RIWI CORP.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

KPMG LLP
100 New Park Place
Suite 1400
Vaughan, Ontario
L4K 0J3
Telephone (905) 265-5900
Fax (905) 265-6390
www.kpmg.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Riwi Corp

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Riwi Corp, which comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018
- the statements of income and comprehensive income for the years then ended
- the statements of changes in equity for the years then ended
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that Riwi Corp. incurred significant losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations in prior years.

As stated in Note 1 in the financial statements, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1 in the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 3(b) to the financial statements which indicates that the Entity has changed its accounting policy for leases as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16, Leases, and has applied that change using the cumulative effect method.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

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

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

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditors' report is Pardeep Singh Gill.
Vaughan, Canada
March 5, 2020

RIWI CORP.
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,047,399**	$ 1,748,728
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	**155,530**	151,479
Unbilled revenue (Note 11)	**762,283**	580,507
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**57,494**	56,283
Total current assets	**4,022,706**	2,536,997
Property and equipment (Note 5(a))	**21,436**	28,935
Right-of-use assets (Note 6)	**146,560**	-
Intangible assets (Note 5(b))	**78,104**	83,405
Deferred tax asset (Note 13)	**184,000**	-
Total assets	**$ 4,452,806**	$ 2,649,337
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 128,253**	$ 160,348
Current portion of lease obligations (Note 10)	**43,909**	2,910
Deferred revenue (Note 11)	**91,010**	24,236
	263,172	187,494
Non-current lease obligations (Note 10)	**118,689**	11,800
Total liabilities	**381,861**	199,294
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 7)	**$ 4,782,546**	$ 4,553,291
Contributed surplus	**1,983,835**	1,502,004
Accumulated deficit	**(2,695,436)**	(3,605,252)
Total shareholders' equity	**4,070,945**	2,450,043
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 4,452,806**	$ 2,649,337

Nature of business and continuing operations (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issuance on behalf of the Board on March 5, 2020.

"Neil Seeman" (signed)	*"Annette Cusworth" (signed)*
Neil Seeman	Annette Cusworth
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	Chair of the Audit Committee

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

RIWI CORP.
Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	2019	2018
Revenues (Note 11)	**$ 3,110,878**	$ 2,667,677
Expenses		
General and administrative (Note 12)	**2,063,667**	1,830,850
Sales and marketing	**98,316**	111,604
Technology costs	**255,711**	332,348
Total expenses	**2,417,694**	2,274,802
Earnings before interest and taxes	**693,184**	392,875
Net interest income	**32,633**	23,661
Earnings before taxes	**725,816**	416,536
Tax recovery (Note 13)	**184,000**	-
Net income and comprehensive income	**$ 909,816**	$ 416,536
Net income per share		
Basic and diluted	**$ 0.05**	$ 0.02
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	**17,601,386**	17,295,449
Diluted	**18,938,886**	17,895,949

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

RIWI CORP.
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Share Capital		Contributed Surplus					
	Number of Shares	Amount	Share-based payment reserve	Warrants reserve	Other capital reserves	Total reserves	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2017	17,261,647	$ 4,415,556	$ 926,172	$ 240,842	$ 28,029	$ 1,195,043	$ (4,310,756)	$ 1,299,843
Adjustment to accumulated deficit balance as at January 1, 2018 related to the change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,395	317,395
Balance January 1, 2018	17,261,647	4,415,556	926,172	240,842	28,029	1,195,043	(3,993,361)	1,617,238
Share-based payment expense	-	-	416,269	-	-	416,269	-	416,269
Stock options exercised	214,095	137,735	(137,735)	-	-	(137,735)	-	-
Warrants, extension of expiry date	-	-	-	28,427	-	28,427	(28,427)	-
Net income and comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,536	416,536
Balance, December 31, 2018	17,475,742	$ 4,553,291	$ 1,204,706	$ 269,269	$ 28,029	$ 1,502,004	$ (3,605,252)	$ 2,450,043
Balance, December 31, 2018	17,475,742	4,553,291	1,204,706	269,269	28,029	1,502,004	(3,605,252)	2,450,043
Share-based payment expense	-	-	545,117	-	-	545,117	-	545,117
Stock options exercised	270,458	224,458	(62,036)	-	-	(62,036)	-	162,422
Stock options expired	-	-	(97,707)	-	97,707	-	-	-
Warrants exercised	5,500	4,797	-	(1,250)	-	(1,250)	-	3,547
Warrants expired	-	-	-	(268,019)	268,019	-	-	-
Net income and comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	909,816	909,816
Balance, December 31, 2019	**17,751,700**	**$ 4,782,546**	**$ 1,590,080**	**$ -**	**$ 393,755**	**$ 1,983,835**	**$ (2,695,436)**	**$ 4,070,945**

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

RIWI CORP.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	2019	2018
Operating activities		
Net income for the period	**909,816**	$ 416,536
Less: non-operating net interest income	**(32,633)**	(2,405)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of property and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets	**61,079**	22,575
Deferred tax asset	**(184,000)**	-
Lease obligations	**-**	11,800
Share-based payment expense	**545,117**	416,269
	1,299,379	864,775
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**(4,051)**	33,899
Unbilled revenue	**(181,776)**	(574,607)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	**(1,211)**	29
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(32,095)**	55,574
Deferred revenue	**66,774**	(64,581)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**1,147,021**	315,089
Investing activities		
Term deposit redemption	**-**	7,971
Net interest income	**32,633**	2,405
Additions of property and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets	**(5,384)**	(40,142)
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	**27,249**	(29,766)
Financing activities		
Lease payments	**(41,568)**	-
Exercise of stock options and warrants	**165,969**	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**124,401**	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**1,298,671**	285,323
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	**1,748,728**	1,463,405
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**$ 3,047,399**	$ 1,748,728

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

RIWI is a public company and its shares are all common shares listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE: RIW). The Company was originally incorporated under the laws of Canada pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on August 17, 2009. The Company's head office is located at 180 Bloor Street West, Suite 1000, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2V6 and RIWI's registered office is located at Suite 1700, Park Place, 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2X8. The Company also maintains an office in Vancouver, BC.

RIWI is a global trend-tracking and prediction technology firm. Our patented, cloud-based software solutions provide a global digital intelligence platform to clients seeking real-time citizen sentiment data anywhere in the world in order to assist in decision making primarily related to earnings, assessing consumer behavior, and monitoring and reducing violent conflict.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the "Financial Statements") have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company had net income of $909,816 (2018 – $416,536) and net cash provided by operating activities of $1,147,021 (2018 – $315,089). As at December 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $2,695,436 (December 31, 2018 – $3,605,252). The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to generate positive cash flows from operations and/or raise adequate financing if and when necessary. The Company has historically been able to fund operations through equity raises. These Financial Statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with *International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS") issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board* ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the *International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee* ("IFRIC").

These Financial Statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on March 5, 2020.

These Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at amortized cost, consistent with the Company's significant accounting policies.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in the preparation of the Financial Statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts are as follows:

(i) Going concern

Prior to 2018, the Company incurred losses and the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements requires judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, such as expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(ii) Asset carrying values and impairment charges

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of recoverable amount or fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and at objective evidence, significant or prolonged decline of fair value of assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

(iii) Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred income tax assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred income tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets on an annual basis.

(iv) Measurement of share-based compensation and warrants

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based non-vested share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Adoption of new and amended accounting pronouncements

IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16")

The Company initially applied IFRS 16 from January 1, 2019. A number of other new standards were also effective from January 1, 2019 but they do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16, which supersedes previous accounting standards for leases, including IAS 17, Leases ("IAS 17") and IFRIC 4, Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease ("IFRIC 4"). IFRS 16 introduced a single accounting model for lessees. A lessee is generally required to recognize, on its statement of financial position, a right-of-use asset, representing its right to use the underlying leased asset, and a lease liability, representing its obligation to make lease payments. As a result of adopting IFRS 16, the Company recognized a significant increase to both assets and liabilities on our Statement of Financial Position, as well as a decrease to operating costs (for the removal of rent expense for leases), an increase to depreciation and amortization (due to depreciation of the right-of-use asset), and an increase to finance costs (due to accretion of the lease liability). The accounting treatment for lessors remains largely the same as under IAS 17.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 with the cumulative effect of initial application recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings within shareholders' equity on January 1, 2019. The Company did not restate comparatives for 2018 reporting period. At transition, the Company applied the following practical expedients:

(i) Used a single discount rate to the operating leases; and
(ii) Opted not to apply IFRS 16 to operating leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.

For leases that were classified as operating leases under IAS 17, lease liabilities at transition have been measured at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted at the related incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. Right-of-use assets at transition have been at an amount equal to the corresponding lease liabilities, adjusted for any lease incentives in relation to the lease.

The Company does not have any contracts in which they are the lessor.

Accounting policy prior to January 1, 2019

Prior to the adoption of IFRS 16, leases of property and equipment were recognized as finance leases if the Company obtained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying assets. All other leases were classified as operating leases for which the Company recognized an operating lease expense in operating costs on the Statement of Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16") (Continued)

Impact on transition

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as "operating leases" under the principles of IAS 17. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019, which was 6%.

As at		January 1, 2019
Operating lease obligations as at December 31, 2018	$	232,025
Discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 6%		203,610
Lease obligations as at January 1, 2019	$	203,610
Current portion of lease obligations		41,013
Non-current lease obligations		162,597
Lease obligations as at January 1, 2019	$	203,610

The right-of-use assets of $189,455 were measured at the amount equal to the lease obligations of $203,610, reduced by the prior period lease inducement of $14,155. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets at the date of initial application.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash held on deposit in bank accounts and short-term guaranteed investments that can be readily converted into cash.

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is recorded over the useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property and equipment, and any changes in estimates arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal, when held for sale or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

(e) Intangible assets

The costs of acquiring intangible assets are capitalized when they meet the criteria in IAS 38 – *Intangible Assets*. Costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. 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. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(g) Revenue, Unbilled Revenue and Deferred Revenue

The Company receives payments from customers based on previously agreed upon billing schedules, as established in each contract. The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections might result in the recognition of: (x) accounts receivable; (y) unbilled revenue; and (z) deferred revenue on the Statement of Financial Position.

Generally, billing occurs after revenue recognition, resulting in unbilled revenue until billing occurs. However, if the Company receives deposits from customers before revenue is recognized, the payments are recognized as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue is recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(h) Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Share-based payments

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees (including directors, senior executives and consultants, which meet the definition of an "employee" under IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*) is recognized as share-based payment 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.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the "vesting date"). The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date reflecting the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the statement of income/(loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period, and the corresponding amount is reflected in capital reserves.

(j) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

(k) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense. Current income tax expense is based on taxable income for the year. Income tax is recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current income tax is the expected income tax payable or receivable 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 payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on differences in the financial statement carrying amount for assets and liabilities and the associated tax balance. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. The amount of deferred income tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Deferred income tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits carried forward and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that there will be taxable income against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and when the Company intends to settle its current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and common share warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are measured based on their market value at the date the common shares are issued.

The Company has adopted the relative fair value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and warrants issued as equity units. The relative fair value method requires an allocation of the net proceeds received based on the pro rata relative fair value of the components. When warrants are exercised, the applicable amounts are transferred from reserve for warrants to share capital.

(m) Income per share

The Company presents basic income per share, calculated by dividing the income attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company presents diluted income per share, calculated by dividing the income attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of diluted common shares.

(n) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized costs, Fair Value Through the Statement of Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”), or Fair Value Through the statement of Other Comprehensive Income (“FVTOCI”). Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

The Company recognizes trade receivables initially when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All trade receivables without a significant financing component as defined in IFRS 15 are initially measured at their transaction prices as defined in IFRS 15. All other financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, for items not classified as FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets as amortized costs are measured at cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit of loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. The Company recognizes debt securities it issues when they originate. All other financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Transaction costs on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At the end of each reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

(p) Impairment of financial assets

Under IFRS 9, the loss allowance for trade receivables must be calculated using the expected lifetime credit loss and recorded at the time of initial recognition. There is no significant effect on the carrying value of our financial instruments under IFRS 9 related to this new requirement.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. Any increase in a provision due solely to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

(r) Related party transactions

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

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consists of trade receivables from clients. Please see Note 15(a) for aged trade receivable information.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

5. NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(a) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of computers and leasehold improvements. The Company depreciates its computers using the straight-line method over 24 months. The Company is depreciating the leasehold improvements over the remaining term of its office lease, which terminates on May 31, 2023.

2018	Computers	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost:			
December 31, 2017	$ 4,730	$ -	$ 4,730
Additions	2,910	31,496	34,406
December 31, 2018	7,640	31,496	39,136
Accumulated depreciation:			
December 31, 2017	(3,984)	-	(3,984)
Depreciation	(1,357)	(4,860)	(6,217)
December 31, 2018	(5,341)	(4,860)	(10,201)
Carrying value:			
December 31, 2017	746	-	746
December 31, 2018	$ 2,299	$ 26,636	$ 28,935

2019	Computers	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost:			
December 31, 2018	$ 7,640	$ 31,496	$ 39,136
Additions	311	-	311
Assets retired	(4,731)	-	(4,731)
December 31, 2019	3,220	31,496	34,716
Accumulated depreciation:			
December 31, 2018	(5,341)	(4,860)	(10,201)
Depreciation	(1,756)	(6,054)	(7,810)
Assets retired	4,731	-	4,731
December 31, 2019	(2,366)	(10,914)	(13,280)
Carrying value:			
December 31, 2018	2,299	26,636	28,935
December 31, 2019	$ 854	$ 20,582	$ 21,436

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

5. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (continued)

(b) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of a patent, domain names, trademarks and website.

The Company owns US Patent #8,069,078. This patent, which expires in July 2030, relates to a method of obtaining a representative online polling sample or ad test globally. The Company has classified the patent as a finite life intangible asset and is amortizing it using the straight-line method over 20 years.

The Company purchased Internet domain names in 2017 which have strategic value for current intellectual property development. The Company has classified the domain names as a finite life intangible asset and is amortizing them using the straight-line method over 10 years.

In 2018, the Company applied for trademarks of the word mark "RIWI" in Canada, United States of America and the European Union. During 2019, RIWI obtained the trademarks in the USA and the EU, and is currently waiting for the finalization of the Canadian trademark. The Company has classified the trademarks as finite life intangible assets. Upon obtaining the trademarks, the Company is amortizing them using the straight-line method over 10 years.

In 2019, the Company updated its website to ensure technical privacy compliance. The Company is amortizing this capital expenditure using the straight-line method over 3 years.

2018	Patent	Domain Names	Trademarks	Website	Total
Cost:					
December 31, 2017	$ 21,239	$ 80,810	$ -	$ -	$ 102,049
Additions	-	-	5,736	-	5,736
December 31, 2018	21,239	80,810	5,736	-	107,785
Accumulated Amortization:					
December 31, 2017	(4,319)	(3,704)	-	-	$ (8,023)
Amortization	(8,276)	(8,081)	-	-	(16,357)
December 31, 2018	(12,595)	(11,785)	-	-	(24,380)
Carrying value:					
December 31, 2017	16,920	77,106	-	-	94,026
December 31, 2018	$ 8,644	$ 69,025	$ 5,736	$ -	$ 83,405

2019	Patent	Domain Names	Trademarks	Website	Total
Cost:					
December 31, 2018	$ 21,239	$ 80,810	$ 5,736	$ -	$ 107,785
Additions	-	-	-	5,072	5,072
December 31, 2019	21,239	80,810	5,736	5,072	112,857
Accumulated Amortization:					
December 31, 2018	(12,595)	(11,785)	-	-	$ (24,380)
Amortization	(1,063)	(8,081)	(524)	(704)	(10,372)
December 31, 2019	(13,658)	(19,866)	(524)	(704)	(34,752)
Carrying value:					
December 31, 2018	8,644	69,025	5,736	-	83,405
December 31, 2019	$ 7,581	$ 60,944	$ 5,212	$ 4,367	$ 78,104

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The following table presents the Company's right-of-use assets, which is comprised of its head office lease.

2019		Right-of-use assets
Cost:		
December 31, 2018	$	-
Amount recognized on transition to IFRS 16		203,610
Adjustment for prior period lease inducement		(14,155)
January 1, 2019		189,455
Additions		-
December 31, 2019		189,455
Accumulated Amortization:		
December 31, 2018		-
Amount recognized on transition to IFRS 16		-
January 1, 2019		-
Amortization		(42,895)
December 31, 2019		(42,895)
Carrying value:		
December 31, 2018		-
December 31, 2019	$	146,560

Amortization in the amount of $42,895 has been included under general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 - $nil).

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued: As at December 31, 2019, the Company had 17,751,700 common shares issued and outstanding (December 31, 2018 – 17,475,742) having a carrying value of $4,782,546 as at December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – $4,553,291).

Net income and comprehensive income were $909,816 for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018 – $416,536), and the basic and fully diluted net income per share was $0.05 (2018 – $0.02).

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company has a stock option plan under which it is authorized to grant options to directors, employees, and consultants enabling them to acquire in aggregate up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price, minimum price, or a discounted price of the Company's shares as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and are subject to vesting provisions as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD)
Balance, December 31, 2017	1,779,602	$ 1.35
Granted	390,000	2.00
Exercised	(382,102)	0.59
Balance, December 31, 2018	1,787,500	$ 1.66
Balance, December 31, 2018	1,787,500	$ 1.66
Granted	370,000	3.25
Exercised	(280,000)	0.86
Expired	(120,000)	2.01
Balance, December 31, 2019	1,757,500	$ 2.10

In April 2018, 28,000 stock options were cashlessly exercised in exchange for 15,635 common shares. In November 2018, 354,102 stock options were cashlessly exercised in exchange for 198,460 common shares.

In March 2019, 20,000 stock options were exercised in exchange for 20,000 common shares. In April 2019, 130,000 stock options were exercised in exchange for 130,000 common shares. In August 2019, 23,000 stock options were exercised in exchange for 23,000 common shares. In October 2019, 28,000 stock options were cashlessly exercised in exchange for 18,458 common shares. In December 2019, 79,000 stock options were exercised in exchange for 79,000 common shares.

In November 2019, 120,000 stock options expired without being exercised.

The fair value for stock options granted have been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming no expected dividends. Expected volatility was based on an evaluation of the historical volatility of the Company's share price, particularly over the historical period commensurate with the expected term. The expected term of the instruments has been based on historical experience and general option holder behavior. The Company used the following assumptions for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Risk-free interest rate	1.59%	1.89 - 1.93%
Expected life	2.5 years	2.5 - 3.0 years
Expected volatility	123%	102 - 105%
Forfeiture rate	10%	10%

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded share-based payment expense, with a corresponding credit to reserves of $545,117 (2017 – $416,269).

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Outstanding		Exercisable	
Range of exercise prices (CAD)	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price (CAD)
$ 0.86	315,000	0.2	315,000	$ 0.86
$ 2.00	590,000	3.2	590,000	$ 2.00
$ 2.04	200,000	2.5	200,000	$ 2.04
$ 2.14	232,500	1.5	232,500	$ 2.14
$ 2.51	50,000	1.2	50,000	$ 2.51
$ 3.25	370,000	4.4	370,000	$ 3.25
$ 2.10	1,757,500	2.5	1,757,500	$ 2.10

9. SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price (CAD)
Balance, December 31, 2017 and 2018	662,071	$ 3.48
Exercised	(5,500)	0.86
Expired	(656,571)	3.50
Balance, December 31, 2019	-	$ -

In September 2019, 656,571 share purchase warrants expired without being exercised. In November 2019, 5,500 share purchase warrants were exercised in exchange for 5,500 common shares.

10. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The Company’s head office currently shares space with a third-party firm, and it is responsible for 50% of the monthly lease payments. The Company’s total lease payments are $4,562 per month beginning on June 1, 2018, increasing to $4,616 per month on June 1, 2020. The office lease expires on May 31, 2023.

As at	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current portion of lease obligations	$ 43,909	$ 2,910
Non-current lease obligations	118,689	11,800
Lease obligations	$ 162,597	$ 14,710

The lease accretion for the year ended December 31, 2019 was $41,013 and the payments for the year totaled $41,568.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

11. REVENUE

(a) Revenue streams

The Company generates revenue primarily from the provision of analytical solutions to its clients in the form of compilation, analysis and communication of real time data. All the Company's revenue is generated from contracts from customers in relation to the Company's principal activities. RIWI's revenue disaggregated by geographical locations is analyzed in Note 16.

(b) Performance obligations and revenue recognition

RIWI records revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with the five steps in *IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers* as follows:

(i) identify the contract with a customer;
(ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract;
(iii) determine the transaction price, which is the total consideration provided by the customer;
(iv) allocate the transaction price among the performance obligations in the contract based on their relative fair values; and
(v) recognize revenue when the relevant criteria are met for each performance obligation.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract. The Company recognizes revenue over time as it transfers control of its services based on the delivery milestones outlined in the contract. Progress is determined based on completion of standard milestones (i.e. output method).

(c) Estimate and judgments

RIWI uses estimates in determining the standalone selling price of performance obligations and allocation of the transaction price between performance obligations. In determining the standalone selling price, we allocate revenue between performance obligations based on the expected enforceable amounts to which RIWI is entitled.

(d) Unbilled revenue and deferred revenue

Unbilled revenue relates to RIWI's right to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at the reporting date. RIWI transfers unbilled revenue to accounts receivable on invoicing. Below is a summary of unbilled revenue from contracts with customers and the significant changes in those balances during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 580,507	$ -
Additions during the year (net of terminations)	2,217,639	1,736,819
Amortization of unbilled revenue to accounts receivable	(2,035,863)	(1,156,312)
Balance, end of the year	$ 762,283	$ 580,507

Deferred revenue primarily relates to advance consideration received from customers for services yet to be performed. Deferred revenue will be recognized as revenue over time as RIWI achieves the delivery milestones. Below is a summary of deferred revenue from contracts with customers and the significant changes in those balances during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 24,236	$ 176,469
Revenue deferred in previous year and recognized as revenue in current year	406,032	469,849
Net additions from contracts with customers	(339,258)	(622,082)
Balance, end of the year	$ 91,010	$ 24,236

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

12. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Amortization	**$ 61,078**	$ 22,575
Professonal and consulting fees	**75,308**	56,851
Salaries and benefits	**1,178,662**	1,071,190
Share-based payment expense	**545,117**	416,269
Rent and office expenses	**209,283**	229,071
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**(5,781)**	34,894
General and administrative	**$ 2,063,667**	$ 1,830,850

13. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery at Canadian statutory income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Pre-tax income for the year	$ 725,816	$ 416,535
Statutory rate	26.5%	26.5%
Tax (recovery) at statutory rate	192,341	110,382
Non-deductible expenses	144,797	194,662
Deferred tax assets utilized	(337,138)	(305,044)
Recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets	(184,000)	-
Tax/(recovery) per statement of income	$ (184,000)	$ -

The Company has recorded deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as follows, the benefits of which had not been recognized until the year ended December 31, 2019:

	2019	2018
Non-capital loss	$ 170,560	$ 468,152
Financing costs	3,328	7,827
Lease obligations	43,088	-
Property, equipment and intangible assets	5,882	4,229
Total deferred tax assets	222,858	480,208
Deferred tax assets not recognized	-	(480,208)
Deferred tax liability - right-of-use assets	(38,858)	-
Net deferred tax assets	$ 184,000	$ -

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Related party transactions are comprised solely of compensation for the Company’s key management personnel.

(a) For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recognized share-based payment expense of $545,117 (2018 – $379,541) for stock options granted to directors and officers.

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred wages and benefits of $619,291 (2018 – $589,778) for the Company’s senior management team, including CEO, CFO, CTO and Global Head, Citizen Engagement. The Company’s directors are compensated exclusively through stock option grants.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's financial instruments are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The amounts reflected in the statement of financial position are carrying amounts and approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. These financial instruments are classified as at December 31, 2019 as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents – amortized cost
- Accounts receivable – amortized cost
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – other financial liabilities

The evaluation of the financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy includes unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 of the hierarchy includes inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 includes inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company has no financial instruments measured at Fair Value Through the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The following is a discussion of the Company's risk exposures:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's trade accounts receivable are due from customers and are subject to normal credit risk. The following table provides information regarding the aged trade receivables:

	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	91 days +
December 31, 2019	52%	48%	0%	0%
December 31, 2018	70%	0%	26%	3%

For the year ended December 31, 2019, four customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Company's accounts receivables. Those customers contributed 48%, 21%, 17% and 13% respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, three customers individually contributed 10% or more to the Company's accounts receivables. Those customers contributed 33%, 27%, and 26% respectively.

At each period end, the Company reviews the collectability of outstanding receivables. The specific accounts are only written off once all the collection avenues have been explored or when legal bankruptcy has occurred. The Company has a $nil balance for allowance for doubtful accounts as at December 31, 2018, and December 31, 2019.

The following table identifies customers comprising 10% or more of the Company's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	2019	2018
Customer A	22%	22%
Customer B	15%	17%
Customer C	8%	13%

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they are due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process which helps determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and consist of invoices payable to trade suppliers for online advertising technology services, server hosting, general and administrative, and other expenses and are paid within one year.

The Company expects to fund these liabilities through the use of existing cash resources and funds raised through equity financings, if required.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's net earnings or the value of financial instruments. The objective of the Company is to manage and mitigate market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

(i) *Interest rate risk*: The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt, and is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

(ii) *Foreign currency risk:* The Company's activities are conducted in foreign jurisdictions and a portion of the Company's cash is denominated in Canadian dollars (CAD$). The Company has not entered into foreign exchange rate contracts to mitigate this risk.

As at December 31, 2019, financial instruments were converted at a rate of US$1.00 to CAD$1.2988. Balances denominated in foreign currencies as at December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	In CAD	Converted to USD
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 385,612	$ 296,883
Accounts receivable	840	647
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	158,407	121,958

The estimated impact on net income for the year ended December 31, 2019 with a +/- 10% change in Canadian Dollar exchange rate is approximately $23,000 (2018 – $26,000).

(d) Capital management

The Company's capital is defined to be shareholders' equity. The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure it has adequate working capital to meet day to day needs and access to sources of capital sufficient to finance its operations and to make planned capital expenditures or capital acquisitions as opportunities present themselves. The Company manages its capital structure and makes changes to it in light of changes in economic conditions, anticipated or planned capital expenditures, opportunities for acquisitions and the risk characteristics of the underlying investments.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

16. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is required to disclose certain information regarding operating segments, products, services and geographic areas. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available that is regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer. The Company operates as one reportable segment for 2019.

The approximate sales revenue based on geographic location of customers for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
United States of America	$ 1,814,469	$ 1,639,570
Canada	794,139	549,763
Europe	339,270	416,093
Other	163,000	62,251
	$ 3,110,878	$ 2,667,677