

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Financial Statements

For the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

(Presented in Canadian Dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Stryker Ventures Corp.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stryker Ventures Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, 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 *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our 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 the Company has no source of revenue, has a working capital deficiency of \$112,147 and an accumulated deficit of \$4,481,314 as at January 31, 2021. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that material uncertainties exist which may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in "Management's Discussion and Analysis", but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is G. Cameron Dong.



CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, BC, Canada
July 7, 2021

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Statements of Financial Position

As at

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	January 31, 2021 (\$)	January 31, 2020 (\$)	January 31, 2019 (\$)
Assets		-	-	-
Liabilities and shareholders' deficiency				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		12,000	-	-
Due to Freeport Resources Inc.	4	100,147	100,147	100,147
Total liabilities		112,147	100,147	100,147
Shareholders' deficiency				
Share capital	5	4,369,167	4,369,167	4,369,167
Deficit		(4,481,314)	(4,469,314)	(4,469,314)
Total shareholders' deficiency		(112,147)	(100,147)	(100,147)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		-	-	-

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors:

"Gary Monaghan"

Director

"Gordon Villeneuve"

Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2021	2020	2019
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Expenses			
Audit	12,000	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(12,000)	-	-
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.02)	-	-
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	725,123	725,123	725,123

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital (\$)	Deficit (\$)	Total (\$)
Balance, January 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020	725,123	4,369,167	(4,469,314)	(100,147)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(12,000)	(12,000)
Balance, January 31, 2021	725,123	4,369,167	(4,481,314)	(112,147)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2021	2020	2019
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss for the year	(12,000)	-	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,000	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	-	-	-
Change in cash	-	-	-
Cash – beginning of the year	-	-	-
Cash – end of the year	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Stryker Ventures Corp. (the “Company”) is a resource exploration company focused on acquiring and exploring resource properties in Canada.

The Company was incorporated on April 7, 1952 under the laws of British Columbia. The Company’s head office and registered office is 510 – 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3B6. The Company was formerly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol “SRY.”

On July 10, 2002, trading in the shares of the Company was suspended by the TSX-V for having failed to file annual audited financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2002.

These annual financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going-concern basis and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. For the year ended January 31, 2021, the Company reported a loss of \$12,000 and had an accumulated deficit of \$4,481,314 at that date. The Company had a working capital deficit of \$112,147 at January 31, 2021. These circumstances lend significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Continuing operations as a going concern are dependent upon management’s ability to raise adequate financing and to ultimately achieve profitable operations in the future. Management has implemented a series of cost cutting measures and continues to seek financing. Although management has been successful in the past, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful in the future.

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 were the going concern assumption inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization categorized COVID-19 as a pandemic. The potential economic effects within the Company’s environment and in the global markets, possible disruption in supply chains, and measures being introduced at various levels of government to curtail the spread of the virus (such as travel restrictions, closures of non-essential municipal and private operations, imposition of quarantines and social distancing) could have a material impact on the Company’s operations. The extent of the impact of this outbreak and related containment measures on the Company’s operations cannot be reliably estimated at the date of these financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified where applicable. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

These financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise indicated.

The Board of Directors approved these financial statements on July 7, 2021.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

a) Significant judgments

The most significant judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies include the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the classification/allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses.

b) Significant estimates and assumptions

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

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income/loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and provisions for restoration and environmental obligations.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Financial Instruments

The Company recognizes financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). At initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value and classified as, subject to certain exceptions, subsequently measured at amortized cost. For financial assets and financial liabilities not at FVTPL, fair value is adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

STRYKER VENTURES CORP.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

An equity investment that is held for trading is measured at FVTPL. For other equity investments that are not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate them as FVOCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has elected to measure them at FVTPL.

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Financial Instrument	IFRS 9 Classification
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Subsequent measurement

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial instruments:

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized 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 or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost the Company applies the expected credit loss impairment model.

b) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation estimated at the end of each reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

c) Income Taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the asset and liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The amount of deferred 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 financial position reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Share Capital

Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are recorded at their fair market value based upon the date of share issuance. Costs incurred to issue common shares are deducted from share capital.

e) Loss Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

f) 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. 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.

g) Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements and Recent Developments

IFRS 16 – Leases

The IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases (“IFRS 16”), which eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for a lessee. Under IFRS 16, all leases will be recorded on the statement of financial position. The only exemptions to this will be for leases that are 12 months or less in duration or for leases of low-value assets. The requirement to record all leases on the statement of financial position under IFRS 16 will increase “right-of-use” assets and lease liabilities on an entity’s financial statements. IFRS 16 will also change the nature of expenses relating to leases, as the straight-line lease expense previously recognized for operating leases will be replaced with depreciation expense for right-of-use assets and finance expense for lease liabilities. IFRS 16 includes an overall disclosure objective and requires a company to disclose (a) information about right-of-use assets and expenses and cash flows related to leases, (b) a maturity analysis of lease liabilities and (c) any additional company-specific information that is relevant to satisfying the disclosure objective.

The Company adopted this standard effective February 1, 2019, and it did not result in any significant differences in the financial statements.

IFRS 3 – Business Combinations

Narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3 were issued in October 2018 and apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments clarify the definition of a business, provide guidance in determining whether an acquisition is a business combination or a combination of a group of assets, emphasize that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers and provide supplementary guidance.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

An amendment to IAS 1 was issued in January 2020 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendment 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and include both executive and non-executive directors, and entities controlled by such persons. The Company considers all Directors and Officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

As at January 31, 2021 there is a \$100,147 (2020 - \$100,147; 2019 - \$100,147) owing to a company with a common director of the Company. This amount is non-interest bearing with no stated terms of payment.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of unlimited common shares without par value. At January 31, 2021 there were 725,123 common shares outstanding.

There were no share issuances during the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

No stock options or warrants were outstanding as at or during the years ended January 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, from time to time, on its cash balances. Surplus cash, if any, is placed on call with financial institutions.

e) *Commodity Price Risk*

The ability of the Company to finance the exploration and development of its properties and the future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of the primary minerals identified in its mineral properties. Mineral prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control. A sustained, significant decline in the prices of the primary minerals or in the share prices of junior mineral exploration companies in general, could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to raise additional capital. Sensitivity to commodity price risk is remote since the Company has not established any reserves or production.

7. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its capital as all components of shareholders' equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern.

In order to maintain its capital structure, the Company is dependent on equity funding and when necessary, raises capital through the issuance of equity instruments, primarily comprised of common shares. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will make changes to its capital structure as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements or debt covenants, and does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital. There were no changes to the Company's approach to managing capital during the year.

8. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of current income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
Loss for the period	(12,000)	-	-
	27.00%	27.00%	27.00%
Expected tax recovery	(3,240)	-	-
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	3,240	-	-
Income tax recovery	-	-	-

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Details of deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets			
Non-capital losses	5,159	1,919	1,919
Exploration and evaluation costs	286,801	286,801	286,801
Capital losses	46,179	46,179	46,179
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	338,139	334,899	334,899