITY INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Nevada**  
State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation or organization)

**30-0983531**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**203 Redwood Shores Parkway, Suite 600**  
**Redwood City, California 94065**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(650) 832-1626  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	BTCY	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 50,431,245 shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, at August 12, 2022. As at that same date, the Company also has 1,466,718 Exchangeable Shares outstanding that convert directly into common shares, which when combined with its Common Stock produce an amount equivalent to 51,897,963 outstanding voting securities.

**BIOTRICITY INC.**

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**PART 1**  
**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Item 1 – Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**

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**BIOTRICITY INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
**AS AT JUNE 30, 2022 (unaudited) AND MARCH 31, 2022 (audited)**  
**(Expressed in US Dollars)**

	<u>As at June 30, 2022</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2022</u>
	\$	\$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	7,207,974	12,066,929
Accounts receivable, net	1,826,920	2,006,678
Inventory	1,431,054	842,924
Deposits and other receivables	380,592	406,280
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>10,846,540</b>	<b>15,322,811</b>
Deposits	85,000	85,000
Long-term accounts receivable	-	-
Property and equipment [Note 11]	25,970	27,459
Operating right-of-use lease asset [Note 10]	1,192,169	1,242,700
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>12,149,679</b>	<b>16,677,970</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities [Note 4]	2,701,077	2,595,747
Convertible promissory notes and short term loans [Note 5]	1,238,000	1,540,000
Derivative liabilities [Note 8]	419,332	520,747
Operating lease liability [Note 10]	219,033	210,320
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>4,577,442</b>	<b>4,866,814</b>
Federally guaranteed loans [Note 7]	870,800	870,800
Term loan [Note 6]	11,662,742	11,612,672
Derivative liabilities [Note 8]	537,318	352,402
Operating lease liability [Note 10]	1,061,795	1,120,018
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>18,710,097</b>	<b>18,822,706</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 authorized as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively, 1 share issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively [Note 9]	1	1
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 20,000 authorized as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively, 6,872 and 7,201 preferred shares issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2022 and as at March 31, 2022, respectively [Note 9]	7	7
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 125,000,000 authorized as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively. Issued and outstanding common shares: 50,219,034 and 49,810,322 as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively, and exchangeable shares of 1,466,718 and 1,466,718 outstanding as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively [Note 9]	51,686	51,277
Shares to be issued 95,515 and 123,817 shares of common stock as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively) [Note 9]	72,299	102,299
Additional paid-in-capital	91,912,772	91,507,478
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(535,652)	(768,656)
Accumulated deficit	(98,061,531)	(93,037,142)
<b>Total stockholders' equity (deficiency)</b>	<b>(6,560,418)</b>	<b>(2,144,736)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY</b>	<b>12,149,679</b>	<b>16,677,970</b>

*See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements*

**BIOTRICITY INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**  
**FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 31, 2022 AND 2021 (unaudited)**  
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>June 30, 2021</u>
	\$	\$
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>2,056,052</b>	1,764,110
Cost of Revenue	<u>830,923</u>	<u>594,029</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>1,225,129</b>	1,170,081
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
General and administrative expenses [Notes 8, 9 and 10]	<b>4,881,003</b>	3,583,600
Research and development expenses	<u>821,176</u>	<u>588,997</u>
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>5,702,179</b>	4,172,597
Other (income)/expense	-	(8,782)
Loss upon convertible promissory notes conversion [Note 9]	<b>50,908</b>	28,215
Accretion and amortization expenses [Note 6]	<b>50,070</b>	2,335,167
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities [Note 8]	<u>198,224</u>	<u>298,983</u>
<b>NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>	<b>(4,776,252)</b>	(5,656,099)
Income taxes	-	-
<b>NET LOSS BEFORE DIVIDENDS</b>	<b>(4,776,252)</b>	(5,656,099)
Less: Preferred Stock Dividends	<b>248,137</b>	241,264
<b>NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS</b>	<b>(5,024,389)</b>	(5,897,363)
Translation adjustment	<u>233,004</u>	<u>6,560</u>
<b>COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>	<b>(4,791,385)</b>	(5,890,803)
<b>LOSS PER SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED</b>	<b>(0.098)</b>	(0.151)
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING</b>	<u><b>51,440,944</b></u>	<u>39,095,637</u>

*See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements*

**BIOTRICITY INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY**  
**FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021 (unaudited)**

	Preferred stock		Common stock and exchangeable common shares		Shares to be Issued		Additional paid in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	Shares	\$				
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance, March 31, 2022 (audited)</b>	<b>7,201</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51,277,040</b>	<b>51,277</b>	<b>123,817</b>	<b>102,299</b>	<b>91,507,478</b>	<b>(768,656)</b>	<b>(93,037,142)</b>	<b>(2,144,736)</b>
Conversion of convertible notes into common shares [Note 9]	-	-	404,545	405	-	-	456,621	-	-	457,026
Preferred stock purchased back via cash [Note 8]	(329)	-	-	-	-	-	(285,427)	-	-	(285,427)
Issuance of shares for services [Note 9]	-	-	4,167	4	-	-	7,496	-	-	7,500
Exercise of warrants for cash [Note 9]	-	-	-	-	(28,302)	(30,000)	-	-	-	(30,000)
Issuance of warrants for services [Note 9]	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,414	-	-	77,414
Stock based compensation - ESOP [Note 9]	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,190	-	-	149,190
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,004	-	233,004
Net loss before dividends for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,776,252)	(4,776,252)
Preferred stock dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(248,137)	(248,137)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2022 (unaudited)</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51,685,752</b>	<b>51,686</b>	<b>95,515</b>	<b>72,299</b>	<b>91,912,772</b>	<b>(535,652)</b>	<b>(98,061,531)</b>	<b>(6,560,418)</b>

	Preferred stock		Common stock and exchangeable common shares		Shares to be Issued		Additional paid in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	Shares	\$				
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance, March 31, 2021 (audited)</b>	<b>8,04</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39,014,94</b>	<b>39,01</b>	<b>268,40</b>	<b>280,960</b>	<b>56,298,72</b>	<b>(634,186)</b>	<b>(62,817,68</b>	<b>(6,833,164)</b>
Conversion of convertible notes into common shares	-	-	201,604	202	327,27	1,190,50	479,558	-	-	1,670,262

Exercise of warrants for cash	-	-	100,236	100	37,736	40,000	106,150	-	-	<b>146,250</b>
Issuance of warrants for services	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,897	-	-	<b>151,897</b>
Stock based compensation - ESOP	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,851	-	-	<b>155,851</b>
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,560	-	<b>6,560</b>
Net loss before dividends for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,656,099)	<b>(5,656,099)</b>
Preferred stock dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(241,264)	<b>(241,264)</b>
<b>Balance, June 30, 2021 (unaudited)</b>	<b>8,046</b>	<b>39,316,789</b>	<b>39,316,782</b>	<b>39,316,787</b>	<b>633,412</b>	<b>1,511,462</b>	<b>57,192,182</b>	<b>(68,715,056)</b>	<b>(10,599,701)</b>	<b>(10,599,707)</b>

*See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements*

**BIOTRICITY INC.**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021 (UNAUDITED)**  
**(Expressed in US Dollars)**

	<b>Three Months Ended June 30, 2022</b>	<b>Three Months Ended June 30, 2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net loss	(4,776,252)	(5,656,099)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operations:</i>		
Stock based compensation	149,190	155,851
Issuance of shares for services	7,500	-
Issuance of warrants for services	77,414	151,897
Accretion and amortization expenses	50,070	2,335,167
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	198,224	298,983
Loss upon convertible promissory notes conversion	50,908	28,213
Property and equipment depreciation	1,489	-
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i>		
Accounts receivable, net	179,758	(401,818)
Inventory	(588,130)	92,694
Deposits and other receivables	(4,312)	(86,221)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	614,747	399,937
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(4,039,394)</b>	<b>(2,681,396)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Redemption of preferred shares	(328,904)	-
Exercise of warrants for cash	12,500	146,250
Federally guaranteed loans	-	499,900
Proceeds from short term loan and promissory notes, net	-	139,780
Preferred Stock Dividend	(516,817)	(204,842)
<b>Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities</b>	<b>(833,221)</b>	<b>581,088</b>
Effect of foreign currency translation	13,660	100,334
Net decrease in cash during the period	(4,858,955)	(1,999,974)
Cash, beginning of period	12,066,929	2,201,562
<b>Cash, end of period</b>	<b>7,207,974</b>	<b>201,588</b>

*See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements*



**BIOTRICITY INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2022 (Unaudited)**  
(Expressed in US dollars)

**1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

Biotricity Inc. (formerly MetaSolutions, Inc.) (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on August 29, 2012. iMedical Innovations Inc. (“iMedical”) was incorporated on July 3, 2014 under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Biotricity through reverse take-over on February 2, 2016.

Both the Company and iMedical are engaged in research and development activities within the remote monitoring segment of preventative care. They are focused on a realizable healthcare business model that has an existing market and commercialization pathway. As such, its efforts to date have been devoted to building and commercializing an ecosystem of technologies that enable access to this market.

**2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT AND CONSOLIDATION**

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“US GAAP”) for interim financial information and the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of SEC Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with Biotricity’s audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 and their accompanying notes.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States dollars (“USD”). In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and results of operations for the interim periods presented have been reflected herein. Operating results for the interim periods presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending March 31, 2023. The Company’s fiscal year-end is March 31.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation.

**Liquidity and Basis of Presentation**

The Company is in the early stages of commercializing its first product and is concurrently in development mode, operating a research and development program in order to develop, obtain regulatory clearance for, and commercialize other proposed products. The Company has incurred recurring losses from operations, and as at June 30, 2022, had an accumulated deficit of \$98,061,531 and a working capital surplus of \$6,269,098. Management anticipates the Company will continue on its revenue growth trajectory and improve its liquidity through continued business development and after additional equity or debt capitalization of the Company. On August 30, 2021, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of its common stock that concurrently facilitated its listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market. Prior to listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, the Company had also filed a shelf Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-255544) with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2021, which was declared effective on May 4, 2021. This facilitates better transactional preparedness when the Company seeks to issue equity or debt to potential investors, since it continues to allow the Company to offer its shares to investors only by means of a prospectus, including a prospectus supplement, which forms part of an effective registration statement. As such, the Company has developed and continues to pursue sources of funding that management believes will be sufficient to support the Company’s operating plan and alleviate any substantial doubt as to its ability to meet its obligations at least for a period of one year from the date of these consolidated financial statements. During the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2021, the Company raised \$499,900 through government EIDL loan. In addition, during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2021, the Company raised total net proceeds of \$14,545,805 through the underwritten public offering that was concurrent with its listing onto the Nasdaq Capital Markets. Furthermore, during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2021, the Company raised an additional net proceeds of \$11,756,563 through a term loan transaction (Note 6).

As we proceed with the commercialization of the Bioflux product development, we expect to continue to devote significant resources on capital expenditures, as well as research and development costs and operations, marketing and sales expenditures.

Based on the above facts and assumptions, we believe our existing cash, along with anticipated near-term equity financings, will be sufficient to meet our needs for the next twelve months from the filing date of this report. However, we will need to seek additional debt or equity capital to respond to business opportunities and challenges, including our ongoing operating expenses, protecting our intellectual property, developing or acquiring new lines of business and enhancing our operating infrastructure. The terms of our future financings may be dilutive to, or otherwise adversely affect, holders of our common stock. We may also seek additional funds through arrangements with collaborators or other third parties. There can be no assurance we will be able to raise this additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to obtain additional funding on a timely basis, we may be required to modify our operating plan and otherwise curtail or slow the pace of development and commercialization of our proposed product lines.

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) emerged in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. While initially the outbreak was largely concentrated in China and caused significant disruptions to its economy, it has now spread to several other countries and infections have been reported globally.

On March 17, 2020, as a result of COVID-19 infections having been reported throughout both Canada and the United States, certain national, provincial, state and local governmental issued proclamations and/or directives aimed at minimizing the spread of COVID-19. Accordingly, on March 17, 2020, the Company closed all corporate clinics for all in-clinic non-essential services to protect the health and safety of its employees, partners and patients. On March 20, 2020, the Company announced the precautionary measures taken as well as announcing the business impact related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operations remains unclear and will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration of any future ongoing COVID-19 outbreaks, new information which may emerge concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, and any additional preventative and protective actions that governments, or the Company, may direct, which may result in an extended period of continued business disruption, reduced patient traffic and reduced operations. The full long-term financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time but it has until recently had a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The measures taken to date may impact the Company's fiscal year 2023 business and potentially beyond. Management expects that all of its business segments, across all of its geographies, may be impacted to some degree, but the significance of the full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Company's business and the duration for which it may have an impact cannot be determined at this time.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **Revenue Recognition**

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASC 606") on April 1, 2018. In accordance with ASC 606, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services by applying the core principles – 1) identify the contract with a customer, 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract, and 5) recognize revenue as performance obligations are satisfied.

The Bioflux mobile cardiac telemetry device, a wearable device, is worn by patients for a monitoring period up to 30 days. The cardiac data that the device monitors and collects is curated and analyzed by the Company's proprietary algorithms and then securely communicated to a remote monitoring facility for electronic reporting and conveyance to the patient's prescribing physician or other certified cardiac medical professional. Revenues earned with respect to this device are comprised of device sales revenues and technology fee revenues (technology as a service). The device, together with its licensed software, is available for sale to the medical center or physician, who is responsible for the delivery of clinical diagnosis and therapy. The remote monitoring, data collection and reporting services performed by the technology culminate in a patient study that is generally billable when it is complete and is issued to the physician. In order to recognize revenue, management considers whether or not the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of a commercial arrangement exists, and delivery has occurred or services have been rendered. For sales of devices, which are invoiced directly, additional revenue recognition criteria include that the price is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured; for device sales contracts with terms of more than one year, the Company recognizes any significant financing component as revenue over the contractual period using the effective interest method, and the associated interest income is reflected accordingly on the statement of operations and included in other income; for revenue that is earned based on customer usage of the proprietary software to render a patient's cardiac study, the Company recognizes revenue when the study ends based on a fixed billing rate. Costs associated with providing the services are recorded as the service is provided regardless of whether or when revenue is recognized.

The Company may also earn service-related revenue from contracts with other counterparties with which it consults. This contract work is separate and distinct from services provided to clinical customers, but may be with a reseller or other counterparties that are working to establish their operations in foreign jurisdictions or ancillary products or market segments in which the Company has expertise and may eventually conduct business.

The Company recognized the following forms of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	<b>For Three Months Ended June 30, 2022</b>	<b>For Three Months Ended June 30, 2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Technology fee sales	1,889,982	1,464,937
Device sales	166,070	299,173
Revenue	<u>2,056,052</u>	<u>1,764,110</u>

#### Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and market value, cost being determined on a weighted average cost basis. Market value of our inventory, which is all purchased finished goods, is determined based on its estimated net realizable value, which is generally the selling price less normally predictable costs of disposal and transportation. The Company records write-downs of inventory that is obsolete or in excess of anticipated demand or market value based on consideration of product lifecycle stage, technology trends, product development plans and assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Actual demand may differ from forecasted demand, and such differences may have a material effect on recorded inventory values. Inventory write-downs are charged to cost of revenue and establish a new cost basis for the inventory.

#### Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions to be made in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The estimates and related assumptions are based on previous experiences and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making the assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include share-based compensation, impairment analysis and fair value of warrants, structured notes, convertible debt and conversion liabilities.

- Fair value of stock options

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payments requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of such instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the Black-Scholes option pricing model, including the expected life of the instrument, risk-free rate, volatility, and dividend yield.

- Fair value of warrants

In determining the fair value of the warrant issued for services and issue pursuant to financing transactions, the Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: volatility rate, risk-free rate, and the remaining expected life of the warrants that are classified under equity.

- Fair value of derivative liabilities

In determining the fair values of the derivative liabilities from the conversion and redemption features, the Company used valuation models with the following assumptions: dividend yields, volatility, risk-free rate and the remaining expected life. Changes in those assumptions and inputs could in turn impact the fair value of the derivative liabilities and can have a material impact on the reported loss and comprehensive loss for the applicable reporting period.

- Functional currency

Determining the appropriate functional currencies for entities in the Company requires analysis of various factors, including the currencies and country-specific factors that mainly influence labor, materials, and other operating expenses.

- Useful life of property and equipment

The Company employs significant estimates to determine the estimated useful lives of property and equipment, considering industry trends such as technological advancements, past experience, expected use and review of asset useful lives. The Company makes estimates when determining depreciation methods, depreciation rates and asset useful lives, which requires considering industry trends and company-specific factors. The Company reviews depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values annually or when circumstances change and adjusts its depreciation methods and assumptions prospectively

- Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a previous event, if it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligations. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the expected future cash flows.

- Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events, which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential impact of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

- Inventory obsolescence

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and market value. Market value of our inventory, which is all purchased finished goods, is determined based on its estimated net realizable value, which is generally the selling price less normally predictable costs of disposal and transportation. The Company estimates net realizable value as the amount at which inventories are expected to be sold, taking into consideration fluctuations in retail prices less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be unrecoverable due to obsolescence, damage, or declining selling prices.

- Income and other taxes

The calculation of current and deferred income taxes requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions and to exercise judgment regarding the carrying values of assets and liabilities which are subject to accounting estimates inherent in those balances, the interpretation of income tax legislation across various jurisdictions, expectations about future operating results, the timing of reversal of temporary differences and possible audits of income tax filings by the tax authorities. In addition, when the Company incurs losses for income tax purposes, it assesses the probability of taxable income being available in the future based on its budgeted forecasts. These forecasts are adjusted to take into account certain non-taxable income and expenses and specific rules on the use of unused credits and tax losses.

When the forecasts indicate that sufficient future taxable income will be available to deduct the temporary differences, a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences. Changes or differences in underlying estimates or assumptions may result in changes to the current or deferred income tax balances on the consolidated statements of financial position, a charge or credit to income tax expense included as part of net income (loss) and may result in cash payments or receipts. Judgment includes consideration of the Company's future cash requirements in its tax jurisdictions. All income, capital and commodity tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments. Changes in interpretations or judgments may result in a change in the Company's income, capital, or commodity tax provisions in the future. The amount of such a change cannot be reasonably estimated.

- Incremental borrowing rate for lease

The determination of the Company's lease obligation and right-of-use asset depends on certain assumptions, which include the selection of the discount rate. The discount rate is set by reference to the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Significant assumptions are required to be made when determining which borrowing rates to apply in this determination. Changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The Company has adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 260-10 which provides for calculation of "basic" and "diluted" earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of an entity. Diluted earnings per share exclude all potentially dilutive shares if their effect is anti-dilutive. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

### Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and balances with banks.

### Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company's Canadian-based subsidiary is the Canadian dollar and the US-based parent is the U.S. dollar. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. All exchange gains or losses arising from translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in net income (loss) for the year. In translating the financial statements of the Company's Canadian subsidiaries from their functional currency into the Company's reporting currency of United States dollars, balance sheet accounts are translated using the closing exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expense accounts are translated using an average exchange rate prevailing during the reporting period. Adjustments resulting from the translation, if any, are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. The Company has not, to the date of these consolidated financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of amounts due to the Company from medical facilities, which receive reimbursement from institutions and third-party government and commercial payors and their related patients, as a result of the Company's normal business activities. Accounts receivable is reported on the balance sheets net of an estimated allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated uncollectible receivables based on historical experience, assessment of specific risk, review of outstanding invoices, and various assumptions and estimates that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and recognizes the provision as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses. Uncollectible accounts are written off against the allowance after appropriate collection efforts have been exhausted and when it is deemed that a balance is uncollectible.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands required disclosure about fair value measurements of assets and liabilities. ASC 820-10 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820-10 also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 – Valuation based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation based on quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Level 3 – Valuation based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, therefore requiring management's best estimate of what market participants would use as fair value.

In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments or interest rates that are comparable to market rates. These financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, deposits and other receivables, convertible promissory notes and short term loans, federally-guaranteed loans, term loans and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company's cash and derivative liabilities, which are carried at fair values, are classified as a Level 1 and Level 3, respectively. The Company's bank accounts are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit, therefore, bear minimal credit risk.

### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and improvements and betterments are capitalized. Depreciation of property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method for substantially all assets with estimated lives as follow:

Office equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years

### Impairment for Long-Lived Assets

The Company applies the provisions of ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. ASC 360 requires impairment losses to be recorded on long-lived assets, including right-of-use assets, used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amounts. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the long-lived assets. Loss on long-lived assets to be disposed of is determined in a similar manner, except that fair values are reduced for the cost of disposal. Based on its review at March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company believes there was no impairment of its long-lived assets.

### Leases

The Company is the lessee in a lease contract when the Company obtains the right to use the asset. Operating leases are included in the line items right-of-use asset, lease obligation, current, and lease obligation, long-term in the consolidated balance sheet.

Right-of-use ("ROU") asset represents the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease obligations represent the Company's obligations to make lease payments arising from the lease, both of which are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date. Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at inception are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheet and are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company determines the lease term by agreement with lessor. As the Company's lease does not provide implicit interest rate, the Company uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. Refer to Note 12 for further discussion.

### Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740. The Company provides for Federal, State and Provincial income taxes payable, as well as for those deferred because of the timing differences between reporting income and expenses for financial statement purposes versus tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recoverable or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates is recognized as income or expense in the period of the change. A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

### Research and Development

Research and development costs, which relate primarily to product and software development, are charged to operations as incurred. Under certain research and development arrangements with third parties, the Company may be required to make payments that are contingent on the achievement of specific developmental, regulatory and/or commercial milestones. Before a product receives regulatory approval, milestone payments made to third parties are expensed when the milestone is achieved. Milestone payments made to third parties after regulatory approval is received are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the approved product.

### Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based payments in accordance with the provision of ASC 718, which requires that all share-based payments issued to acquire goods or services, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in the statement of operations based on their fair values, net of estimated forfeitures. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Compensation expense related to share-based awards is recognized over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period.

The Company accounts for stock based compensation awards issued to non-employees for services, as prescribed by ASC 718-10, at either the fair value of the services rendered or the instruments issued in exchange for such services, whichever is more readily determinable, using the guidelines in ASC 505-50. The Company issues compensatory shares for services including, but not limited to, executive, management, accounting, operations, corporate communication, financial and administrative consulting services.



### Convertible Notes Payable and Derivative Instruments

The Company has adopted the provisions of ASU 2017-11 to account for the down round features of warrants issued with private placements effective as of April 1, 2017. In doing so, warrants with a down round feature previously treated as derivative liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measured at fair value are henceforth treated as equity, with no adjustment for changes in fair value at each reporting period. Previously, the Company accounted for conversion options embedded in convertible notes in accordance with ASC 815. ASC 815 generally requires companies to bifurcate conversion options embedded in convertible notes from their host instruments and to account for them as free-standing derivative financial instruments. ASC 815 provides for an exception to this rule when convertible notes, as host instruments, are deemed to be conventional, as defined by ASC 815-40. The Company accounts for convertible notes deemed conventional and conversion options embedded in non-conventional convertible notes which qualify as equity under ASC 815, in accordance with the provisions of ASC 470-20, which provides guidance on accounting for convertible securities with beneficial conversion features. Accordingly, the Company records, as a discount to convertible notes, the intrinsic value of such conversion options based upon the differences between the fair value of the underlying common stock at the commitment date of the note transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the note. Debt discounts under these arrangements are amortized over the term of the related debt.

### Preferred Shares Extinguishments

The Company accounted for preferred stock redemptions and conversions in accordance to ASU-260-10-S99. For preferred stock redemptions and conversion, the difference between the fair value of consideration transferred to the holders of the preferred stock and the carrying amount of the preferred stock is accounted as deemed dividend distribution and subtracted from net income.

### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) - Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” This pronouncement, along with subsequent ASUs issued to clarify provisions of ASU 2016-13, changes the impairment model for most financial assets and will require the use of an “expected loss” model for instruments measured at amortized cost. Under this model, entities will be required to estimate the lifetime expected credit loss on such instruments and record an allowance to offset the amortized cost basis of the financial asset, resulting in a net presentation of the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. In developing the estimate for lifetime expected credit loss, entities must incorporate historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. On November 19, 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-10, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), finalized various effective date delays for private companies, not-for-profit organizations, and certain smaller reporting companies applying the credit losses (CECL), the revised effective date is January 2023.

In July 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-07, Codification Updates to SEC Sections. This ASU amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SEC Final Rule Releases No. 33-10532, Disclosure Update and Simplification, and Nos. 33-10231 and 33-10442, Investment Company Reporting Modernization. One of the changes in the ASU requires a presentation of changes in stockholders’ equity in the form of a reconciliation, either as a separate financial statement or in the notes to the financial statements, for the current and comparative year-to-date interim periods. The Company presented changes in stockholders’ equity as separate financial statements for the current and comparative year-to-date interim periods beginning on April 1, 2019. The additional elements of the ASU did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes (“ASU 2019-12”), which simplifies the accounting for income taxes, eliminates certain exceptions within ASC 740, Income Taxes, and clarifies certain aspects of the current guidance to promote consistency among reporting entities. ASU 2019-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Most amendments within the standard are required to be applied on a prospective basis, while certain amendments must be applied on a retrospective or modified retrospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts of the provisions of ASU 2019-12 on its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2030-20 Codification Improvements to Financial Instruments, An Amendment of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification: a) in ASU No. 2016-01, b) in Subtopic 820-10, c) for depository and lending institutions clarification in disclosure requirements, d) in Subtopic 470-50, e) in Subtopic 820-10, f) Interaction of Topic 842 and Topic 326, g) Interaction of the guidance in Topic 326 and Subtopic 860-20. The amendments in this Update represent changes to clarify or improve the Codification. The amendments make the Codification easier to understand and easier to apply by eliminating inconsistencies and providing clarifications. For public business entities updates under the following paragraphs: a), b), d) and e) are effective upon issuance of this final update. The effective date for c) is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect that the new guidance will significantly impact its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2021, The FASB issued ASU 2021-04 to codify the final consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) on how an issuer should account for modifications made to equity-classified written call options (hereafter referred to as a warrant to purchase the issuer’s common stock). The guidance in the ASU requires the issuer to treat a modification of an equity-classified warrant that does not cause the warrant to become liability-classified as an exchange of the original warrant for a new warrant. This guidance applies whether the modification is structured as an amendment to the terms and conditions of the warrant or as termination of the original warrant and issuance of a new warrant. The Company does not expect that the new guidance will significantly impact its consolidated financial statements.

The Company continue to evaluate the impact of the new accounting pronouncement, including enhanced disclosure requirements, on our business processes, controls and systems.

#### 4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at June 30, 2022 \$	As at March 31, 2022 \$
Accounts payable and deferred revenue	1,457,901	1,159,477
Accrued liabilities	1,243,176	1,436,270
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>2,701,077</u>	<u>2,595,747</u>

Accounts payable as at June 30, 2022 included \$20,300 current account with a shareholder and executive (March 31, 2022: \$2,851 due to shareholder and executive) of the Company, primarily as a result of that individual’s role as an employee. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

## 5. CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTES AND SHORT TERM LOANS

- a) As at June 30 and March 31, 2022, the Company had a promissory note balance of nil and a short term loan balance of nil. Consequently, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 included interest expense for those items of nil and \$56,220, respectively).
- b) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company issued \$11,275,500 (face value) in two series of convertible promissory notes (the “Series A Notes”) sold under subscription agreements to accredited investors. The Notes mature one year from the final closing date of the offering and accrue interest at 12% per annum.

For first series of Series A Notes, commencing six months following the Issuance Date, and at any time thereafter (provided the Holder has not received notice of the Company’s intent to prepay the note), at the sole election of the Holder, any amount of the outstanding principal and accrued interest of this note (the “Outstanding Balance”) could be converted into that number of shares of Common Stock equal to: (i) the Outstanding Balance divided by (ii) 75% of the volume weighted average price of the Common Stock for the 5 trading days prior to the Conversion Date (the conversion price).

For the first series of Series A Notes, the notes would automatically convert into common stock (in each case, subject to the trading volume of the Company’s common stock being a minimum of \$500,000 for each trading day in the 20 consecutive trading days immediately preceding the conversion date), upon the earlier to occur of (i) the Company’s common stock being listed on a national securities exchange, in which event the conversion price would be equal to 75% of the volume weighted average price of the common stock for the 20 trading days prior to the conversion date, or (ii) upon the closing of the Company’s next equity round of financing for gross proceeds of greater than \$5,000,000, in which event the conversion price would be equal to 75% of the price per share of the common stock (or of the conversion price in the event of the sale of securities convertible into common stock) sold in such financing. The Company could, at its discretion redeem the notes for 115% of their face value plus accrued interest.

For second series of Series A Notes, the notes could be converted into shares of common stock, at the option of the holder, commencing six months from issuance, at a conversion price equal to the lower of \$4.00 per share or 75% of the volume weighted average price of the common stock for the five trading days prior to the conversion date

For the second series of Series A Notes, the notes would automatically convert into common stock (in each case, subject to the trading volume of the Company’s common stock being a minimum of \$500,000 for each trading day in the 20 consecutive trading days immediately preceding the conversion date), upon the earlier to occur of (i) the Company’s common stock being listed on a national securities exchange, in which event the conversion price would be equal to the lower of \$4.00 per share or 75% of the volume weighted average price of the common stock for the 20 trading days prior to the conversion date, or (ii) upon the closing of the Company’s next equity round of financing for gross proceeds of greater than \$5,000,000, in which event the conversion price would be equal to the lower of \$4.00 per share or 75% of the price per share of the common stock (or of the conversion price in the event of the sale of securities convertible into common stock) sold in such financing. The Company could, at its discretion redeem the notes for 115% of their face value plus accrued interest.

The Company was obligated to issue warrants that accompany the convertible notes and provide 50% warrant coverage. The warrants have a 3-year term from date of issuance and an exercise price that is 120% of the 20-day volume weighted average price of the Company's common shares at the time final closing.

The Company was obligated to pay the placement agent of the first series of Series A Notes a 12% cash fee for \$8,925,550 (face value) of the notes and 2.5% cash fee and other sundry expenses for the remaining \$2,350,000 (face value) of the notes.

Net proceeds to the Company from Series A Notes issuance up to March 31, 2021 amounted to \$10,135,690 after payment of the relevant financing related fees.

The Company was also obligated to issue warrants to the placement agent that have a 10-year term and cover 12% of funds raised for \$8,925,550 (face value) of the notes (first series) and 2.5% of funds raised for the remaining \$2,350,000 (face value) of notes (second series), with an exercise price that is 120% of the 20-day volume weighted average price of the Company's common shares at the time final closing. On final closing, which occurred on January 8, 2021, the warrants' exercise price was struck at \$1.06 per share.

Prior to January 8, 2021 (final closing date), the Company determined that the conversion and redemption features, investor warrants and placement agent warrants contained in those Notes represented a single compound derivative liability that meets the requirements for liability classification under ASC 815. The Company accounted for these obligations by determining the fair value of the related derivative liabilities associated with the embedded conversion and redemption features, as well as investor warrants and placement agent warrants.

Subsequently, the exercise price of all warrants was concluded and locked to \$1.06 as of January 8, 2021. Since the exercise price was no longer a variable, the Company concluded that the noteholder and placement agent warrants should no longer be accounted for as a derivative liability in accordance with ASC 815 guidelines related to equity indexation and classification. The derivative liabilities related to those warrants were therefore marked to market as of January 8, 2021 and then transferred to equity (collectively, "End of warrants derivative treatment"). Therefore, the remaining derivative liabilities only related to the conversion and redemption features of the convertible notes.

For the Series A Notes, The Company recognized debt issuance costs in the amount of \$2,301,854 and treated these as a deduction from the convertible note liabilities directly, as a contra-liability, and amortized the debt issuance cost over the term of the Notes. The Company also recognized initial debt discount in the amount of \$8,088,003 and accreted the interest over the remaining lives of those Notes. The debt issuance costs were fully amortized as of March 31, 2022.

As at March 31, 2022, \$700,000 of Series A Notes remained unconverted and outstanding, which was equal to the face value of the relevant convertible notes.

There was no conversion of Series A Notes during the three months ended June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2022, the Company recorded \$129,699 of interest accruals for the Series A Notes. In connection with the foregoing, the Company relied upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for transactions not involving a public offering.

In addition, during the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company also issued \$1,312,500 (face value) of convertible promissory notes (“Series B Notes”) to various accredited investors.

Commencing six months following the issuance date, and at any time thereafter, subject to the Company’s Conversion Buyout clause, at the sole election of the holder, any amount of the outstanding principal and accrued interest of the note (the “outstanding balance”) could be converted into that number of shares of Common Stock equal to: (i) the outstanding balance divided by (ii) the Conversion Price. Partial conversions of the note shall have the effect of lowering the outstanding principal amount of the note. The holder may exercise such conversion right by providing written notice to the Company of such exercise in a form reasonably acceptable to the Company (a “conversion notice”). Conversion price means (subject in all cases to proportionate adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, and similar transactions), seventy-five percent (75%) multiplied by the average of the three (3) lowest closing prices during the previous ten (10) trading days prior to the receipt of the conversion notice.

The Series B Notes will automatically convert into common stock upon a merger, consolidation, exchange of shares, recapitalization, reorganization, as a result of which the Company’s common stock shall be changed into another class or classes of stock of the Company or another entity, or in the case of the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company other than a complete liquidation of the Company. Within the first 180 days after the issuance date, the Company may, at its discretion redeem the notes for 115% of their face value plus accrued interest. The Company is obligated to issue warrants that accompany the convertible notes and provide 50% warrant coverage. The warrants have a 3-year term from date of issuance and an exercise price that is \$1.06 per share for 100,000 warrant shares and \$1.5 per share for 212,500 warrant shares.

Net proceeds to the Company from convertible note issuances to March 31, 2021 amounted to \$1,240,000 after the original issuance discount as well as payment of the financing related fees. The Company determined that the conversion and redemption features contained in the Series B Notes represented a single compound derivative liability that meets the requirements for liability classification under ASC 815. The Company accounted for these obligations by determining the fair value of the related derivative liability associated with the embedded conversion and redemption features.

The Company recognized debt issuance costs in the amount of \$10,000 and treated these as a deduction from the convertible note liabilities directly, as a contra-liability, and amortized the debt issuance cost over the term of the Series B Notes. The Company recognized initial debt discount in the amount of \$1,312,500 and accreted the interest over the remaining lives of those notes. The debt issuance costs were fully amortized as of March 31, 2022.

As at March 31, 2022, \$840,000 of Series B Notes remained unconverted and outstanding, which was equal to the face value of the relevant convertible notes.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, \$302,000 (face value) of Series B Notes were converted into 390,464 common shares (Note 9 c).

At June 30, 2022, the Company recorded \$74,550 of interest accruals for the Series B Notes. In connection with the foregoing, the Company relied upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for transactions not involving a public offering.

	<b>Total \$</b>
<b><i>Balance at March 31, 2022</i></b>	<u>1,540,000</u>
<b><i>Three months ended June 30, 2022</i></b>	
Conversion to common shares (Note 9)	<u>(302,000)</u>
<b><i>Balance at June 30, 2022</i></b>	<u><u>1,238,000</u></u>

In total, at June 30, 2022, the Company had issued \$1,238,000 in convertible notes that remained outstanding to several noteholders beyond their contractual maturity date. These continued to accrue interest, and no repayment demands were received from noteholders, notwithstanding the fact that these noteholders have continued to convert portions of these notes subsequently, and it is management’s expectation that all of these notes will eventually convert. In connection with the foregoing, the Company relied upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for transactions not involving a public offering.

General and administrative expenses include interest expense on the above debt instruments of \$31,414 and \$265,658 for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

## **6. TERM LOAN**

On December 21, 2021, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement (“Credit Agreement”) with SWK Funding LLC (“Lender”), wherein the Company has borrowed \$12,000,000, with a maturity date of December 21, 2026. The principal will accrue interest at the LIBOR Rate plus 10.5% (subject to adjustment as set forth in the Credit Agreement). Interest payments are due on each February, May, August and November commencing February 15, 2022. Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Company will be required to make interest only payments for the first 24 months (which may be extended to 36 months under prescribed circumstances), after which payments will include principal amortization that accommodates a 40% balloon principal payment at maturity. Prepayment of amounts owing under the Credit Agreement are allowed under prescribed circumstances. Pursuant to the Credit Agreement the Company is subject to an Origination Fee in the amount of \$120,000. Upon Termination of the Credit Agreement, the Company shall pay an Exit Fee of \$600,000.

The Company and Lender also entered into a Guarantee and Collateral Agreement (“Collateral Agreement”) wherein the Company agreed to secure the Credit Agreement with all of the Company’s assets. The Company and Lender also entered into an Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated December 21, 2021 (the “IP Security Agreement”) wherein the Credit Agreement is also secured by the Company’s right title and interest in the Company’s Intellectual Property.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Company issued 57,536 warrants to the Lender, which were fair-valued at \$198,713 (Note 9). The warrants are accounted as a deduction from liability as well as a credit into additional paid-in capital, and amortized using the effective interest method.

As part of the loan transaction, the Company paid legal and professional costs directly in connection to the debt financing in the amount of \$50,000 in cash.

Total costs directly in connection to the debt financing in the amount of \$193,437 (professional fee \$48,484; lender’s origination fee, due diligence fee, and other expenses in the amount of \$144,953) was deducted from the gross proceeds in the amount of \$12,000,000.

The Company also repaid \$1,574,068 of existing short-term loan and promissory notes and relevant accrued interests by using the proceeds from the loan.

Total costs directly in connection to the loan and fair value of warrants was in the amount of \$1,042,149. And such costs were accounted as debt discount, and amortized using the effective interest method. For three months ended June 30, 2022, the amortization of debt discount expense was in the amount of \$50,070 and included in the accretion and amortization expenses.

Total interest expense on the term loan for the 3 months ended June 30, 2022 was \$348,833.

## **7. FEDERALLY GUARANTEED LOANS**

### **Economic Injury Disaster Loan (“EIDL”)**

In April 2020, the Company received \$370,900 from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) under the captioned program. The loan has a term of 30 years and an interest rate of 3.75%, without the requirement for payment in its first 12 months. The Company may prepay the loan without penalty at will.

In May 2021, the Company received an additional \$499,900 from the SBA under the same terms.

### **Payment Protection Program (“PPP”) Loan**

In May 2020, Biotricity received loan proceeds of \$1,200,000 (the “PPP Loan”) under the Paycheck Protection Program established by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”) administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”). The Company met the criteria for the loan forgiveness and applied for the loan forgiveness in March 2021. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company recognized the loan forgiveness as a reduction to payroll expense in the amount of \$1,156,453 and a reduction to the rent expense of \$43,547. The loan forgiveness was granted by the SBA in May 2021. As at June 30, 2022, the balance of outstanding PPP loan is NIL (March 31, 2022: NIL).

## 8. DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES

On December 19, 2019 and January 9, 2020, the Company issued 7,830 Series A preferred shares; 6,000 of these were issued for cash proceeds of \$6,000,000 and 1,830 of these were issued on conversion of \$1,830,000 of promissory notes that had previously been issued for cash proceeds in October 2019.

On May 22, 2020, another 215 Series A preferred shares were issued as a result of a combined transaction that included the conversion of \$100,000 in promissory notes (Note 5(a)) and \$15,000 (Note 5(a)) in accrued interest for 115 preferred shares, as well as a purchase of 100 preferred shares for cash proceeds of \$100,000.

During the three months ended September 30, 2021, an additional 100 Series A preferred shares were issued for cash proceeds of \$100,000 (Note 9 c).

During the three months ended December 31, 2021, the Company redeemed \$230,000 preferred shares through cash. The total amount of the preferred shares redeemed and derivative liabilities derecognized was \$225,919. The difference of redemption value of \$230,000 and the carrying value of preferred shares on the day of redemption was \$4,081 was recognized as a deemed dividend distribution.

In addition, during the three months ended December 31, 2021, the Company converted \$715,000 preferred shares into 288,756 common shares (Note 9(c)). The difference between the total amount of the preferred shares converted, derivative liabilities derecognized and unpaid interests at the time of conversion (\$1,076,513), and the fair value of the common shares converted (\$1,226,406) was \$149,893 and was recognized as deemed dividend distribution.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company redeemed \$328,904 preferred shares through cash. The total amount of the preferred shares redeemed and derivative liabilities derecognized was \$296,032. The difference of redemption value of \$328,904 and the carrying value of preferred shares on the day of redemption was \$32,872 and was recognized as a deemed dividend distribution.

The Company analyzed the compound features of variable conversion and redemption embedded in the preferred shares instrument, for potential derivative accounting treatment on the basis of ASC 820 (Fair Value in Financial Instruments), ASC 815 (Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities), Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue No. 00–19 and EITF 07–05, and determined that the embedded derivatives should be bundled and valued as a single, compound embedded derivative, bifurcated from the underlying equity instrument, treated as a derivative liability, and measured at fair value.

	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>
<b>Derivative liabilities as at March 31, 2022</b>	352,402
Change in fair value of derivatives during the period	195,521
Reduction due to preferred shares redeemed	(10,605)
<b>Derivative liabilities as at June 30, 2022</b>	537,318

The lattice methodology was used to value the derivative components, using the following assumptions for the three months ended June 30, 2022:

	<b>Assumptions</b>
Dividend yield	12%
Risk-free rate for term	2.13% - 2.54%
Volatility	94.4% - 101.9%
Remaining terms (Years)	1.50 to 3.01
Stock price (\$ per share)	\$ 1.23 to \$1.77

In addition, the Company recorded derivative liabilities related to the conversion and redemption features of the convertible notes, as well as warrants that were issued in connection with the convertible notes, during the year ended March 31, 2021 (Note 5). As the warrant exercise price became final and locked, the derivative liabilities related to those warrants were marked to market and transferred to equity (Note 5). Any noteholder and placement agent warrants that were issued after the finalization of exercise price was accounted for as equity.

	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>520,747</b>
<b>For the three months ended June 30, 2022</b>	
Conversion to common shares	(104,118)
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	2,703
<b>Balance at June 30, 2022</b>	<b>419,332</b>

The monte-carlo methodology was used to value the convertible note and warrant derivative components, using the following assumptions for the three months ended June 30 2022:

	<b>Conversion and redemption features</b>
Risk-free rate for term (%)	1.82 – 2.37
Volatility (%)	87.6 – 95.5
Remaining terms (Years)	0.50 – 0.63
Stock price (\$ per share)	1.10 – 1.77

## 9. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

### *a) Authorized stock*

As at June 30, 2022, the Company is authorized to issue 125,000,000 (March 31, 2022 – 125,000,000) shares of common stock (\$0.001 par value) and 10,000,000 (March 31, 2022 – 10,000,000) shares of preferred stock (\$0.001 par value), 20,000 of which (March 31, 2022 – 20,000) are designated shares of Series A preferred stock (\$0.001 par value).

At June 30, 2022, common shares and shares directly exchangeable into equivalent common shares that were issued and outstanding totaled 51,685,752 (March 31, 2022 – 51,277,040); these were comprised of 50,219,034 (March 31, 2022 – 49,810,322) shares of common stock and 1,466,718 (March 31, 2022 – 1,466,718) exchangeable shares. There is currently one share of the Special Voting Preferred Stock issued and outstanding, held by one holder of record, which is the Trustee in accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement. The Company has also issued a Series A preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 20,000 shares have been designated as authorized (as at June 30 and March 31, 2022); 6,872 Series A preferred shares were issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2022 (March 31, 2022: 7,201).

### *b) Exchange Agreement*

On February 2, 2016, the Company was formed through reverse-take-over:

- The Company issued approximately 1.197 shares of its common stock in exchange for each common share of iMedical held by the iMedical shareholders who in general terms, are not residents of Canada (for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada)). Accordingly, the Company issued 13,376,947 shares;
- Shareholders of iMedical who in general terms, are Canadian residents (for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada)) received approximately 1.197 Exchangeable Shares in the capital of Exchangeco in exchange for each common share of iMedical held. Accordingly, the Company issued 9,123,031 Exchangeable Shares;
- Each outstanding option to purchase common shares in iMedical (whether vested or unvested) was exchanged, without any further action or consideration on the part of the holder of such option, for approximately 1.197 economically equivalent replacement options with an inverse adjustment to the exercise price of the replacement option to reflect the exchange ratio of approximately 1.197:1;
- Each outstanding warrant to purchase common shares in iMedical was adjusted, in accordance with the terms thereof, such that it entitles the holder to receive approximately 1.197 shares of the common stock of the Company for each warrant, with an inverse adjustment to the exercise price of the warrants to reflect the exchange ratio of approximately 1.197:1
- Each outstanding advisor warrant to purchase common shares in iMedical was adjusted, in accordance with the terms thereof, such that it entitles the holder to receive approximately 1.197 shares of the common stock of the Company for each advisor



warrant, with an inverse adjustment to the exercise price of the Advisor Warrants to reflect the exchange ratio of approximately 1.197:1; and

- The outstanding 11% secured convertible promissory notes of iMedical were adjusted, in accordance with the adjustment provisions thereof, as and from closing, so as to permit the holders to convert (and in some circumstances permit the Company to force the conversion of) the convertible promissory notes into shares of the common stock of the Company at a 25% discount to purchase price per share in Biotricity's next offering.

Issuance of common stock, exchangeable shares and cancellation of shares in connection with the reverse takeover transaction as explained above represents recapitalization of capital retroactively adjusting the accounting acquirer's legal capital to reflect the legal capital of the accounting acquiree.

### **c) Share issuances**

#### ***Share issuances during the year ended March 31, 2022***

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 4,696,083 common shares (not including 19,263 shares that were part of to be issued shares from prior year conversions) were issued in connection with conversion of convertible notes (Note 5(b)). The total amounts of debts settled is in amount of \$14,522,812 that composed of face value of convertible promissory notes in amount of \$10,309,000 (Note 5(b)), carrying amount of conversion and redemption feature derived from notes in amount of \$3,398,557 (Note 8) and unpaid interest in amount of \$815,255. The fair value of the shares issued was determined based on the market price upon conversion and was in the amount of \$15,678,454. The difference between amounts of debts settled and fair value of common shares issued was in the amount of \$1,155,642 and was recorded as loss on conversion of convertible promissory notes in statement of operations.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 658,355 common shares in connection with warrant exercises for cash, and 446,370 common shares in connection with cashless warrant exercises (Note 9(e)). In addition, the Company issued 451,688 common shares for services provided (not including 250,000 that were part of to be issued shares from prior year commitment). The fair value of common shares issued for services provided was \$1,414,449. The fair value of common shares was determined based on the fair value on the date of approval of common share issuance.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 69,252 common shares for cash proceeds of \$250,000, which were initially received as a promissory note, and paid through the issuance common shares within the same quarter.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 5,382,331 common shares in connection with the equity financing that was concurrent with its listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, for total net cash proceeds of \$14,545,805.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, an additional 100 Series A preferred shares were issued for cash proceeds of \$100,000. The Company issued 288,756 common shares as a result of preferred share conversions (Note 8).

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company also issued an aggregate of 1,423,260 shares of its common stock to investors as part of the one-for-one exchange of previously issued exchangeable shares into the Company's Common Stock, which is a non-cash transaction.

#### ***Share issuances during the three months ended June 30, 2022***

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company issued 404,545 common shares in connection with conversion of convertible notes (Note 5). The total amounts of debts settled is in amount of \$406,118 that composed of face value of convertible promissory notes in amount of \$302,000 (Note 5), carrying amount of conversion and redemption feature derived from notes in amount of \$104,118. The fair value of the shares issued and to be issued was determined based on the market price upon conversion and was in the amount of \$457,026. The difference, that represented a loss on conversion, between amounts of debts settled and fair value of common shares issued was in the amount of \$50,908 and was recorded as loss on conversion of convertible promissory notes in statement of operations.

### **d) Shares to be issued**

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company removed 40,094 of previously to be issued shares, in connection with cancellation of warrant exercises from certain warrant holders. In addition, the Company recognized additional 11,792 shares to be issued for warrant exercise request received but not processed as of quarter end. As a result of the cancellation of to be issued shares, \$42,500 was reduced from balance of shares to be issued, and the Company increased the balance of the shares to be issued by \$12,500 upon the warrants exercise.

*e) Warrant issuances and exercises*

***Warrant exercises and issuances during the year ended March 31, 2022***

During the year ended March 31, 2022, 658,355 warrants were exercised (2021 – 97,500) pursuant to receipt of exercise proceeds of \$872,292. 446,370 warrants were exercised pursuant to cashless warrant exercise. In addition, \$103,950 warrant exercise proceeds receivable was recorded as part of deposit and other receivables as of March 31, 2022.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 212,594 warrants, including 25,000 as compensation for advisor and consultant services, and 187,594 as compensation to an executive of the Company who was not part of the Company stock options plan. The warrant expenses were fair valued at \$541,443, and recognized as general and administrative expenses, with a corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 57,536 share purchase warrants to lenders in connection with the term loan (Note 6). The fair value of these warrants, in the amount of \$198,713, was recorded as part of the discount of the loan, with a corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital. The warrants were not considered as derivative instruments. The fair value of these warrants was determined by using the Black Scholes model, based on the following key inputs and assumptions: expiry date December 21, 2028, exercise price \$6.26, rate of return 1.40%, and volatility 121.71%.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company issued 373,404 share purchase warrants to underwriter. The warrants were not considered as a derivative instrument and was accounted as additional paid-in capital along with the uplisting transaction. The warrants were fair valued at \$900,371. The fair value of these warrants was determined by using Black Scholes model, based on the following key inputs and assumptions: expiry date August 26, 2026, exercise price \$3.75, rate of returns 0.77%, and volatility 111.9%.

***Warrant exercises and issuances during the three months ended June 30, 2022***

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company issued 53,827 warrants as compensation to an executive of the Company who was not part of the Company stock options plan. The warrant expenses were fair valued at \$77,414, and recognized as general and administrative expenses, with a corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital.

Warrant issuances, exercises and expirations or cancellations during the three months ended June 30, 2022 and preceding periods resulted in warrants outstanding at the end of those respective periods as follows:

	<b>Broker and Other Warrants <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Consultant Warrants</b>	<b>Warrants Issued on Conversion of Convertible Notes</b>	<b>Private Placement Warrants</b>	<b>Total</b>
As at March 31, 2021	1,258,495	2,130,555	7,454,152	-	10,843,202
Less:					
Expired/cancelled	(150,841)	(298,333)	-	-	(449,174)
Less: Exercised	(662,389)	(242,500)	(555,029)	-	(1,459,918)
Add: Issued	430,940	212,594	-	-	643,534
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>876,205</b>	<b>1,802,316</b>	<b>6,899,123</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,577,644</b>
Less:					
Expired/cancelled	-	-	(1,563,980)	-	(1,563,980)
Less: Exercised	-	-	(11,792)	-	(11,792)
Add: Issued	-	53,827	-	-	53,827
<b>As at June 30, 2022</b>	<b>876,205</b>	<b>1,856,143</b>	<b>5,323,351</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,055,698</b>
Exercise Price	1.06 to 6.26	0.48 to 3.15	1.06 to 2.00		
Expiration Date	July 2022 to January 2031	July 2022 to June 2032	January 2024 to February 2024		

<sup>(1)</sup> This includes 57,536 warrants issued to the term loan Lender (see Note 6, above).

**f) Stock-based compensation**

On February 2, 2016, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the Company's 2016 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The purpose of the Plan is to advance the interests of the Company and its stockholders by providing an incentive to attract, retain and reward persons performing services for the Company and by motivating such persons to contribute to the growth and profitability of the Company. The Plan seeks to achieve this purpose by providing for awards in the form of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock purchase rights, restricted stock bonuses, restricted stock units, performance shares, performance units and other stock-based awards.

The Plan shall continue in effect until its termination by the board of directors or committee formed by the board; provided, however, that all awards shall be granted, if at all, on or before the day immediately preceding the tenth (10th) anniversary of the effective date. The maximum number of shares of stock that may be issued under the Plan shall be equal to 3,750,000 shares; provided that the maximum number of shares of stock that may be issued under the Plan pursuant to awards shall automatically and without any further Company or shareholder approval, increase on January 1 of each year for not more than 10 years from the effective date, so the number of shares that may be issued is an amount no greater than 20% of the Company's outstanding shares of stock and shares of stock underlying any outstanding exchangeable shares as of such January 1; provided further that no such increase shall be effective if it would violate any applicable law or stock exchange rule or regulation, or result in adverse tax consequences to the Company or any participant that would not otherwise result but for the increase.

Based on the 2016 Option Plan, the Company is authorized to issue employee options with a 10-year term. On March 31, 2020, the Company's Board of Directors approved the amendment of certain prior options grants, issued to current employees, previously issued with a 3-year term, such that the respective options issued under these agreements would have their term extended to 10 years. The Company revalued these options using a lattice model with an expected life of 10 years, risk free rates of 0.46% to 0.75%, stock price of \$0.974 and expected volatility of 132.2%, in order to recognize the additional expense associated with the longer term and recognized a one-time charge of \$1,600,515 in share-based compensation, with a corresponding adjustment to adjusted paid in capital.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company granted 10,180 of options with a weighted average remaining contractual life of 10 years. The Company recorded stock-based compensation of \$149,190 in connection with ESOP 2016 Plan (June 30, 2021 - \$155,851), under general and administrative expenses with corresponding credit to additional paid in capital.

The following table summarizes the stock option activities of the Company to June 30, 2022:

	Number of options	Weighted Average exercise price (\$)
Granted	4,147,498	3.2306
Exercised	-	-
<b>Outstanding as of March 31, 2018</b>	<b>4,147,498</b>	<b>3.2306</b>
Granted	270,521	1.8096
Exercised	-	-
<b>Outstanding as of March 31, 2019</b>	<b>4,418,019</b>	<b>3.1436</b>
Granted	88,100	0.7763
Expired	(112,509)	2.723
<b>Outstanding as of March 31, 2020</b>	<b>4,393,610</b>	<b>3.1069</b>
Granted	2,610,647	1.0072
Exercised	-	-
<b>Outstanding as of March 31, 2021</b>	<b>7,004,256</b>	<b>2.3268</b>
Granted	596,458	1.5272
Expired	(56,433)	1.5937
Forfeited	(134,567)	1.5124
Exercised	-	-
<b>Outstanding as of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>7,409,714</b>	<b>2.3466</b>
Granted	10,180	1.7700
Exercised	-	-
<b>Outstanding as of June 30, 2022</b>	<b>7,419,894</b>	<b>2.3458</b>

The fair value of each option granted is estimated at the time of grant using the Black Scholes model using the following assumptions, for each of the respective fiscal year:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Exercise price (\$)	1.77	2.40 – 3.98	0.74-2.89	1.40-2.00
Risk free interest rate (%)	3.00 – 3.01	0.34 – 2.32	0.18 – 1.72	0.52-2.81
Expected term (Years)	5.5 – 6.5	2.0 – 10.0	2.0 – 10.0	2.0-3.0
Expected volatility (%)	109.3 – 119.5	106.6 – 129.9	106.8 – 129.9	97.8-141.1
Expected dividend yield (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fair value of option (\$)	1.438 – 1.565	1.19 – 3.52	0.72 - 1.72	0.76
Expected forfeiture (attrition) rate (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## 10. OPERATING LEASE RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The Company has one operating lease primarily for office and administration.

As of December 1, 2021, the Company entered into a new lease agreement. The Company paid \$85,000 deposit that would be returned at the end of the lease.

When measuring the lease obligations, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate. The weighted-average-rate applied is 11.4%.

	\$
Balance at March 31, 2022	1,242,700
Amortization	(50,531)
Balance at June 30, 2022	<u>1,192,169</u>
Balance at March 31, 2022	1,330,338
Repayment and interest accretion	(49,510)
Balance at June 30, 2022	<u>1,280,828</u>
Current portion of operating lease obligation	219,033
Noncurrent portion of operating lease obligation	1,061,795

The operating lease expense was \$121,735 for the three months ended June 30, 2022 (June 30, 2021: \$67,607) was included in the general and administrative expenses.

The following table represents the contractual undiscounted cash flows for lease obligations as at June 30, 2022

Less than one year	351,154
Beyond one year	1,279,787
Total undiscounted lease obligations	<u>1,630,941</u>

## 11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

During the year-ended March 31, 2022, the Company purchased leasehold improvements of \$12,928 (useful life: 5 years) as well as furniture & fixtures of \$16,839 (useful life: 5 years). The Company recognized depreciation expense for these assets in the amount of \$1,489 during the three months ended June 30, 2022.

<b>Cost</b>	<b>Office equipment</b>	<b>Leasehold improvement</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at March 31, 2022	16,839	12,928	29,767
Additions	-	-	-
<b>Balance at June 30, 2022</b>	<b>16,839</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>29,767</b>

  

<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>Office equipment</b>	<b>Leasehold improvement</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at March 31, 2022	1,308	1,000	2,308
Depreciation for the quarter	842	647	1,489
<b>Balance at June 30, 2022</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>3,797</b>

  

<b>Net book value</b>			
Balance at March 31, 2022	15,531	11,928	27,459
<b>Balance at June 30, 2022</b>	<b>14,689</b>	<b>11,281</b>	<b>25,970</b>

## 12. CONTINGENCIES

There are no unrecognized claims against the Company that were assessed as significant, which were outstanding as at June 30, 2022 and, consequently, no additional provision for such has been recognized in the consolidated financial statements during the three and nine months then ended.

## 13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company's management has evaluated subsequent events up to August 15, 2022, the date the condensed consolidated financial statements were issued, pursuant to the requirements of ASC 855, and has determined the following material subsequent events:

The Company issued 117,647 shares in connection with Series B convertible Note conversion request received subsequent to June 30, 2022. During the same period, the Company issued 22,772 shares to an advisor for contractual services rendered; it also issued 71,792 shares, which were part of the Company's obligation of shares to be issued at of June 30, 2022, in connection with warrant exercise requests.

## Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

### Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

*Except for historical information contained herein, this “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” contains forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on various factors and were derived utilizing numerous important assumptions and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Important assumptions and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, include but are not limited to: (a) any fluctuations in sales and operating results; (b) risks associated with international operations; (c) regulatory, competitive and contractual risks; (d) development risks; (e) the ability to achieve strategic initiatives, including but not limited to the ability to achieve sales growth across the business segments through a combination of enhanced sales force, new products, and customer service; (f) competition in the Company’s existing and potential future product lines of business; (g) the Company’s ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms if and when needed; (h) uncertainty as to the Company’s future profitability; (i) uncertainty as to the future profitability of acquired businesses or product lines; and (j) uncertainty as to any future expansion of the Company. Other factors and assumptions not identified above were also involved in the derivation of these forward-looking statements and the failure of such assumptions to be realized as well as other factors may also cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. The Company assumes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such forward-looking statements, except as may be required under applicable law. Past results are no guaranty of future performance. Any such forward-looking statements speak only as of the dates they are made. When used in this Report, the words “believes,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “estimates,” “plans,” “intends,” “will” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.*

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the “Financial Statements”).

### Company Overview

**Biotricity Inc.** (“Company”, “Biotricity”, “we”, “us” or “our”)

Biotricity Inc. (the “Company”, “Biotricity”, “we”, “us”, “our”) is a medical technology company focused on biometric data monitoring solutions. Our aim is to deliver innovative, remote monitoring solutions to the medical, healthcare, and consumer markets, with a focus on diagnostic and post-diagnostic solutions for lifestyle and chronic illnesses. We approach the diagnostic side of remote patient monitoring by applying innovation within existing business models where reimbursement is established. We believe this approach reduces the risk associated with traditional medical device development and accelerates the path to revenue. In post-diagnostic markets, we intend to apply medical grade biometrics to enable consumers to self-manage, thereby driving patient compliance and reducing healthcare costs. We intend to first focus on a segment of the diagnostic mobile cardiac telemetry market, otherwise known as MCT, while providing our chosen markets with the capability to also perform other cardiac studies.

We developed our FDA-cleared Bioflux® MCT technology, comprised of a monitoring device and software components, which we made available to the market under limited release on April 6, 2018, in order to assess, establish and develop sales processes and market dynamics. The fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 marked the Company’s first year of expanded commercialization efforts, focused on sales growth and expansion. We have expanded our sales efforts to 20 states, with intention to expand further and compete in the broader US market using an insourcing business model. Our technology has a large potential total addressable market, which can include hospitals, clinics and physicians’ offices, as well as other Independent Diagnostic Testing Facilities (“IDTFs”). We believe our solution’s insourcing model, which empowers physicians with state-of-the-art technology and charges technology service fees for its use, has the benefit of a reduced operating overhead for the Company, and enables a more efficient market penetration and distribution strategy.

We are a technology company focused on earning utilization-based recurring technology fee revenue. The Company's ability to grow this type of revenue is predicated on the size and quality of its sales force and their ability to penetrate the market and place devices with clinically focused, repeat users of its cardiac study technology. The Company plans to grow its sales force in order to address new markets and achieve sales penetration in the markets currently served.

Full market release of the Bioflux MCT device for commercialization launched in April 2019, after receiving its second and final required FDA clearance. To commence commercialization, we ordered device inventory from our FDA-approved manufacturer and hired a small, captive sales force, with deep experience in cardiac technology sales; we expanded on our limited market release, which identified potential anchor clients who could be early adopters of our technology. By increasing our sales force and geographic footprint, we had launched sales in 29 U.S. states by June 30, 2022.

On January 24, 2022 the Company announced that it has received the 510(k) FDA clearance of its Biotres patch solution, which is a novel product in the field of Holter monitoring. This three-lead technology is can provide connected Holter monitoring that is designed to produce more accurate arrhythmia detection than is typical of competing remote patient monitoring solutions. It is also foundational, since already developed improvements to this technology will follow which are not known by the Company to be currently available in the market, for clinical and consumer patch solution applications.

During 2021, the Company also announced that it received a 510(k) clearance from the FDA for its Bioflux Software II System, engineered to improve workflows and reduce estimated analysis time from 5 minutes to 30 seconds. ECG monitoring requires significant human oversight to review and interpret incoming patient data to discern actionable events for clinical intervention, highlighting the necessity of driving operational efficiency. This improvement in analysis time reduces operational costs and allows the company to continue to focus on excellent customer service and industry-leading response times to physicians and their at-risk patients. Additionally, these advances mean we can focus our resources on high-level operations and sales to help drive greater revenue.

The Company has also developed or is developing several other ancillary technologies, which will require application for further FDA clearances, which the Company anticipates applying for within the next to twelve months. Among these are:

- advanced ECG analysis software that can analyze and synthesize patient ECG monitoring data with the purpose of distilling it down to the important information that requires clinical intervention, while reducing the amount of human intervention necessary in the process;
- the Bioflux® 2.0, which is the next generation of our award winning Bioflux®

During 2021 and the early part of 2022, the Company has also commercially launched its Bioheart technology, which is a consumer technology whose development was forged out of prior the development of the clinical technologies that are already part of the Company's technology ecosystem, the BioSphere. This technology and other consumer technologies and applications such as the Biokit and Biocare have been developed to allow the Company to transform and use its strong cardiac footprint to expand into remote chronic care management solutions that will be part of the BioSphere.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of telemedicine and remote patient monitoring technologies. During the nine months ended December 31, 2021, the Company has continued to develop a telemedicine platform, with capabilities of real-time streaming of medical devices. Telemedicine offers patients the ability to communicate directly with their health care providers without the need of leaving their home. The introduction of a telemedicine solution is intended to align with the Company's Bioflux product and facilitate remote visits and remote prescriptions for cardiac diagnostics, but it will also serve as a means of establishing referral and other synergies across the network of doctors and patients that use the technologies we are building within the Biotricity ecosystem. The intention is to continue to provide improved care to patients that may otherwise elect not to go to medical facilities and continue to provide economic benefits and costs savings to healthcare service providers and payers that reimburse.



## Critical Accounting Policies

The unaudited condensed consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) and are expressed in United States Dollars. Significant accounting policies are summarized below:

### Revenue Recognition

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“ASC 606”) on April 1, 2018. In accordance with ASC 606, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services by applying the core principles – 1) identify the contract with a customer, 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract, and 5) recognize revenue as performance obligations are satisfied.

The Bioflux mobile cardiac telemetry device, a wearable device, is worn by patients for a monitoring period up to 30 days. The cardiac data that the device monitors and collects is curated and analyzed by the Company’s proprietary algorithms and then securely communicated to a remote monitoring facility for electronic reporting and conveyance to the patient’s prescribing physician or other certified cardiac medical professional. Revenues earned with respect to this device are comprised of device sales revenues and technology fee revenues (technology as a service). The device, together with its licensed software, is available for sale to the medical center or physician, who is responsible for the delivery of clinical diagnosis and therapy. The remote monitoring, data collection and reporting services performed by the technology culminate in a patient study that is generally billable when it is complete and is issued to the physician. In order to recognize revenue, management considers whether or not the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of a commercial arrangement exists, and delivery has occurred or services have been rendered. For sales of devices, which are invoiced directly, additional revenue recognition criteria include that the price is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured; for device sales contracts with terms of more than one year, the Company recognizes any significant financing component as revenue over the contractual period using the effective interest method, and the associated interest income is reflected accordingly on the statement of operations and included in other income; for revenue that is earned based on customer usage of the proprietary software to render a patient’s cardiac study, the Company recognizes revenue when the study ends based on a fixed billing rate. Costs associated with providing the services are recorded as the service is provided regardless of whether or when revenue is recognized.

The Company may also earn service-related revenue from contracts with other counterparties with which it consults. This contract work is separate and distinct from services provided to clinical customers, but may be with a reseller or other counterparties that are working to establish their operations in foreign jurisdictions or ancillary products or market segments in which the Company has expertise and may eventually conduct business.

The Company recognized the following forms of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	<b>For Three Months Ended June 30, 2022 \$</b>	<b>For Three Months Ended June 30, 2021 \$</b>
Technology fee sales	1,889,982	1,464,937
Device sales	166,070	299,173
	<u>2,056,052</u>	<u>1,764,110</u>

### Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and market value, cost being determined on a weighted average cost basis. Market value of our inventory, which is all purchased finished goods, is determined based on its estimated net realizable value, which is generally the selling price less normally predictable costs of disposal and transportation. The Company records write-downs of inventory that is obsolete or in excess of anticipated demand or market value based on consideration of product lifecycle stage, technology trends, product development plans and assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Actual demand may differ from forecasted demand, and such differences may have a material effect on recorded inventory values. Inventory write-downs are charged to cost of revenue and establish a new cost basis for the inventory.

### Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions to be made in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The estimates and related assumptions are based on previous experiences and other factors considered reasonable under

the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making the assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include share-based compensation, impairment analysis and fair value of warrants, structured notes, convertible debt and conversion liabilities.

- Fair value of stock options

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payments requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of such instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the Black-Scholes option pricing model, including the expected life of the instrument, risk-free rate, volatility, and dividend yield.

- Fair value of warrants

In determining the fair value of the warrant issued for services and issue pursuant to financing transactions, the Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: volatility rate, risk-free rate, and the remaining expected life of the warrants that are classified under equity.

- Fair value of derivative liabilities

In determining the fair values of the derivative liabilities from the conversion and redemption features, the Company used valuation models with the following assumptions: dividend yields, volatility, risk-free rate and the remaining expected life. Changes in those assumptions and inputs could in turn impact the fair value of the derivative liabilities and can have a material impact on the reported loss and comprehensive loss for the applicable reporting period.

- Functional currency

Determining the appropriate functional currencies for entities in the Company requires analysis of various factors, including the currencies and country-specific factors that mainly influence labour, materials, and other operating expenses.

- Useful life of property and equipment

The Company employs significant estimates to determine the estimated useful lives of property and equipment, considering industry trends such as technological advancements, past experience, expected use and review of asset useful lives. The Company makes estimates when determining depreciation methods, depreciation rates and asset useful lives, which requires considering industry trends and company-specific factors. The Company reviews depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values annually or when circumstances change and adjusts its depreciation methods and assumptions prospectively

- Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a previous event, if it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligations. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the expected future cash flows.

- Contingencies

Contingencies can be either possible assets or possible liabilities arising from past events, which, by their nature, will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential impact of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

- Inventory obsolescence

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and market value. Market value of our inventory, which is all purchased finished goods, is determined based on its estimated net realizable value, which is generally the selling price less normally predictable costs of disposal and transportation. The Company estimates net realizable value as the amount at which inventories are expected to be sold, taking into consideration fluctuations in retail prices less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be unrecoverable due to obsolescence, damage, or declining selling prices.

- Income and other taxes

The calculation of current and deferred income taxes requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions and to exercise judgment regarding the carrying values of assets and liabilities which are subject to accounting estimates inherent in those balances, the interpretation of income tax legislation across various jurisdictions, expectations about future operating results, the timing of reversal of temporary differences and possible audits of income tax filings by the tax authorities. In addition, when the Company incurs losses for income tax purposes, it assesses the probability of taxable income being available in the future based on its budgeted forecasts. These forecasts are adjusted to take into account certain non-taxable income and expenses and specific rules on the use of unused credits and tax losses.

When the forecasts indicate that sufficient future taxable income will be available to deduct the temporary differences, a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences. Changes or differences in underlying estimates or assumptions may result in changes to the current or deferred income tax balances on the consolidated statements of financial position, a charge or credit to income tax expense included as part of net income (loss) and may result in cash payments or receipts. Judgment includes consideration of the Company's future cash requirements in its tax jurisdictions. All income, capital and commodity tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments. Changes in interpretations or judgments may result in a change in the Company's income, capital, or commodity tax provisions in the future. The amount of such a change cannot be reasonably estimated.

- Incremental borrowing rate for lease

The determination of the Company's lease obligation and right-of-use asset depends on certain assumptions, which include the selection of the discount rate. The discount rate is set by reference to the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Significant assumptions are required to be made when determining which borrowing rates to apply in this determination. Changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

#### Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The Company has adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 260-10 which provides for calculation of "basic" and "diluted" earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of an entity. Diluted earnings per share exclude all potentially dilutive shares if their effect is anti-dilutive. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

#### Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and balances with banks.

#### Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company's Canadian-based subsidiary is the Canadian dollar and the US-based parent is the U.S. dollar. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. All exchange gains or losses arising from translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in net income (loss) for the year. In translating the financial statements of the Company's Canadian subsidiaries from their functional currency into the Company's reporting currency of United States dollars, balance sheet accounts are translated using the closing exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expense accounts are translated using an average exchange rate prevailing during the reporting period. Adjustments resulting from the translation, if any, are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. The Company has not, to the date of these consolidated financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of amounts due to the Company from medical facilities, which receive reimbursement from institutions and third-party government and commercial payors and their related patients, as a result of the Company's normal business activities. Accounts receivable is reported on the balance sheets net of an estimated allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated uncollectible receivables based on historical experience, assessment of specific risk, review of outstanding invoices, and various assumptions and estimates that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and recognizes the provision as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses. Uncollectible accounts are written off against the allowance after appropriate collection efforts have been exhausted and when it is deemed that a balance is uncollectible.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands required disclosure about fair value measurements of assets and liabilities. ASC 820-10 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820-10 also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 – Valuation based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation based on quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Level 3 – Valuation based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, therefore requiring management's best estimate of what market participants would use as fair value.

In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management. The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments or interest rates that are comparable to market rates. These financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, deposits and other receivables, convertible promissory notes and short term loans, federally-guaranteed loans, term loans and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company's cash and derivative liabilities, which are carried at fair values, are classified as a Level 1 and Level 3, respectively. The Company's bank accounts are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit, therefore, bear minimal credit risk.

### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and improvements and betterments are capitalized. Depreciation of property and equipment is provided using the straight-line method for substantially all assets with estimated lives as follow:

Office equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years

### Impairment for Long-Lived Assets

The Company applies the provisions of ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. ASC 360 requires impairment losses to be recorded on long-lived assets, including right-of-use assets, used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amounts. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the long-lived assets. Loss on long-lived assets to be disposed of is determined in a similar manner, except that fair values are reduced for the cost of disposal. Based on its review at March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company believes there was no impairment of its long-lived assets.

### Leases

The Company is the lessee in a lease contract when the Company obtains the right to use the asset. Operating leases are included in the line items right-of-use asset, lease obligation, current, and lease obligation, long-term in the consolidated balance sheet.

Right-of-use ("ROU") asset represents the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease obligations represent the Company's obligations to make lease payments arising from the lease, both of which are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date. Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at inception are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheet and are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company determines the lease term by agreement with lessor. As the Company's lease does not provide implicit interest rate, the Company uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. Refer to Note 12 for further discussion.

### Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740. The Company provides for Federal, State and Provincial income taxes payable, as well as for those deferred because of the timing differences between reporting income and expenses for financial statement purposes versus tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recoverable or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates is recognized as income or expense in the period of the change. A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

### Research and Development

Research and development costs, which relate primarily to product and software development, are charged to operations as incurred. Under certain research and development arrangements with third parties, the Company may be required to make payments that are contingent on the achievement of specific developmental, regulatory and/or commercial milestones. Before a product receives regulatory approval, milestone payments made to third parties are expensed when the milestone is achieved. Milestone payments made to third parties after regulatory approval is received are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life of the approved product.

### Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based payments in accordance with the provision of ASC 718, which requires that all share-based payments issued to acquire goods or services, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in the statement of operations based on their fair values, net of estimated forfeitures. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Compensation expense related to share-based awards is recognized over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period.

The Company accounts for stock based compensation awards issued to non-employees for services, as prescribed by ASC 718-10, at either the fair value of the services rendered or the instruments issued in exchange for such services, whichever is more readily determinable, using the guidelines in ASC 505-50. The Company issues compensatory shares for services including, but not limited to, executive, management, accounting, operations, corporate communication, financial and administrative consulting services.

### Convertible Notes Payable and Derivative Instruments

The Company has adopted the provisions of ASU 2017-11 to account for the down round features of warrants issued with private placements effective as of April 1, 2017. In doing so, warrants with a down round feature previously treated as derivative liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measured at fair value are henceforth treated as equity, with no adjustment for changes in fair value at each reporting period. Previously, the Company accounted for conversion options embedded in convertible notes in accordance with ASC 815. ASC 815 generally requires companies to bifurcate conversion options embedded in convertible notes from their host instruments and to account for them as free-standing derivative financial instruments. ASC 815 provides for an exception to this rule when convertible notes, as host instruments, are deemed to be conventional, as defined by ASC 815-40. The Company accounts for convertible notes deemed conventional and conversion options embedded in non-conventional convertible notes which qualify as equity under ASC 815, in accordance with the provisions of ASC 470-20, which provides guidance on accounting for convertible securities with beneficial conversion features. Accordingly, the Company records, as a discount to convertible notes, the intrinsic value of such conversion options based upon the differences between the fair value of the underlying common stock at the commitment date of the note transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the note. Debt discounts under these arrangements are amortized over the term of the related debt.

### Preferred Shares Extinguishments

The Company accounted for preferred stock redemptions and conversions in accordance to ASU-260-10-S99. For preferred stock redemptions and conversion, the difference between the fair value of consideration transferred to the holders of the preferred stock and the carrying amount of the preferred stock is accounted as deemed dividend distribution and subtracted from net income.

### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) - Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” This pronouncement, along with subsequent ASUs issued to clarify provisions of ASU 2016-13, changes the impairment model for most financial assets and will require the use of an “expected loss” model for instruments measured at amortized cost. Under this model, entities will be required to estimate the lifetime expected credit loss on such instruments and record an allowance to offset the amortized cost basis of the financial asset, resulting in a net presentation of the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. In developing the estimate for lifetime expected credit loss, entities must incorporate historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. On November 19, 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-10, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326), finalized various effective date delays for private companies, not-for-profit organizations, and certain smaller reporting companies applying the credit losses (CECL), the revised effective date is January 2023.

In July 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-07, Codification Updates to SEC Sections. This ASU amends various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SEC Final Rule Releases No. 33-10532, Disclosure Update and Simplification, and Nos. 33-10231 and 33-10442, Investment Company Reporting Modernization. One of the changes in the ASU requires a presentation of changes in stockholders’ equity in the form of a reconciliation, either as a separate financial statement or in the notes to the financial statements, for the current and comparative year-to-date interim periods. The Company presented changes in stockholders’ equity as separate financial statements for the current and comparative year-to-date interim periods beginning on April 1, 2019. The additional elements of the ASU did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.



In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes (“ASU 2019-12”), which simplifies the accounting for income taxes, eliminates certain exceptions within ASC 740, Income Taxes, and clarifies certain aspects of the current guidance to promote consistency among reporting entities. ASU 2019-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Most amendments within the standard are required to be applied on a prospective basis, while certain amendments must be applied on a retrospective or modified retrospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impacts of the provisions of ASU 2019-12 on its financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2030-20 Codification Improvements to Financial Instruments, An Amendment of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification: a) in ASU No. 2016-01, b) in Subtopic 820-10, c) for depository and lending institutions clarification in disclosure requirements, d) in Subtopic 470-50, e) in Subtopic 820-10, f) Interaction of Topic 842 and Topic 326, g) Interaction of the guidance in Topic 326 and Subtopic 860-20. The amendments in this Update represent changes to clarify or improve the Codification. The amendments make the Codification easier to understand and easier to apply by eliminating inconsistencies and providing clarifications. For public business entities updates under the following paragraphs: a), b), d) and e) are effective upon issuance of this final update. The effective date for c) is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect that the new guidance will significantly impact its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2021, The FASB issued ASU 2021-04 to codify the final consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) on how an issuer should account for modifications made to equity-classified written call options (hereafter referred to as a warrant to purchase the issuer’s common stock). The guidance in the ASU requires the issuer to treat a modification of an equity-classified warrant that does not cause the warrant to become liability-classified as an exchange of the original warrant for a new warrant. This guidance applies whether the modification is structured as an amendment to the terms and conditions of the warrant or as termination of the original warrant and issuance of a new warrant. The Company does not expect that the new guidance will significantly impact its consolidated financial statements.

The Company continue to evaluate the impact of the new accounting pronouncement, including enhanced disclosure requirements, on our business processes, controls and systems.

## **Results of Operations**

The Company earned revenues of \$2.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022 compared to \$1.8 million in the corresponding prior year period – a 17% increase.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company earned combined device sales and technology fee income totaling \$2.1 million. This represents a 17% increase from the corresponding quarter of fiscal 2021. Although total gross revenues were flat compared to the immediately preceding three months ended March 31, 2022, when gross revenues were also \$2.1 million, technology fees comprised a larger percentage of total revenues, at 91.9%; this represents a \$425,000 increase in technology fees in the latest quarter compared to the corresponding prior year quarter, which is a 30% increase, and reflects increased technology fee revenue-producing activity. Revenues for the recent prior reporting periods reflected the continued impact of COVID on customer clinic operations and closures across the US. The Omicron variant afflicted many of the US states that the Company operates in. It also impeded the ability of company sales professionals from engaging in in-person sales meetings with their customers; and closures were compounded by the seasonally low vacation periods, and exacerbated by hurricanes that affected the southern US. Management anticipates increased demand for cardiac services in the coming quarters and this expectation is reflected in management’s decision to acquire additional professional sales talent and grow its sales force in order to support the continuous improvement in the growth trajectory of the Company’s revenues.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, Biotricity incurred a net loss of \$5.0 million and a comprehensive loss of approximately \$4.8 million, compared to \$5.9 million in the comparative period of fiscal 2021. This resulted in a net loss per common share of \$0.098 per share for the three months ended June 30, 2022 (2021: \$0.151).

For the three months ended June 30, 2022, Biotricity’s net loss included one-time expenses related to convertible note conversions, as well as one-time fair value adjustments on derivative liabilities. Normalized loss per common share, adjusted for these one-time expenses, are illustrated in the EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA section below.

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company experienced a gross margin of 60%. This is a lower percentage from the respective prior year quarter percentage of 66%, as a result of increased raw material costs and sales discounts provided to customers in order to generate increased volumes of sales, Management expects that the cost of devices sold, as well as cellular and other costs associated with technology fees, will become lower as a percentage of revenues as business sales volumes expand.

### ***Three Months Ended June 30, 2022***

#### *Operating Revenues and Expenses*

##### *Operating Expenses*

Total operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2022 were \$5.7 million compared to \$4.2 million respectively, for the corresponding period of the prior year, as further described below.

##### *General and administrative expenses*

Our general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2022 was \$4.9 million, compared to \$3.6 million for the corresponding prior year period. The increase in general and administrative expenses was a result of investment made by the Company in building its professional sales force.

##### *Research and development expenses*

During the three months ended June 30, 2022 we incurred research and development expenses of \$0.8 million, compared to \$0.6 million for the corresponding prior year period. The increase in research and development activity is directly related to the development of new technologies for our ecosystem, as well as the development of continuous product enhancements to our existing products.

##### *Other income, and loss upon convertible promissory notes conversion*

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, we incurred Nil other income as compared to \$8,782 other income in the corresponding prior year period.

In addition, we incurred loss of \$0.05 million upon conversion of convertible notes, as compared to \$0.03 million in the corresponding prior year period.

##### *Accretion and amortization expense related to convertible notes and the term loan*

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, we incurred accretion and amortization expense related to debt financing of \$0.05 million, compared to \$2.3 million in the prior year. The decrease compared to prior year's comparative periods was a result of full amortization during the quarter ending March 31, 2022 for the debt discount related to Series A and Series B convertible notes. Therefore, there was no amortization of Series A and Series B convertible notes debt discount during the three months ended June 30, 2022. The remaining amortization in the three months ended June 30, 2022 related to the amortization of debt discount related to the SWK term loan.

##### *Change in fair value of derivative liabilities*

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, the Company recognized a loss of \$0.2 million related to the change in fair value of derivative liabilities related to preferred shares and convertible notes. The company recognized a loss of \$0.3 million in corresponding prior year period.

##### *EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA*

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization expenses (EBITDA) and Adjusted EBITDA, which are presented below, are non-generally accepted accounting principles (non-GAAP) measures that we believe are useful to management, investors and other users of our financial information in evaluating operating profitability. EBITDA is calculated by adding back interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization expenses to net income.

Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by excluding from EBITDA the effect of the following non-operational items: equity in earnings and losses of unconsolidated businesses and other income and expense, net, as well as the effect of special items that related to one-time, non-recurring expenditures. We believe that this measure is useful to management, investors and other users of our financial information in evaluating the effectiveness of our operations and underlying business trends in a manner that is consistent with management's evaluation of business performance. Further, the exclusion of non-operational items and special items enables comparability to prior period performance and trend analysis. See notes in the table below for additional information regarding special items.

It is management's intent to provide non-GAAP financial information to enhance the understanding of Biotricity's GAAP financial information, and it should be considered by the reader in addition to, but not instead of, the financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. We believe that providing these non-GAAP measures in addition to the GAAP measures allows management, investors and other users of our financial information to more fully and accurately assess business performance. The non-GAAP financial information presented may be determined or calculated differently by other companies and may not be directly comparable to that of other companies.

## EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

	<b>Three months ended June 30, 2022</b>	<b>Three months ended June 30, 2021</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	(5,024,389)	(5,897,363)
Add:		
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Interest expense	388,388	395,685
Depreciation expense	1,488	-
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>(4,634,512)</b>	<b>(5,501,678)</b>
<b>Add (Less)</b>		
Accretion expense related to convertible note conversion (1)	-	488,731
Other (income) expense related to convertible note conversion (2)	50,908	28,215
Fair value change on derivative liabilities (3)	198,224	298,983
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>(4,385,381)</b>	<b>(4,685,749)</b>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	51,440,944	39,095,637
<b>Adjusted Loss per Share, Basic and Diluted</b>	<b>(0.085)</b>	<b>(0.120)</b>

(1) This relates to one-time recognition of accretion expenses relate to the remaining debt discount balances on notes that were converted.

(2) This relates to one-time recognition of expenses reflecting the difference between the book value of the convertible note and relevant unamortized discounts, and the fair value of shares that the notes were converted into.

(3) Fair value changes on derivative liabilities corresponds to changes in the underlying stock value and thus does not reflect our day to day operations

### *Translation Adjustment*

Translation adjustment for the three months ended June 30, 2022 was a loss of \$0.2 million. The company recognized a loss of \$0.07 million in the corresponding prior year period. This translation adjustment represents gains and losses that result from the translation of currency in the financial statements from our functional currency of Canadian dollars to the reporting currency in U.S. dollars over the course of the reporting period.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company is in commercialization mode, while continuing to pursue the development of its next generation MCT product as well as new products that are being developed.

We generally require cash to:

- purchase devices that will be placed in the field for pilot projects and to produce revenue,
- launch sales initiatives,
- fund our operations and working capital requirements,
- develop and execute our product development and market introduction plans,
- fund research and development efforts, and
- pay any expense obligations as they come due.

The Company is in the early stages of commercializing its first product. It is concurrently in development mode, operating a research and development program in order to develop an ecosystem of medical technologies, and, where required or deemed advisable, obtain regulatory approvals for, and commercialize other proposed products. The Company launched its first commercial sales program as part of a limited market release, during the year ended March 31, 2019, using an experienced professional in-house sales team. A full market release ensued during the year ended March 31, 2020. Management anticipates the Company will continue on its revenue growth trajectory and improve its liquidity through continued business development and after additional equity or debt capitalization of the Company. The Company has incurred recurring losses from operations, and as at June 30, 2022, has an accumulated deficit of \$98,061,531 (March 31, 2022 - \$93,037,142). On August 30, 2021 the Company completed an underwritten public offering of its common stock that concurrently facilitated its listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market. On June 30, 2022, the Company has a working capital surplus of \$6,269,098 (March 31, 2022 – working capital deficiency of \$10,455,997). Prior to listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, The Company had also filed a shelf Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-255544) with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2021, which was declared effective on May 4, 2021. This facilitates better transactional preparedness when the Company seeks to issue equity or debt to potential investors, since it continues to allow the Company to offer its shares to investors only by means of a prospectus, including a prospectus supplement, which forms part of an effective registration statement. As such, the Company has developed and continues to pursue sources of funding that management believes will be sufficient to support the Company's operating plan and alleviate any substantial doubt as to its ability to meet its obligations at least for a period of one year from the date of these consolidated financial statements. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, the Company closed a number of private placements offering of convertible notes, which have raised net cash proceeds of \$11,375,690 (face value \$12,525,500). As of December 31, 2021, \$11,048,000 face value of convertible notes issued during last fiscal year was converted into common shares. During fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2021, the Company raised an additional \$499,900 through government EIDL loan, and \$250,000 through short term loans. During the fiscal quarter ended Sept 30, 2021, the Company raised total net proceeds of \$14,545,805 through the underwritten public offering that was concurrent with its listing onto the Nasdaq Capital Markets. During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2021, the Company raised additional net proceeds of \$11,756,563 through a term loan transaction (Note 6) and made repayment of the previously issued promissory notes and short-term loan. In connection with this loan, the Company and Lender also entered into a Guarantee and Collateral Agreement wherein the Company agreed to secure the Credit Agreement with all of the Company's assets. The Company and Lender also entered into an Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated December 21, 2021 wherein the Credit Agreement is also secured by the Company's right title and interest in the Company's Intellectual Property.

As we proceed with the commercialization of the Bioflux product development, we expect to continue to devote significant resources on capital expenditures, as well as research and development costs and operations, marketing and sales expenditures.

We expect to require additional funds to further develop our business plan, including the continuous commercialization and expansion of the technologies that will form part of its BioSphere eco-system. Based on the current known facts and assumptions, we believe our existing cash and cash equivalents, along with anticipated near-term equity financings, will be sufficient to meet our needs for the next twelve months from the filing date of this report. However, we will need to seek additional debt or equity capital to respond to business opportunities and challenges, including our ongoing operating expenses, protecting our intellectual property, developing or acquiring new lines of business and enhancing our operating infrastructure. The terms of our future financings may be dilutive to, or otherwise adversely affect, holders of our common stock. We may also seek additional funds through arrangements with collaborators or other third parties. There can be no assurance we will be able to raise this additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to obtain additional funding on a timely basis, we may be required to modify our operating plan and otherwise curtail or slow the pace of development and commercialization of our proposed product lines.

### **Net Cash Used in Operating Activities**

During the three months ended June 30, 2022, we used cash in operating activities of \$4.0 million compared to \$2.7 million for the corresponding period of the prior year. These activities involved expenditures for sales, infrastructure and business development, as well as marketing and operating activities, and continued research and product development.

### **Net Cash from Financing Activities**

Net cash used by financing activities was \$0.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2022, compared to \$0.6 million net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2021.

### **Net Cash Used in Investing Activities**

Net cash used by investing activities was \$Nil for the three months ended June 30, 2022 (June 30, 2021: Nil).

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

Not required for a smaller reporting company.

### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures.**

#### **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based closely on the definition of "disclosure controls and procedures" in Rule 13a-15(e). The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide a reasonable level of assurance of reaching the Company's desired disclosure control objectives. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Therefore, even a system which is determined to be effective cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues have been detected or prevented. Our systems of internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

At the end of the period being reported upon, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that the material information required to be included in our Securities and Exchange Commission reports is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and financial officer, as well as recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms relating to the Company.

#### **Changes in Internal Controls**

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the three-month period ended June 30, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

**PART II**  
**OTHER INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

None.

**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.**

During the period from July 1 to August 12, the Company received conversion notices to convert \$100,000 in convertibles notes into common shares. Pursuant to receipt of these conversion notices, the Company has processed the issuance of 117,647 common shares. During this same period, the Company has issued 71,792 common shares to convertible note investors who have exercised warrants issued in prior periods. Also, during this same period, the Company issued 22,772 common shares to consultants for services as compensation for services rendered. In connection with the foregoing, the Company relied upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for transactions not involving a public offering.

**Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.**

None.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.**

Not applicable.

**Item 5. Other Information.**

None.

**Item 6. Exhibits**

[31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\\*](#)

[31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\\*](#)

[32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\\*\\*](#)

[32.2 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\\*\\*](#)

101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

\* Filed herewith.

\*\* Furnished herewith.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of August 2022.

BIOTRICITY INC.

By: /s/ Waqaas Al-Siddiq

Name: Waqaas Al-Siddiq

Title: Chief Executive Officer  
(principal executive officer)

By: /s/ John Ayanoglou

Name: John Ayanoglou

Title: Chief Financial Officer  
(principal financial and accounting officer)

**BIOTRICITY INC.**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE  
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Waqaas Al-Siddiq, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Biotricity Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 15, 2022

*/s/ Waqaas Al-Siddiq*

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Waqaas Al-Siddiq  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)



**BIOTRICITY INC.**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE  
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, John Ayanoglou, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Biotricity Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 15, 2022

*/s/ John Ayanoglou*

John Ayanoglou

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**BIOTRICITY INC.**

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. §1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Biotricity Inc. (the “Company”) for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2022, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Waqaas Al-Siddiq, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 15, 2022

*/s/ Waqaas Al-Siddiq*

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Waqaas Al-Siddiq  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

**BIOTRICITY INC.**

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. §1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Biotricity Inc. (the “Company”) for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2022, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, John Ayanoglou, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 15, 2022

*/s/ John Ayanoglou*

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John Ayanoglou  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)