Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

MEDICURE INC.

Year ended December 31, 2022

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors of Medicure Inc. (the "Company"). Management is responsible for the information and representations contained in these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The significant accounting policies, which management believes are appropriate for the Company, are described in note 3 to these consolidated financial statements. The Company maintains a system of internal control and processes intended to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and to ensure that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving these consolidated financial statements and overseeing management's performance of its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee of non-management Directors is appointed by the Board. The Audit Committee reviews the consolidated financial statements, audit process and financial reporting with management and with the external auditors and reports to the Board of Directors prior to the approval of the audited consolidated financial statements for publication.

Ernst & Young LLP, the Company's external auditors for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, who are appointed by the shareholders, audited the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) to enable them to express to the shareholders their opinion on these consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The report from Ernst & Young LLP follows.

/s/ Albert Friesen

Dr. Albert D. Friesen
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Haaris Uddin

Haaris Uddin
Chief Financial Officer

April 06, 2023

Report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Medicure Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of **Medicure Inc.** [the "Company"] as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 and the related notes [collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"]. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for opinion

These statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ["PCAOB"] and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical audit matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: [1] relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and [2] involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Assessment of accrual for chargebacks

Description of the matter	As described in Note 3(e) to the consolidated financial statements, revenues from product sales are recorded net of estimated chargebacks. Chargebacks result from wholesalers selling the Company’s products to end hospitals and pharmacies at prices lower than the wholesaler acquisition cost, which results in variable consideration for the Company. The accruals are calculated using historical experience, timing of actual chargebacks processed during the year, expected chargeback levels based on the remaining products in the wholesaler distribution channel and pricing differences. Estimated chargebacks are presented within accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022. Auditing the estimated chargeback accruals are complex and judgmental due to the level of uncertainty involved in management’s estimate for products that remains in the wholesaler distribution channel as at December 31, 2022, and to the extent of product sales that are expected to be subject to chargebacks and pricing differences.
How we addressed the matter in our audit	To test the Company’s estimated chargeback accruals, our audit procedures included, among others, testing the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of the underlying data used by management to estimate the accruals through reconciliation to third-party agreements and third-party reports indicating actual chargebacks. We evaluated the estimated wholesaler inventory levels by obtaining third-party distribution channel reports and assessing inventory turnover of each product at the wholesaler. We inspected wholesaler agreements and end hospitals and pharmacies agreements and compared pricing differences to the chargeback rate used by management to estimate the accruals. We performed a retrospective review to determine the historical accuracy of management’s estimates of chargebacks against actual results. We evaluated the monthly trailing analysis of actual chargebacks processed during the year. We performed sensitivity analyses to determine the effect of changes in assumptions on the chargeback accruals.

Valuation of goodwill relating to the Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy cash-generating unit [“CGU”]

Description of the matter	As described in Note 3(l) to the consolidated financial statements, goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, or when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired at the cash-generating unit level [“CGU”]. Auditing management’s annual goodwill impairment test is complex and highly judgmental due to the significant estimation and judgment applied by management in determining the recoverable amount of the Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy CGU. In particular, the estimated recoverable amount is sensitive to significant assumptions, such as changes in discount rate, revenue growth rate, and operating margin.
How we addressed the matter in our audit	To test the estimated recoverable amount of the Company’s Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy CGU, we performed audit procedures that included, among others, testing the significant assumptions discussed above and the underlying data used by the Company in its analysis. We compared the significant assumptions used by management to the CGU’s historical results and third-party industry data. We assessed the historical accuracy of management’s cash flow projections, revenue growth and operating margin by comparing management’s past projections to actual performance. We performed sensitivity analyses of the revenue growth rate, discount rate and operating margin to evaluate the changes in the recoverable amount of the Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy CGU that would result from changes in the assumptions. We involved our valuation specialists to assist us in our evaluation of the valuation methodology used in determining the recoverable amount, as well as the discount rate used by comparing to external data sources.

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2020.

Winnipeg, Canada
April 6, 2023

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at December 31	Note		2022		2021
Assets					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**4,857**	$	3,694
Restricted cash	**4**		**-**		3
Accounts receivable	**5**		**5,635**		4,659
Inventories	**6**		**3,221**		3,329
Prepaid expenses			**1,134**		869
Total current assets			**14,847**		12,554
Non-current assets:					
Property and equipment	**7**		**1,187**		1,611
Intangible assets	**8**		**10,624**		11,212
Goodwill	**9**		**3,177**		2,974
Other assets	**4**		**63**		57
Total non-current assets			**15,051**		15,854
Total assets		**$**	**29,898**	$	28,408
Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$**	**7,128**	$	6,668
Current portion of royalty obligation	**10**		**179**		423
Current portion of acquisition payable	**8**		**677**		634
Current portion of contingent consideration	**4**		**-**		293
Current income taxes payable	**14**		**60**		114
Current portion of lease obligations	**11**		**346**		380
Total current liabilities			**8,390**		8,512
Non-current liabilities					
Royalty obligation	**10**		**-**		65
Acquisition payable	**8**		**-**		591
Contingent consideration	**4**		**-**		40
Lease obligations	**11**		**503**		789
Total non-current liabilities			**503**		1,485
Total liabilities			**8,893**		9,997
Equity:					
Share capital	**13(b)**		**80,917**		80,917
Contributed surplus			**10,476**		10,429
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			**(5,458)**		(6,640)
Deficit			**(64,930)**		(66,295)
Total equity			**21,005**		18,411
Total liabilities and equity		**$**	**29,898**	$	28,408
Commitments and contingencies	***16(a) & 16(d)***				

On behalf of the board

"Dr. Albert D. Friesen"
Director

"Mr. Brent Fawkes"
Director

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

For the year ended December 31	Note	2022	2021	2020
Revenue, net				
Product sales, net		**$ 23,065**	$ 21,744	$ 11,610
Cost of goods sold	**6 & 8**	**6,990**	9,032	6,480
Gross profit		**16,075**	12,712	5,130
Expenses				
Selling	**18**	**7,935**	10,312	5,359
General and administrative	**18**	**4,193**	2,697	4,579
Research and development	**18**	**2,754**	1,796	3,299
		14,882	14,805	13,237
Other Income:				
Other Income	**4**	**(346)**	(1,828)	-
		(346)	(1,828)	-
Finance (income) costs:				
Finance (income) expense, net	**10 & 15**	**206**	525	(765)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net		**(52)**	(31)	(497)
		154	494	(1,262)
Net income (loss) before income taxes		**$ 1,385**	$ (759)	$ (6,845)
Income tax recovery (expense)				
Current	**14**	**(20)**	32	-
Deferred	**14**	**-**	-	-
		(20)	32	-
Net profit (loss)		**$ 1,365**	$ (727)	$ (6,845)
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries:		**1,182**	(143)	(746)
Comprehensive Income (loss)		**$ 2,547**	$ (870)	$ (7,591)
Earnings (loss) per share				
Basic	**13(e)**	**$ 0.13**	$ (0.07)	$ (0.64)
Diluted	**13(e)**	**$ 0.13**	$ (0.07)	$ (0.64)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2021		$ 80,917	$ 10,429	$ (6,640)	$ (66,295)	$ 18,411
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022		-	-	-	1,365	1,365
Other comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2022		-	-	1,182	-	1,182
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Share-based compensation	13(c)	-	47	-	-	47
Total transactions with owners		-	47	-	-	47
Balance, December 31, 2022		$ 80,917	$ 10,476	$ (5,458)	$ (64,930)	$ 21,005

(continued on next page)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (continued)
(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	Note	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total
		Attributable to shareholders of the Company				
Balance, December 31, 2020		$ 80,917	$ 10,294	$ (6,497)	$ (65,568)	$ 19,146
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021		-	-	-	(727)	(727)
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2021		-	-	(143)	-	(143)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Share-based compensation	13(c)	-	135	-	-	135
Total transactions with owners		-	135	-	-	135
Balance, December 31, 2021		$ 80,917	$ 10,429	$ (6,640)	$ (66,295)	$ 18,411

	Note	Share capital	Warrants	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total
		Attributable to shareholders of the Company					
Balance, December 31, 2019		$ 85,364	$ 1,949	$ 8,028	$ (5,751)	$ (62,648)	$ 26,942
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2020		-	-	-	-	(6,845)	(6,845)
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020		-	-	-	(746)	-	(746)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
Buy-back of common shares under normal course issuer bid	13(b)	(4,447)	-	-	-	3,925	(522)
Transfer on expiry of warrants	13(d)	-	(1,949)	1,949	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	13(c)	-	-	317	-	-	317
Total transactions with owners		(4,447)	(1,949)	2,266	-	3,925	(205)
Balance, December 31, 2020		$ 80,917	-	$ 10,294	$ (6,497)	$ (65,568)	$ 19,146

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31	Note	2022	2021	2020
Cash (used in) provided by:				
Operating activities:				
Net profit (loss) for the year		$ **1,365**	$ (727)	$ (6,845)
Adjustments for:				
Current income tax expense (recovery)	**14**	**20**	(32)	-
Amortization of property and equipment	**7**	**461**	406	307
Amortization of intangible assets	**8**	**1,594**	2,739	2,466
Share-based compensation	**13(c)**	**47**	135	317
Write-down of inventories	**6**	**38**	1,339	682
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	**4**	**(346)**	(1,803)	-
Finance (income) expense, net	**15**	**190**	525	(765)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		**(52)**	(31)	(497)
Change in the following:				
Accounts receivable		**(864)**	593	5,081
Inventories		**166**	471	723
Prepaid expenses		**(194)**	305	703
Other assets		**(2)**	99	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**568**	20	(3,802)
Interest received (paid), net	**15**	**(16)**	49	22
Income taxes paid	**14**	**(91)**	-	(306)
Royalties paid	**16(c)**	**(1,056)**	(99)	(326)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		**1,828**	3,989	(2,240)
Investing activities:				
Acquisition of Marley Drug, Inc, net of cash acquired	**4**	**-**	-	(7,238)
Repayment of holdback payable	**4**	**-**	(1,876)	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	**7**	**(14)**	(377)	(2)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**8**	**(296)**	(441)	-
Cash flows (used in) from investing activities		**(310)**	(2,694)	(7,240)
Financing activities:				
Repurchase of common shares under normal course issuer bid	**13(b)**	**-**	-	(522)
Repayment of lease liability	**11**	**(355)**	(316)	(244)
Cash flows used in financing activities		**(355)**	(316)	(766)
Foreign exchange loss on cash held in foreign currency		**-**	(1)	(3)
Increase (decrease) in cash		**1,163**	978	(10,249)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**3,694**	2,716	12,965
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**$ 4,857**	$ 3,694	$ 2,716

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Medicure Inc. (the "Company") is a company domiciled and incorporated in Canada and as of October 24, 2011, its common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). Prior to October 24, 2011 and beginning on March 29, 2010, the Company's common shares were listed on the NEX board of the TSX-V. Prior to March 29, 2010, the Company's Common Shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Additionally, the Company's shares were listed on the American Stock Exchange (later called NYSE Amex and now called NYSE MKT) on February 17, 2004 and the shares ceased trading on the NYSE Amex effective July 3, 2008. The Company remains a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission registrant. The address of the Company's registered office is 2-1250 Waverley Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3T 6C6.

The Company is a biopharmaceutical company engaged in the research, development and commercialization of human therapeutics. Through its subsidiary Medicure International, Inc., the Company has rights to the commercial product AGGRASTAT® Injection (tirofiban hydrochloride) in the United States and its territories (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam). AGGRASTAT®, a glycoprotein GP IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist, is used for the treatment of acute coronary syndrome including unstable angina, which is characterized by chest pain when one is at rest, and non-Q-wave myocardial infarction.

In September 2019, the Company acquired ownership of ZYPITAMAG® from Cadila Healthcare Ltd., India ("Zydus") for the U.S. and Canadian markets. Under terms of the agreement, the Company previously had acquired U.S. marketing rights with a profit-sharing arrangement in December 2017. With this acquisition, the Company obtained full control of the product including marketing and pricing negotiation for ZYPITAMAG®. ZYPITAMAG® is used for the treatment of patients with primary hyperlipidemia or mixed dyslipidemia and was approved in July 2017 by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") for sale and marketing in the United States. On May 1, 2018, ZYPITAMAG® was made available in retail pharmacies throughout the United States.

On December 17, 2020, the Company, through its subsidiary, Medicure Pharma Inc., acquired and began operating Marley Drug, Inc. ("Marley Drug"), a leading specialty pharmacy serving customers across the United States.

The Company's ongoing research and development activities include the continued development and further implementation of a new regulatory, brand and life cycle management strategy for AGGRASTAT® and the development of additional cardiovascular products. The Company continues to seek to acquire or license additional cardiovascular products.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 6, 2023.

(b) Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for contingent consideration and the investment in Sensible Medical which are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, except where indicated otherwise. The Company has rounded comparative figures, which were previously presented as rounded to the nearest dollar, to the nearest thousand dollars to conform to current year presentation.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about key assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are included in the following notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022:

- Note 3(c)(ii): The valuation of the royalty obligation
- Note 3(e): The accruals for returns, chargebacks, rebates and discounts

Chargebacks are considered the most significant estimates and result from wholesalers selling the Company's products to end hospitals at prices lower than the wholesaler acquisition cost, which results in variable consideration for the Company. The provision is estimated using historical chargeback experience, timing of actual chargebacks processed during the year, expected chargeback levels based on the remaining products in the wholesaler distribution channel and pricing differences. Estimating the chargeback accrual is complex and judgmental due to the level of uncertainty involved in management's estimates for product that remains in the wholesaler distribution channel as at year-end, the extent of product sales that were expected to be subject to chargebacks and pricing differences.

- Note 3(i): The measurement and useful lives of intangible assets
- Note 3(o): The measurement of the amount and assessment of the recoverability of income tax assets and income tax provisions
- Note 3(q): The measurement and valuation of intangible assets and contingent consideration acquired and recorded as business combinations
- Note 3(l): Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's annual goodwill impairment test is based on value-in-use calculations that use a discounted cash flow model. These calculations require the use of estimates and forecasts of future cash flows. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate, revenue growth rate, and operating margin. A change in any of the significant assumptions or estimates used to evaluate goodwill could result in a material change to the results of operations. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount are further explained in note 9.

- Note 3(r): The incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") used in the valuation of leases

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the investee and when the Company is exposed, or has the rights, to variable returns from the investee. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposition or loss of control and include wholly owned subsidiaries Medicure International Inc., Medicure Pharma Inc., Medicure U.S.A. Inc., Medicure Pharma Europe Limited and Apigen Investments Limited. Beginning on December 17, 2020, Marley Drug, Inc., became a subsidiary of Medicure Pharma Inc. and is consolidated with these financial statements. On October 1, 2022, the Company completed a wind-up of its Apigen Investments Limited subsidiary. The intercompany balances owed to the Company were extinguished upon the wind-up, and any intercompany foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from historical transactions between the Company and Apigen Investments Limited were reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to foreign exchange loss during the current year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. All intercompany transactions and balances and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Foreign currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are not carried at fair value are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The results and financial position of the Company's foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the Company’s functional and presentation currency are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position;

(ii) revenue and expenses of foreign operations for each year are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case revenue and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

(iii) all resulting exchange differences for foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income in the cumulative translation account.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the consolidated statements of net income and comprehensive income, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Upon recognition of a financial asset, classification is made based on the business model for managing the asset and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. The financial asset is initially recognized at its fair value and subsequently classified and measured as (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they have not been classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI. Upon initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held-for-trading, the asset is recorded as FVTPL unless the Company irrevocably designates the presentation of subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instrument as FVOCI.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment allowance, if the asset is held within a business whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable and other assets are classified within this category.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein recognized in the consolidated statement of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). There are presently no assets classified within this category.

Financial assets at FVOCI

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein recognized in the statement of consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss. The investment in Sensible Medical was designated within this category.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial liability on the trade date in which it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument at fair value plus any directly attributable costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost or FVTPL, and are not subsequently reclassified. The Company's financial liabilities are accounts payable and accrued liabilities, royalty obligation and acquisition payable which are recognized on an amortized cost basis. Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL include contingent consideration resulting from business combinations as defined by IFRS 9.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

The royalty obligation was recorded at its fair value at the date at which the liability was incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method at each reporting date. Estimating fair value for this liability required determining the most appropriate valuation model, which was dependent on its underlying terms and conditions. This estimate also required determining expected revenue from AGGRASTAT® sales and an appropriate discount rate and making assumptions about them.

The acquisition payable liabilities were recorded at their fair value at the date at which the liability was incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method at each reporting date. Estimating fair value for these liabilities required determining an appropriate discount rate.

Contingent consideration resulting from a business combination is valued at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the business combination and subsequently fair valued as described in the business combination policy below.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets is derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(iv) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is determined based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. Typically, fair value is determined by using quoted prices in active markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined using valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs. When observable valuation inputs are not available, significant judgment is required through determining the valuation technique to apply, the valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis and selecting inputs. The use of alternative valuation techniques or valuation inputs may result in a different fair value.

(vi) Transaction costs

Transaction costs for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, the transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the financial asset or financial liability and are amortized using the effective interest rate method over a period that corresponds with the term of the financial instruments. Transaction costs for financial instruments classified as FVTPL are recognized as an expense in professional fees, in the period the cost was incurred.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Embedded derivatives

For financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, under certain conditions, an embedded derivative must be separated from its host contract and accounted for as a derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, a credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. For financial assets at FVTPL, any embedded derivatives are not separated from its host contract.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

An "expected credit loss" impairment model applies to financial assets which requires a loss allowance to be recorded on financial assets measured at amortized cost based on their expected credit losses. An estimate is made to determine the present value of future cash flows associated with the asset, and, if required, an impairment loss is recorded. The impairment loss reduces the carrying value of the impaired financial asset to the value of the estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting impairment loss is recorded in profit or loss. The Company considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. For accounts receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

(e) Revenue from contracts with customers

As of December 31, 2022, excluding Marley Drug, the Company has two commercially available products that generated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022, AGGRASTAT® and ZYPITAMAG® (the "Products") which it sells to United States customers. The Products are sold to wholesalers for resale as well as directly to hospitals and pharmacies, with AGGRASTAT® primarily being sold by the wholesalers to hospitals, while ZYPITAMAG® is primarily sold by wholesalers to pharmacies. Revenue from the sale of the Products is recognized upon the receipt of goods by the wholesaler, or the hospital or pharmacy in the case of a direct sale, at the point in time in which title and control of the transferred goods pass from the Company to the customer. At this point in time, the customer has gained the sole ability to route the goods, and there are no unfulfilled obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery of the product occurs when the goods have been received at the customer in accordance with the terms of the sale.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sales are made subject to certain discounts available for prompt payment, volume discounts, rebates or chargebacks. Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified per the pricing terms of the sales invoices, net of the estimated discounts, rebates or chargebacks. Variable consideration is based on historical information, using the expected value method. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A liability is included within accounts payable and accrued liabilities and is measured for expected payments that will be made to the customers for the discounts in which they are entitled. Sales do not contain an element of financing as sales are made with credit terms within the normal operating cycle of the date of the invoice, which is consistent with market practice.

Through Marley Drug, the Company operates a retail pharmacy and mail order pharmacy business selling pharmaceuticals directly to end users, being individual patients. Revenue for in-store sales is recognized upon payment by the customer. This is the point where all performance obligations have been met in regards to the product sold. Revenue for mail order sales is recognized upon the shipment of the products to the customer, generally at the time the product is picked up from the Company's premises by the carrier. This is the point where all performance obligations have been met in regards to the product sold.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less at acquisition to be cash and cash equivalents, which are carried and classified at amortized cost.

(g) Inventories

Inventories consist of unfinished product (raw material in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredients and packaging materials) and finished commercial product, which are available for sale either to wholesale, pharmacy and hospital customers or through Marley Drug direct to patients, and are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The cost of inventories is based on the first-in, first-out principle, and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

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. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist, or when there is clear evidence of an increase in selling prices, the amount of the write-down previously recorded is reversed.

(h) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses and reversals. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they are incurred.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Property and equipment (continued)

(ii) Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment in a manner that most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Computers, pharmacy equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	20% to 25%
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Term of lease
Right-of-use assets	Straight-line	Term of lease

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each period end and adjusted if appropriate.

(i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Product licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the contractual term of the acquired license. Pharmacy licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of approximately seven years. Patents and drug approvals are amortized on a straight-line basis over the legal life of the respective patent, ranging from five to twenty years, or its economic life, if shorter. Brand names are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life of the brand name estimated at ten years. Trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over the legal life of the respective trademark, being ten years, or its economic life, if shorter. Customer lists are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of seven to twelve years.

Amortization on product licenses commences when the intangible asset is available for use, which would typically be in connection with the commercial launch of the associated product under the license.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The costs of servicing the Company's patents and trademarks are expensed as incurred.

The amortization method and amortization period of an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least annually. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates in the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(j) Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. No development costs have been capitalized to date.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Research and development

Research and development expenses include all direct and indirect operating expenses supporting the products in development.

Clinical trial expenses are a component of the Company's research and development costs. These expenses include fees paid to contract research organizations, clinical sites, and other organizations who conduct research and development activities on the Company's behalf. The amount of clinical trial expenses recognized in a period related to clinical agreements are based on estimates of the work performed using an accrual basis of accounting. These estimates incorporate factors such as patient enrolment, services provided, contractual terms, and prior experience with similar contracts.

(k) Government assistance

Government assistance, in the form of grants or the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, is recognized at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Government assistance toward current expenses is recorded as a reduction of the related expenses in the period the expenses are incurred. Government assistance towards property and equipment is deducted from the cost of the related property and equipment. The benefits of investment tax credits for scientific research and experimental development expenditures ("SR&ED") incurred directly by the Company are recognized in the period the qualifying expenditure is made, provided there is reasonable assurance of recoverability. SR&ED investment tax credits receivable are recorded at their net realizable value.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting period whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit ("CGU"), exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in net profit (loss) and comprehensive profit (loss). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

For assets other than goodwill, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Long-term employee benefits

An accrual is recognized for benefits accruing to employees when it is probable that settlement will be required and it is capable of being measured reliably. Accruals recognized in respect of employee benefits are not due to be settled within one year are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. As of December 31, 2022, the employee benefit accrual represents deferred compensation and is recorded within other long-term liabilities.

(iii) Share-based payment transactions

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

Share-based payment arrangements in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions. In situations where equity instruments are issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

For share-based payment arrangements with non-employees, the expense is recorded over the service period until the options vest. Once the options vest, services are deemed to have been received.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of the cancellation and any expense not yet recognized for the award (being the total expense as calculated at the grant date) is recognized immediately. This includes any awards where vesting conditions within the control of either the Company or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled award and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original awards.

(n) Finance income and finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, which are recognized in net profit (loss) and comprehensive profit (loss) using the effective interest rate method, accretion on the royalty obligation, prepayment fees on the early repayment of long-term debt and amortization of deferred debt issue costs using the effective interest rate method, offset by any finance income, which consists of interest income on funds invested and is recognized as it accrues in net income and comprehensive income, using the effective interest rate method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Income taxes

The Company and its subsidiaries are generally taxable under the statutes of their country of incorporation.

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Current taxes and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current taxes are the expected tax receivable or payable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax receivable or payable in respect of previous years.

The Company follows the liability method of accounting for deferred taxes. Under this method, deferred taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred taxes are not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The Company has provided for income taxes, including the impacts of tax legislation in various jurisdictions, in accordance with guidance issued by accounting regulatory bodies, the Canada Revenue Agency, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, the Barbados Revenue Authority, the Mauritius Revenue Authority, as well as other state and local governments through the date of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements. Additional guidance and interpretations can be expected and such guidance, if any, could impact future results. While management continues to monitor these matters, the ultimate impact, if any, as a result of the application of any guidance issued in the future cannot be determined at this time.

The Company and its subsidiaries file federal income tax returns in Canada, the United States, Barbados and other foreign jurisdictions, as well as various provinces and states in Canada and the United States, respectively. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the Company operates within a complex structure internationally, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expenses recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions are based on various factors, such as interpretations of tax regulations by each taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. The Company and its subsidiaries have open tax years, primarily from 2011 to 2022, with significant taxing jurisdictions, including Canada, the United States and Barbados. These open years contain certain matters that could be subject to differing interpretations of applicable tax laws and regulations and tax treaties, as they relate to the amount, timing or inclusion of revenues and expenses, or the sustainability of income tax positions of the Company and its subsidiaries. Certain of these tax years may remain open indefinitely.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Income taxes (continued)

Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues, depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective company's domicile. As the Company assesses the probability for litigation and subsequent cash outflow with respect to taxes as remote, no contingent liability has been recognized.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognized subsequently if information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill if it occurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss, when it occurs subsequent to the measurement period.

(p) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share ("EPS") data for its common voting shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common voting shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common voting shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the Company's own shares held. Diluted EPS is computed similar to basic EPS except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercise were used to acquire common shares at the average market price during the reporting periods.

(q) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for an acquisition is measured at the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities assumed and the equity interests issued at the acquisition date. Transaction costs that are incurred in connection with a business combination, other than costs associated with the issuance of debt or equity securities, are expensed as incurred. Identified assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed are measured initially at fair values at the date of acquisition. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, any non-controlling interest is measured either at fair value of the non-controlling interest or at the fair value of the proportionate share of the net assets acquired.

Contingent consideration is measured at fair value on acquisition date and is included as part of the consideration transferred. The fair value of the contingent consideration liability is remeasured at each reporting date with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of fair value of the cost of the business combinations over the Company's share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Any negative difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). If the fair values of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities can only be calculated on a provisional basis, the business combination is recognized using provisional values. Any adjustments resulting from the completion of the measurement process are recognized within twelve months of the date of the acquisition.

***(r)* Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company must assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company must assess whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether it has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset during the term of the contract and if it has the right to direct the use of the asset. As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) **Leases**

(i) Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which consists of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made and any initial direct costs incurred at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently amortized from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

(ii) Lease liability

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee; the exercise price under any purchase option that the Company would be reasonably certain to exercise; lease payments in any optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and penalties for any early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early. The Company has elected to not include non-lease components related to premises leases in the determination of the lease liability.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iii) Estimating the IBR

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in its lease; therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company "would have to pay," which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

(s) **New standard not yet adopted**

Amendments to International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements:

In January 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1 that clarifies the criterion for classifying a liability as non-current relating to the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company does not expect the amendments to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement ("PS") 2 – Making Materiality Judgments:

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS PS 2, which provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgment to accounting policy disclosures. Specifically, the amendments aim to replace the requirement for entities to disclosure their "significant" accounting policies and add guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company will assess the impact, if any, of adoption of the amendment.

4. Business combinations

On December 17, 2020, the Company acquired 100% of issued and outstanding shares of Marley Drug, a leading specialty pharmacy serving more than 30,000 customers across the United States for cash consideration of $7,781, of which $1,374 was held back and was recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company as restricted cash with an offsetting liability recorded as a holdback payable to be released in connection with the forgiveness of Marley Drug's loan under the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") from the United States Small Business Administration ("SBA") and general representations and warranties one year after the acquisition date. An additional $504 was recorded as a holdback payable and will become payable once all state licenses have effectively been transferred to the Company, net of 90-day adjustments to true-up cash and working capital targets for the transaction.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company released the holdback payable amount to the seller, less $25 in legal fees incurred, as the remaining outstanding state licenses had been effectively transferred to the Company. The $25 withheld from the holdback payment has been recorded within other income on the consolidated statements of net income (loss).

The remaining balance of $3 within restricted cash at December 31, 2021 pertains to escrow deposits required by Pharmacy Benefit Managers ("PBM") for the administration of insurance plans for Marley Drug's customer base.

As well, the purchase agreement included contingent consideration of additional payments to the seller based on the achievement of certain future performance targets of Marley Drug. The first contingent consideration ("One-Year-Payment") is based on a one-year revenue target up to USD$1.7 million based on Marley Drug's historical revenues. The second contingent consideration ("Earn Out Payments") is based on certain revenue milestone targets over a two-year period within Marley Drug. The contingent consideration period commences on the successful transfer of all licenses, unless it is triggered early by the seller. The One-Year Payment on the date of acquisition had been recorded within current portion of contingent consideration on the consolidated statements of financial position with an estimated fair value of $1,922. The Earn Out Payments had been recorded within contingent consideration on the consolidated statements of financial position with an estimated fair value of $51. The fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated using probability weighted scenarios and a discount rate of 12%.

At December 31, 2021, management concluded that there was a remote likelihood of the One-Year-Payment and the Earn Out Payments to occur based on fair value assessment completed at year-end. The fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated using probability-weighted scenarios and a discount rate of 12%. As a result of the assessment completed by management, the Company recognized a gain of $1,803 through other income on the consolidated statement of net loss and other comprehensive loss during the year-ended December 31, 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, neither the One Year Payment or the Earn Out Payments targets were met; as a result, management recognized a gain of $346 through other income. At December 31, 2022, the Company does not have any balances recorded pertaining to the short-term and long-term contingent consideration payable balance (2021 - $293 and $40).

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

4. Business combinations (continued)

The following table summarizes the finalized fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities as at the date of the acquisition:

Net assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 542
Restricted cash	20
Accounts receivable	104
Inventories	215
Prepaid expenses	22
Property and equipment, including right-of-use asset	664
Pharmacy licenses	1,183
Customer lists	4,860
Brand name	495
Goodwill	2,991
Other assets	131
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(416)
Current portion of lease obligation	(98)
Lease obligation	(455)
Net assets acquired	$ 10,258
Summary of purchase consideration	
Net cash paid	6,407
Holdback payable	1,878
Contingent consideration	1,973
Purchase consideration	$ 10,258

Transaction costs relating to the Marley Drug acquisition were $421 and were included in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020.

From the date of acquisition to December 31, 2020, Marley Drug contributed to the 2020 results $340 of revenue and $7 of net profit before income taxes. If the acquisition had taken place as at January 1, 2020, revenue in 2020 would have increased by $9,800 and net profit before income taxes in 2020 would have increased by approximately $1,200 after considering the amortization of the intangible assets acquired in the transaction.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

5. Accounts receivable

As at December 31	2022	2021
Trade accounts receivable	**$ 5,525**	$ 4,593
Other accounts receivable	**110**	66
	$ 5,635	$ 4,659

As at December 31, 2022, there were three customers with amounts owing greater than 10% of the Company's accounts receivable, which totaled 97% in aggregate (Customer A – 41%, Customer B – 19%, Customer C – 37%).

As at December 31, 2021, there were three customers with amounts owing greater than 10% of the Company's accounts receivable, which totaled 95% in aggregate (Customer A – 34%, Customer B – 29%, Customer C – 32%).

At December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a write-off of $218 (2021 – $305; 2020 – nil) in relation to pricing adjustments on sales which were deemed to be uncollectible account receivable balances. The write-off expense has been included within general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

6. Inventories

As at December 31	2022	2021
Finished commercial product available for sale	**$ 2,365**	$ 2,345
Finished retail pharmacy product available for sale	**267**	266
Unfinished product and packaging materials	**589**	718
	$ 3,221	$ 3,329

Inventories expensed as part of cost of goods sold during the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to $6,211 (2021 – $5,790; 2020 – $3,355). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company wrote off inventory of $38 (2021 – $1,339; 2020 – $682) that had expired or was otherwise unusable through cost of goods sold on the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

7. Property and equipment

Cost		Computers and equipment		Leasehold improvements		Right of use assets		Total
At December 31, 2020	$	543	$	170	$	1,908	$	2,621
Additions		366		12		-		378
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-		-		(1)		(1)
At December 31, 2021	$	909	$	182	$	1,907	$	2,998
Additions		**-**		**-**		**56**		**56**
Disposals		**-**		**-**		**(70)**		**(70)**
Effect of movements in exchange rates		**39**		**1**		**37**		**77**
At December 31, 2022	**$**	**948**	**$**	**183**	**$**	**1,930**	**$**	**3,061**

Accumulated amortization		Computer and office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Right of use assets		Total
At December 31, 2020	$	315	$	170	$	496	$	981
Amortization		116		1		289		406
At December 31, 2021	$	431	$	171	$	785	$	1,387
Amortization		**158**		**2**		**301**		**461**
Effect of movements in exchange rates		**16**		**-**		**10**		**26**
At December 31, 2022	**$**	**605**	**$**	**173**	**$**	**1,096**	**$**	**1,874**

Carrying amounts		Computer and office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Right of use assets		Total
At December 31, 2021	$	478	$	11	$	1,122	$	1,611
At December 31, 2022	**$**	**343**	**$**	**10**	**$**	**834**	**$**	**1,187**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, amortization of property and equipment totaling $13 and $448 (2021 – $13 and $393; 2020 – $10 and $297) is within selling expenses and general and administrative expenses, respectively, on the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

8. Intangible assets

Cost	Licenses	Patents and drug approvals	Brand names and trademarks	Customer list	Software	Total
At December 31, 2020	$ 1,181	$ 24,438	$ 4,568	$ 5,571	$ -	$ 35,758
Additions	-	-	-	-	441	441
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(5)	(104)	(19)	(24)	5	(147)
At December 31, 2021	**$ 1,176**	**$ 24,334**	**$ 4,549**	**$ 5,547**	**$ 446**	**$ 36,052**
Additions					**296**	**296**
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**80**	**1,662**	**311**	**379**	**39**	**2,471**
At December 31, 2022	**$ 1,256**	**$ 25,996**	**$ 4,860**	**$ 5,926**	**$ 781**	**$ 38,819**

Accumulated amortization	Licenses	Patents and drug approvals	Brand names and trademarks	Customer list	Software	Total
At December 31, 2020	$ 7	$ 17,332	$ 4,076	$ 747	$ -	$ 22,162
Amortization	166	1,841	49	683		2,739
Effect of movements in exchange rates	2	(50)	(18)	5	-	(61)
At December 31, 2021	**$ 175**	**$ 19,123**	**$ 4,107**	**$ 1,435**	**$ -**	**$ 24,840**
Amortization	**172**	**589**	**50**	**709**	**74**	**1,594**
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**19**	**1,330**	**284**	**126**	**2**	**1,761**
At December 31, 2022	**$ 366**	**$ 21,042**	**$ 4,441**	**$ 2,270**	**$ 76**	**$ 28,195**

Carrying amounts	Licenses	Patents and drug approvals	Brand names and trademarks	Customer list	Software	Total
At December 31, 2021	$ 1,001	$ 5,211	$ 442	$ 4,112	$ 446	$ 11,212
At December 31, 2022	**$ 890**	**$ 4,954**	**$ 419**	**$ 3,656**	**$ 705**	**$ 10,624**

In September 2019 the Company acquired ownership of ZYPITAMAG® for the U.S. and Canadian markets. Under terms of the agreement, Zydus received an upfront payment of U.S. $5,000 (CDN $6,622) and U.S. $2,000 (CDN $2,649) in deferred payments to be paid in equal instalments annually over the next four years, as well as contingent payments on the achievement of milestones and royalties related to net sales. The Company previously had acquired U.S. marketing rights with a profit-sharing arrangement. With this acquisition the Company obtained full control of marketing and pricing negotiation for ZYPITAMAG®. Upon completion of the acquisition, $8,930 was recorded within patents and drug approvals relating to the upfront and deferred payments and $1,457 was transferred from licenses to patents and drug approvals pertaining to the cost of the previously acquired license over ZYPITAMAG®. The fair value of the remaining deferred payments of $677 is recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position within current portion of acquisition payable. The initial amortization period pertaining to the ZYPITAMAG® intangible assets was 4.3 years. During the year ended December 31, 2021, management applied a prospective change to the amortization period of ZYPITAMAG® license to extend the amortization period of the asset by 7 years, consistent with the term of the licensing agreement. The remaining amortization period of the ZYPITAMAG® license is 8.1 years as at December 31, 2022.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

8. Intangible assets (continued)

The Company had determined there were no indicators of impairment as at December 31, 2022.

As at December 31, 2022, intangible assets pertaining AGGRASTAT® were fully amortized.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, amortization of intangible assets totaling $589 (2021 - $1,841 and 2020 - $2,428) is recorded within cost of goods sold pertaining to the ZYPITAMAG® intangible assets. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2022, $1,005 (2021 - $897 and 2020 – $38) of amortization of intangible assets is recorded within selling expenses as a result of the amortization of the intangible assets pertaining to Marley Drug.

9. Goodwill

	Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy
At December 31, 2020	$ 2,986
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(12)
At December 31, 2021	$ 2,974
Effects of movements in exchange rates	203
At December 31, 2022	$ 3,177

The Company performed an annual impairment test with respect to the goodwill acquired as part of the Marley Drug acquisition. The recoverable amount of the Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy CGU, in which Marley Drug is included, has been determined based on value in use for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(a) Key assumptions used in valuation calculations

The calculation of value in use for all the CGUs or group of CGUs is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

(i) Discount rate

Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of risks specific to each CGU or group of CGUs. The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital calculated based on the Company's performance relative to its industry. This rate was further adjusted to reflect the market assessment of any risk specific to the CGU or group of CGUs for which future estimates of cash flows have not been adjusted. The discount rate used during the value in use assessment completed at December 31, 2022, was 12.71%.

(ii) Operating margin

Forecasted operating margins are based on actual operating margins, less operational expenses achieved in the preceding years, plus adjustments to normalize the forecast for any non-reoccurring items. Margins are kept constant over the forecast period, with the exception of adjustments made in relation to inflation in future periods, unless management has started an efficiency improvement process.

(iii) Revenue growth rates

Revenue growth rates are based on approved budgets, published research, and current customer contracts. Management considers various factors when assessing revenue growth rates used within their assessment, including, but not limited to, changes in customer demographic and attrition of current customer base.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

10. Royalty obligation

On July 18, 2011, the Company settled its then-existing long-term debt with Birmingham Associates Ltd. ("Birmingham"), an affiliate of Elliott Associates L.P., in exchange for i) $4,750 in cash; ii) 2,176,003 common shares of the Company; and iii) a royalty on future AGGRASTAT® sales until May 1, 2023. The royalty is based on 4% of the first $2,000 of quarterly AGGRASTAT® sales, 6% on the portion of quarterly sales between $2,000 and $4,000 and 8% on the portion of quarterly sales exceeding $4,000 payable within 60 days of the end of the preceding three-month periods ended February 28, May 31, August 31 and November 30. Birmingham has a one-time option to switch the royalty payment from AGGRASTAT® to a royalty on the sale of MC-1. Management determined there is no value to the option to switch the royalty to MC-1 as the product is not commercially available for sale and due to the extended long-term development timelines associated with commercialization of the product.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, if the Company were to dispose of its AGGRASTAT® rights, the acquirer would be required to assume the obligations under the royalty agreement.

The royalty obligation was recorded at its fair value at the date at which the liability was incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method at each reporting date. This resulted in a carrying value as at December 31, 2022 of $179 (2021 – $488), of which $179 (2021 – $423) represents the current portion of the royalty obligation. The net change in the royalty obligation for the year ended December 31, 2022 is an expense of $169 (2021 – $262; 2020 – recovery of $953) is recorded within finance (income) expense on the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Royalties for the year ended December 31, 2022 totaled $506 (2021 – $464; 2020 – $441) with payments made during the year ended December 31, 2022 of $1,056 (2021 – $99; 2020 – $326).

11. Lease obligations

Effective November 1, 2014, the Company entered into a sub-lease with Genesys Venture Inc. (“GVI”), a related party as described in note 17(b), to lease office space at a rate of $170 per annum for three years ending October 31, 2017, with an 18-month renewal period available. The lease was amended on May 1, 2016 and increased the leased area covered under the lease agreement at a rate of $212 per annum until October 31, 2019 with an 18-month renewal period available. The leased area covered under the lease was again increased, effective November 1, 2018, at a rate of $306 per annum until the end of the term of the lease. Effective November 1, 2019, the Company modified and extended its sub-lease with GVI to lease a reduced amount of office space at a rate of $238 per annum for three years ending October 31, 2022 with a 28-month renewal period available. Effective June 1, 2022, the Company modified and extended its sub-lease with GVI to lease a reduced amount of office space at a rate of $222 per annum, ending October 31, 2024. The discount rate used by the Company in calculating the right-of-use asset is 5%.

In connection with the acquisition of Marley Drug, the Company acquired a lease obligation and corresponding right-of-use asset. The lease is for Marley Drug’s 3,280 square foot retail space. The original lease was signed in May of 2006 for a period of ten years with two five-year extension periods. An addendum to the lease allowed for the first extension which was used starting April 1, 2017, with the second five-year extension available for an additional five years to April 2027. The current rate in the lease is $87 per annum. The discount rate used by the Company in calculating the lease obligation relating to the right-of-use asset is 3%. Effective June 1, 2022, the Company renewed its lease for Marley Drug at a rate of $97 per annum for a period of five years. The discount rate used by the Company in calculating the lease obligation relating to the right-of-use asset was 5% as part of the lease modification.

	Incremental borrowing rate %	Maturity		**2022**		2021
Current	3.00 - 5.00	2022	**$**	**346**	$	380
Non-current	3.00 - 5.00	2023 - 2027		**503**		789
Lease liability			**$**	**849**	$	1,169

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid a total of $355 (2021 - $316) in lease payments, resulting from the lease obligations indicated above.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

12. Government assistance

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company did not record any government assistance resulting from the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (2021 – $402; 2020 - $860). The funding has been recorded as a reduction of the related salary expenditures within general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

13. Capital stock

(a) Authorized

The Company has authorized share capital of an unlimited number of common voting shares, an unlimited number of Class A common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares. The preferred shares may be issued in one or more series, and the directors may fix, prior to each series issued, the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to each series of preferred shares.

(b) Shares issued and outstanding

Shares issued and outstanding are as follows:

	Number of common shares		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2020[1]	10,251,313	$	80,917
Balance, December 31, 2021	10,251,313	$	80,917
Balance, December 31, 2022	**10,251,313**	**$**	**80,917**

[1] During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company repurchased and cancelled 552,700 for a total value of $4,447 under a normal course issuer bid. The Company did not repurchase and cancel any shares during 2022 or 2021.

(c) Stock option plan

The Company has a stock option plan that is administered by the Board of Directors of the Company, with stock options granted to directors, management, employees and consultants as a form of compensation. The number of common shares reserved for issuance of stock options is limited to a maximum of 2,934,403 common shares of the Company at any time. The stock options generally have a maximum term of between five and ten years and vest within a five-year period from the date of grant.

Changes in the number of options outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2022	**Options**		**Weighted average exercise price**
Balance, beginning of year	**807,150**	**$**	**3.73**
Granted	**20,000**		**1.20**
Forfeited, cancelled or expired	**(188,750)**		**(5.77)**
Balance, end of year	**638,400**	**$**	**3.05**
Options exercisable, end of year	**602,400**	**$**	**2.93**

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

13. Capital stock (continued)

(c) Stock option plan (continued):

Changes in the number of options outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Year ended December 31		2021		2020
	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning of period	1,326,958	$ 3.67	1,428,408	$ 3.67
Granted	90,000	1.10	-	-
Forfeited, cancelled or expired	(609,808)	(2.99)	(101,450)	(5.06)
Balance, end of period	807,150	$ 3.73	1,326,958	$ 3.67
Options exercisable, end of period	706,750	$ 3.49	1,110,958	$ 3.12

On February 1, 2023, subsequent to year-end, the Company granted 1,205,000 options to certain directors, officers, and employees of the Company, with each option entitling the holder to purchase one (1) common share of the Company at an exercise price of $1.25 per common share. The options are exercisable for a period of ten years and have been granted in accordance with the Company's current stock option plan.

Options outstanding at December 31, 2022 consist of the following:

Range of exercise prices	**Number outstanding**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life**	**Options outstanding weighted average exercise price**	**Number exercisable**
$0.30	**185,000**	**0.35 years**	**$ 0.30**	**185,000**
$0.31 - $1.50	**80,000**	**3.79 years**	**$ 1.13**	**80,000**
$1.51 - $3.00	**93,400**	**1.99 years**	**$ 1.90**	**93,400**
$3.01 - $5.00	**180,000**	**1.49 years**	**$ 4.95**	**144,000**
$5.01 - $7.30	**100,000**	**0.08 years**	**$ 7.30**	**100,000**
$0.30 - $7.30	**638,400**	**1.30 years**	**$ 3.05**	**602,400**

Compensation expense related to stock options granted during the year or from previous periods under the stock option plan for the year ended December 31, 2022 is $47 (2021 – $135; 2020 – $317). The compensation expense was determined based on the fair value of the options at the date of measurement using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected life of stock options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

The compensation expense for the options granted during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was determined based on the fair value of the options at the date of measurement using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the inputs detailed below:

Years ended December 31:	**2022**	2021	2020
Expected option life	**4.6 years**	4.6 years	n/a
Risk-free interest rate	**2.63%**	0.75%	n/a
Dividend yield	**nil**	nil	n/a
Expected volatility	**73.85%**	69.03%	n/a

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

13. Capital stock (continued)

(d) Warrants

On November 17, 2016, in connection with a term loan entered into to fund an acquisition, the Company issued 900,000 warrants to the lenders, exercisable for a 48-month period following the issuance of the loan at a price of $6.50 per share. These warrants expired on November 17, 2020 without exercise.

Changes in the number of warrants outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 are as follows:

Years ended December 31	**2022**		2021		2020	
	Warrants	**Weighted average exercise price**	Warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning of year	**-**	**$ -**	-	$ -	900,000	$ 6.50
Expired	**-**		-		(900,000)	(6.50)
Balance, end of year	**-**	**$ -**	-	$ -	-	$ -
Warrants exercisable, end of year	**-**	**$ -**	-	$ -	-	$ -

(e) Per share amounts

The following table reflects the calculation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

Year ended December 31	**2022**	2021	2020
Basic net income (loss) per share	**$ 0.133**	$ (0.07)	$ (0.64)
Diluted income (loss) per share	**$ 0.131**	$ (0.07)	$ (0.64)

The following table reflects the loss used in the basic and diluted loss per share computations for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

Year ended December 31	**2022**	2021	2020
Net profit (loss)	**$ 1,365**	$ (727)	$ (6,845)

The following table reflects the share data used in the denominator of the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share computations for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

Year ended December 31	**2022**	2021	2020
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings (loss) per share	**10,251,313**	10,251,313	10,251,313
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings (loss) per share	**10,436,313**	10,251,313	10,251,313

Effects of dilution from 453,400 stock options (2021 – 807,150; 2020 – 1,326,958) were excluded in the calculation of weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2022 as they are anti-dilutive.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

14. Income taxes

The Company recorded income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 totaling $20 (2021 – recovery of $32; 2020 - nil) and did not recognize any deferred income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 – nil; 2022 - nil).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets have not been recognized with respect to the following timing differences. The scientific research and experimental development deferred tax assets expire between 2025 and 2028.

As at December 31		2022		2021
Deferred tax assets				
Scientific research and experimental development	**$**	**3,358**	$	3,358
Non-capital losses		**3,147**		2,778
Other		**839**		798
Total deferred tax assets	**$**	**7,344**	$	6,934

The reconciliation of the Canadian statutory rate to the income tax rate applied to the net profit (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 to the income tax expense is as follows:

Year ended December 31		2022		2021		2020
Profit (loss) for the year						
Canadian	**$**	**(1,217)**	$	(1,195)	$	(519)
Foreign		**2,602**		436		(6,326)
	$	**1,385**	$	(759)	$	(6,845)

Year ended December 31		2022		2021		2020
Canadian federal and provincial income taxes at 27% (2021 – 27%; 2020 – 27%)	**$**	**(374)**	$	205	$	1,848
Permanent differences and other items		**274**		165		(159)
Fair value adjustments		**100**		453		-
Foreign tax rate in foreign jurisdictions		**390**		(167)		(1,551)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		**(410)**		(624)		(138)
(Expense) recovery	**$**	**(20)**	$	32	$	-

The foreign tax rate differential is the difference between the Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate and the tax rates in Barbados (5.50%), Mauritius (15.00%), Ireland (12.50%) and the United States (21.00% - 23.50%) that is applicable to income or losses incurred by the Company's subsidiaries.

At December 31, 2022, the Company has the following Canadian losses available for application in future years:

2037	$	5,275
2040		2,774
2041		969
2042		1,307
	$	**10,325**

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

14. Income taxes (continued)

At December 31, 2022, the Company has the following Barbados losses available for application in future years:

2028	$	2,505
2029		4,022
	$	**6,527**

As at December 31, 2022, the Company has $60 (2021 - $114) included as income taxes payable on its consolidated statements of financial position.

15. Finance income (expense)

During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 the Company earned finance income (incurred finance expense) as follows:

Year ended December 31		**2022**		2021		2020
Interest income	**$**	**10**	$	78	$	43
Remeasurement of royalty obligation		**(169)**		(262)		953
Accretion of acquisition payable		**(44)**		(96)		(155)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration		**-**		(178)		(6)
Bank charges and other interest		**(26)**		(29)		(21)
Finance expense from lease obligation		**23**		(38)		(49)
	$	**(206)**	$	(525)	$	765

During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company received (paid) finance income (expense) as follows:

Year ended December 31		**2022**		2021		2020
Interest received	**$**	**10**	$	78	$	43
Other interest, net and banking fees		**(26)**		(29)		(21)
	$	**(16)**	$	49	$	22

16. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Commitments

As at December 31, 2022, and in the normal course of business, the Company has obligations to make future payments representing contracts and other commitments that are known and committed as follows:

2023	$	3,313
2024		203
	$	3,516

16. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Commitments (continued)

The Company has entered into a manufacturing and supply agreement to purchase a minimum quantity of AGGRASTAT® unfinished product inventory totaling US$150 annually (based on current pricing) until 2024 and a minimum quantity of AGGRASTAT® finished product inventory totaling €490 annually, based on current pricing. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had committed to acquiring €1,781 of AGGRASTAT® finished product inventory, which is scheduled to be received by the Company subsequent to year-end.

On December 28, 2022, the Company entered into a technology services agreement with its manufacturer of AGGRASTAT® as part of the Company's decision to transfer the manufacturing of all strengths of AGGRASTAT® to one supplier. The total value of the commitment is €872, and is only due if certain milestones within the agreement are met. As at December 31, 2022, included within accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position is $314 in relation to the technology services agreement (2021 – nil).

Subsequent to December 31, 2022 and effective January 1, 2023, the Company renewed its business and administration services agreement with GVI, as described in note 17(b), under which the Company is committed to pay $7 per month or $85 per year for a one-year term.

Contracts with contract research organizations are payable over the terms of the associated agreements and clinical trials, and timing of payments is largely dependent on various milestones being met, such as the number of patients recruited, number of monitoring visits conducted, the completion of certain data management activities, trial completion, and other trial-related activities.

On October 31, 2017, the Company acquired an exclusive license to sell and market PREXXARTAN® (valsartan) oral solution in the United States and its territories with a seven-year term, with extensions to the term available, which had been granted tentative approval by the FDA, and which was converted to final approval during 2017. The Company acquired the exclusive license rights for an upfront payment of US$100, with an additional US$400 payable on final FDA approval, and will be obligated to pay royalties and milestone payments from the net revenues of PREXXARTAN®. The US$400 payment was on hold pending resolution of a dispute between the licensor and the third-party manufacturer of PREXXARTAN® and was recorded within accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position. Due to a breach in the contract by counterparty, the Company terminated the contract and recorded a reversal of the US$400 that was recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. As a result, a recovery of $491 was recorded within research and development expenses on the consolidated statement of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(b) Guarantees

The Company periodically enters into research agreements with third parties that include indemnification provisions customary in the industry. These guarantees generally require the Company to compensate the other party for certain damages and costs incurred as a result of claims arising from research and development activities undertaken on behalf of the Company. In some cases, the maximum potential amount of future payments that could be required under these indemnification provisions could be unlimited. These indemnification provisions generally survive termination of the underlying agreement. The nature of the indemnification obligations prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay. Historically, the Company has not made any indemnification payments under such agreements and no amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements with respect to these indemnification obligations.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

16. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(c) Royalties

As a part of the Birmingham debt settlement described in note 10, beginning on July 18, 2011, the Company is obligated to pay a royalty to Birmingham based on future commercial AGGRASTAT® sales until 2023. The royalty is based on 4% of the first $2,000 of quarterly AGGRASTAT® sales, 6% on the portion of quarterly sales between $2,000 and $4,000 and 8% on the portion of quarterly sales exceeding $4,000 payable within 60 days of the end of the preceding three-month periods ended February 28, May 31, August 31 and November 30. Birmingham has a one-time option to switch the royalty payment from AGGRASTAT® to a royalty on the sale of MC-1. Management has determined there is no value to the option to switch the royalty to MC-1 as the product is not commercially available for sale and due to the extended long-term development timeline associated with commercialization of the product. Royalties for the year ended December 31, 2022 totaled $506 (2021 – $464; 2020 – $441) with payments made during the year ended December 31, 2022 of $1,056 (2021 – $99; 2020 – $326).

Beginning with the acquisition of ZYPITAMAG® (note 8), completed in September 2019, the Company is obligated to pay royalties on any commercial net sales of ZYPITAMAG® to Zydus subsequent to the acquisition date. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company expensed $151 (2021 - $62; 2020 – $15) in royalties in regards to ZYPITAMAG® which is recorded within cost of goods sold on the consolidated statements of net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) and had $237 (2021 - $72) recorded within accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022.

(d) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company may from time to time be subject to various claims or possible claims. Although management currently believes there are no claims or possible claims that if resolved would either individually or collectively result in a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, these matters are inherently uncertain and management's view of these matters may change in the future.

17. Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are key management personnel for all periods.

In addition to their salaries, the Company also provides non-cash benefits and participation in the Stock Option Plan. The following table details the compensation paid to key management personnel:

Year ended December 31	**2022**	2021	2020
Salaries, fees and short-term benefits	**$ 595**	$ 662	$ 771
Share-based payments	**38**	50	230
	$ 633	$ 712	$ 1,001

As at December 31, 2022, the Company had $12 owing to members of the Company's Board of Directors (2021 – nil) recorded within accounts payable and accrued liabilities relating to amounts payable to the members of the Company's Board of Directors for services provided.

17. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Transactions with related parties

Directors and key management personnel control 28% of the voting shares of the Company as at December 31, 2022 (2021 – 26%).

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid GVI, a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer, a total of $85 (2021 – $85; 2020 – $85) for business administration services, $229 (2021 – $238; 2020 – $238) in rental costs and $34 (2021 – $34; 2020 – $37) for information technology support services. As described in note 16(a), the business administration services summarized above are provided to the Company through a consulting agreement with GVI. During the year ended December 31, 2022, GVI was amalgamated with GVI Clinical Development Solutions Inc. (“GVI-CDS”) and the agreements originally held with GVI were transferred to GVI-CDS.

Clinical research services are provided through a consulting agreement with GVI -CDS, a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer. Pharmacovigilance and safety, regulatory support, quality control and clinical support are provided to the Company through the GVI-CDS agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid GVI-CDS $254 (2021 – $315; 2020 – $202) for clinical research services.

Research and development services are provided through a consulting agreement with CanAm Bioresearch Inc. ("CanAm"), a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid CanAm $4 (2021 – $9; 2020 – $7) for research and development services.

These transactions have been measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As at December 31, 2022, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $11 (2021 – $48) payable to GVI and $15 (2021 – $61) payable to GVI CDS. These amounts are unsecured, payable on demand and non-interest bearing.

Effective July 18, 2016, the Company renewed its consulting agreement with its Chief Executive Officer, through A.D. Friesen Enterprises Ltd., a company owned by the Chief Executive Officer, for a term of five years, at a rate of $300 annually, and increasing to $331 annually, effective January 1, 2019. On September 30, 2021, the consulting agreement with A.D. Friesen Enterprises Ltd. was mutually terminated, and superseded with a new consulting agreement with its Chief Executive Officer, through ADF Family Holding Corp.

Effective October 1, 2021, the Company signed a consulting agreement with its Chief Executive Officer, through ADF Family Holding Corp., a company owned by the Chief Executive Officer, for a term of 36 months, at a rate of $18 per month. The aforementioned monthly fee shall be reviewed at January 1, 2023, and then annually thereafter on January 1 by the Board of Directors of the Company for each succeeding year during the term of the agreement, and may be adjusted at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company may terminate the agreement at any time upon 120 days’ written notice. As at December 31, 2022, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $23 (2021 – nil) payable to ADF Family Holding Corp. as a result of this consulting agreement. Any amounts payable to ADF Family Holding Corp are unsecured, payable on demand and non-interest bearing.

Effective June 1, 2022, the Company signed a consulting agreement with its Chief Financial Officer, through 10055098 Manitoba Ltd., a company owned by the Chief Financial Officer for a monthly rate of $6, increasing to $9 effective October 1, 2022. The aforementioned fee shall be reviewed annually on January 1, 2023. The Company can terminate the agreement with 30 days’ written notice; otherwise, the agreement has an indefinite term. As at December 31, 2022, included within accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $20 (2021 – nil) payable to 10055098 Manitoba Limited. Any amounts payable to 10055098 Manitoba Limited are unsecured, payable on demand and non-interest bearing.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

18. Expenses by nature

Expenses incurred for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Year ended December 31		2022		2021		2020
Personnel expenses						
Salaries, fees and short-term benefits	$	4,969	$	4,513	$	3,199
Share-based payments		47		135		317
		5,016		4,648		3,516
Amortization		2,057		3,132		2,772
Research and development		2,278		1,547		1,996
Manufacturing		163		249		943
Inventory material costs		6,211		5,790		3,355
Write-down of inventory		38		1,339		682
Medical affairs		117		58		161
Administration		1,375		1,395		398
Selling and logistics		3,931		5,114		2,975
Professional fees		686		565		2,920
	$	21,872	$	23,837	$	19,717

19. Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

As at December 31	2022				2021			
		Carrying amount		Fair value		Carrying amount		Fair value
Financial assets								
Financial assets measured at amortized cost								
Cash and cash equivalents	$	4,857	$	4,857	$	3,694	$	3,694
Restricted cash		-		-		3		3
Accounts receivable		5,635		5,635		4,659		4,659
Other assets		63		63		57		57
Financial liabilities								
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	7,128	$	7,128	$	6,668	$	6,668
Current portion of royalty obligation		179		179		423		423
Current portion of acquisition payable		677		677		634		634
Current portion of lease obligation		346		346		380		380
Royalty obligation		-		-		65		65
Acquisition payable		677		677		591		591
Lease obligations		503		503		789		789
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL								
Current portion of contingent consideration		-		-		293		293
Contingent consideration		-		-		40		40

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

19. Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies. The carrying values of current monetary assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to their relatively short periods to maturity. The royalty obligation and acquisition payable are carried at amortized cost.

The investment in Sensible Medical is carried at FVOCI and has a carrying value as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 of one dollar.

IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measuring fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs in which little or no market activity exists, thereby requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing.

The fair value hierarchy of the following financial assets and liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities			
Current portion of royalty obligation	$ -	$ -	$ 179
Current portion of acquisition payable	-	-	677

The fair value hierarchy of the following financial assets and liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities			
Current portion of royalty obligation	$ -	$ -	$ 423
Current portion of acquisition payable	-	-	634
Current portion of contingent consideration	-	-	293
Royalty obligation	-	-	65
Acquisition payable	-	-	591
Contingent consideration	-	-	40

Royalty obligation: The current portion of royalty obligation requires determining expected revenue from AGGRASTAT® sales and an appropriate discount rate and making assumptions about them. If the expected revenue from AGGRASTAT® sales were to change by 10%, then the current portion of royalty obligation liability recorded as at December 31, 2022 would change by approximately $8 (2021 - $49). If the discount rate used in calculating the fair value of the royalty obligation of 20% were to change by 1%, the royalty obligation liability recorded as at December 31, 2022 would not change (2021 - $1).

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

19. Financial instruments

(a) *Financial assets and liabilities (continued)*

Acquisition payable: The acquisition payable liability pertaining to the ZYPITAMAG® acquisition as described in note 8 requires determining an appropriate discount rate and making assumptions about it. If the discount rate used in calculating the fair value of this acquisition payable of 10% were to change by 1%, the acquisition payable recorded as at December 31, 2022 would not change (2021 - $3).

Contingent consideration: The contingent consideration pertaining to the Marley Drug acquisition as described in note 4 required determining expected revenue from Marley Drug and the probabilities surrounding those revenues as well as an appropriate discount rate. If the discount rate used in calculating the fair value of this contingent consideration of 12% were to change by 1%, the acquisition payable recorded as at December 31, 2022 would not change (2021 - $3).

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

(b) *Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management*

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is the responsibility of the Company, which identifies, evaluates and, where appropriate, mitigates financial risks.

(i) *Market risk*

(a) Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows for financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risks primarily due to its U.S. dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, other assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, income taxes payable, royalty obligation, acquisition payable, contingent consideration and lease obligation. The Company has not entered into any foreign exchange hedging contracts.

The Company is exposed to U.S. dollar currency risk through the following U.S. denominated financial assets and liabilities:

As at December 31 (Expressed in U.S. Dollars)	**2022**	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,592**	$ 2,854
Restricted cash	**-**	2
Accounts receivable	**4,079**	3,657
Other assets	**47**	45
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(4,307)**	(3,669)
Current portion of royalty obligation	**(132)**	(334)
Current portion of acquisition payable	**(500)**	(500)
Holdback payable	**-**	-
Current portion of contingent consideration	**-**	(231)
Income taxes payable	**(44)**	(114)
Current portion of lease obligation	**(92)**	(80)
Royalty obligation	**-**	(51)
Acquisition payable	**-**	(466)
Contingent consideration	**-**	(32)
Lease obligation	**(246)**	(291)
	$ 2,395	$ 790

19. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(i) Market risk (continued)

Based on the above net exposures as at December 31, 2022, assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% appreciation or deterioration of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would result in a corresponding increase or decrease, respectively, on the Company's net profit (loss) of approximately $162 (2021 – $64).

The Company is also exposed to currency risk on the euro and had an accounts payable balance of €369 at December 31, 2022. Based on that exposure, as at December 31, 2022, assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% appreciation or deterioration of the Canadian dollar against the euro would result in an increase or decrease, respectively, of $27 (2021 - $71) on the Company's net profit (loss).

(b) Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Based on the Company's exposures as at December 31, 2022, as a result of the balance of cash and cash equivalents held by the Company, assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 1% appreciation or deterioration in interest rates would result in a corresponding decrease or increase, respectively on the Company's net profit (loss) of approximately $49 (2021 - $37).

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a partner or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation and arises principally from the Company's cash and accounts receivable. The carrying amounts of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash by placing these financial instruments with high-credit quality financial institutions.

The Company is subject to a concentration of credit risk related to its accounts receivable as 97% of the balance of amounts owing are from three customers. The Company has historically had low impairment in regards to its accounts receivable. As at December 31, 2022, none of the outstanding accounts receivable were outside of the normal payment terms. The Company recorded write-offs of $218 for the year ended December 31, 2022 (2021 – $305; 2020 – nil) primarily relating to pricing adjustments that had been deemed uncollectible, which were included within the account receivable balance. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the expected credit lifetime credit losses for accounts receivable aged as current were nominal amounts. The Company considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows, as well as anticipated investing and financing activities, and to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities and commitments when due and to fund future operations.

The majority of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

(c) Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to continue the business of the Company. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share and warrant issuances, granting of stock options, the issuance of debt or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstance. The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

19. Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Capital management (continued)

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide capital to pursue the development and commercialization of its products. In the management of capital, the Company includes cash, long-term debt, capital stock, stock options, warrants and contributed surplus. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or new debt.

At the current stage of the Company's development, in order to maximize its current business activities, the Company does not pay out dividends. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged for the year ended December 31, 2022.

20. Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following models. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of the employee share options is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historical volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behavior), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

(b) Royalty obligation

The royalty obligation is recorded at its fair value at the date at which the liability was incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method at each reporting date. Estimating fair value for this liability requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on its underlying terms and conditions. This estimate also requires determining expected revenue from AGGRASTAT® sales and an appropriate discount rate and making assumptions about them.

(c) Acquisition payable

The acquisition payable liabilities are recorded at their fair value at the date at which the liability was incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method at each reporting date. Estimating fair value for this liability requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on its underlying terms and conditions. This estimate also requires determining an appropriate discount rate and making assumptions about it.

(d) Contingent consideration

Contingent consideration is recorded at its fair value at the date at which the liability was incurred and subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Estimating fair value for this liability requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on its underlying terms and conditions. This estimate also requires determining expected revenue from Marley Drug and the probabilities surrounding those revenues as well as an appropriate discount rate.

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

21. Segmented information

The Company operated under one segment, the marketing and distribution of commercial products until the acquisition of Marley Drug on December 17, 2020 as described in note 4. After December 17, 2020, the Company operated under two segments, the marketing and distribution of commercial products and the operation of a retail and mail order pharmacy.

Revenue generated from external customers for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was 100% from sales to customers in the United States.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, 100% of total revenue from the marketing and distribution of commercial products was generated from ten customers. Customer A accounted for 38%, Customer B accounted for 19%, Customer C accounted for 38% and the remaining seven customers accounted for approximately 5% of revenue.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, 100% of total revenue from the marketing and distribution of commercial products was generated from seventeen customers. Customer A accounted for 38%, Customer B accounted for 20%, Customer C accounted for 35% and the remaining fourteen customers accounted for approximately 7% of revenue.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, 100% of total revenue from the marketing and distribution of commercial products was generated from thirteen customers. Customer A accounted for 37%, Customer B accounted for 25%, Customer C accounted for 34% and the remaining ten customers accounted for approximately 4% of revenue.

The Company's property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill are located in the following countries:

As at December 31		**2022**		2021
Canada	**$**	**392**	$	706
United States		**9,642**		9,879
Barbados		**4,954**		5,211
	$	**14,988**	$	15,796

Following the acquisition of Marley Drug, the financial measures reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker are presented separately for the year ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

For the year ended December 31, 2022		**Marketing and Distribution of Commercial Products**		**Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy**		**Total**
Revenue	**$**	**15,282**	**$**	**7,783**	**$**	**23,065**
Operating expenses		**(15,209)**		**(6,663)**		**(21,872)**
Other income		**346**		**-**		**346**
Finance income (expense), net		**(219)**		**13**		**(206)**
Foreign exchange gain, net		**52**		**-**		**52**
Profit before income taxes	**$**	**252**	**$**	**1,133**	**$**	**1,385**

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

21. Segmented information (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021	Marketing and Distribution of Commercial Products	Retail and Mail Order Pharmacy	Total
Revenue	$ 14,317	$ 7,427	$ 21,744
Operating expenses	(16,177)	(7,660)	(23,837)
Other income	1,803	25	1,828
Finance income (expense), net	(600)	75	(525)
Foreign exchange gain, net	31	-	31
Loss before income taxes	$ (626)	$ (133)	$ (759)

22. Subsequent Events

Silicon Valley Bank Closure

On March 10, 2023, Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB") was closed by the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") was appointed as receiver. During the time of the closure, the Company had deposits at SVB. On March 13, 2023, the Company was able to access all of its deposits kept at SVB and transferred them to another financial institution. The Company did not incur any losses as a result of the SVB closure on March 10, 2023.