THE HI-TECH GEARS CANADA INC.

INDEX TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of: The Hi-Tech Gears Canada Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Hi-Tech Gears Canada Inc., which comprise the non-consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the non-consolidated statements of earnings (loss) and deficit and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Hi-Tech Gears Canada Inc. as at March 31, 2023 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

Basis of 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 Hi-Tech Gears Canada Inc. 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of non-consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the non-consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to a 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 non-consolidated financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes 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 non-consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional iudgement 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 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.

Guelph, Ontario May 18, 2023 Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

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THE HI-TECH GEARS CANADA INC. NON-CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (IN CDN \$)

AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Trade accounts receivable	\$ 10,383,301	\$ 9,422,146
Government remittances recoverable	253,608	316,847
Inventories (note 4)	7,245,241	6,081,305
Prepaid expenses	283,212	264,506
Due from related parties (note 6)	6,314,080	5,420,372
	24,479,442	21,505,176
INVESTMENT IN TEUTECH HOLDING CORPORATION	3,146,211	3,146,211
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (note 5)	23,665,627	26,015,853
FUTURE INCOME TAXES (note 12)	2,845,300	1,705,200
	\$ 54,136,580	\$ 52,372,440
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Bank indebtedness (note 7)	\$ 7,457,225	\$ 5,021,735
Accounts payable	6,148,701	6,890,722
Other payables and accrued liabilities	600,716	828,626
Due to related parties (note 6)	8,755,836	8,138,869
Current portion of long term debt (note 8)	1,275,309	1,355,920
Contain position of total contains	24,237,787	22,235,872
LONG TERM DEBT (note 8)	4,916,115	6,211,875
	29,153,902	28,447,747

SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited number of Common shares

Unlimited number of Class A special shares, non cumulative, discretionary dividend, non-voting, redeemable and retractable Unlimited number of Class B special shares, non cumulative,

discretionary dividend, voting and redeemable

Issued Capital

5 Common shares

47,708,560

47,708,560

DEFICIT

(22,725,882) 24,982,678 (23,783,867) 23,924,693

\$ 54,136,580

52,872,440

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THE HI-TECH GEARS CANADA INC. NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS (LOSS) AND DEFICIT (IN CDN \$) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

	2023	2022 (note 11)
REVENUE	\$ <u>61,147,512</u>	\$ 52,672,689
COST OF SALES (note 4)	52,418,447	50,862,652
GROSS PROFIT	8,729,065	1,810,037
OPERATING EXPENSES Amortization of property, plant and equipment Selling, general and administrative Other (income) and expenses	3,192,478 4,790,317 (605,082) 7,377,713	2,459,257 5,517,746 (1,080,195) 6,896,808
EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	1,351,352	(5,086,771)
FINANCE EXPENSES (notes 6 and 8)	(1,433,467)	(845,749)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(82,115)	(5,932,520)
INCOME TAXES Provision for (recovery of) current income taxes Recovery of future income taxes	0 (1,140,100) (1,140,100)	(2,246) (278,900) (281,146)
NET EARNINGS (LOSS) for the year	1,057,985	(5,651,374)
DEFICIT, beginning of year	(23,783,867)	(18,132,493)
DEFICIT, end of year	\$ <u>(22,725,882)</u>	\$ <u>(23,783,867)</u>

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THE HI-TECH GEARS CANADA INC. NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (IN CDN \$) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

		2023		2022 (note 11)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net earnings (loss) for the year	\$	1,057,985	\$	(5,651,374)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash				
provided by operating activities:				
Amortization of property, plant and equipment		3,192,478		2,459,257
Provision for future income taxes		(1,140,100)		(278,900)
Finance expenses		1,433,467		845,749
Restatement of currency adjustment	1 1 2 2	278,985		87,313
		4,822,815		(2,537,955)
Change in assets and liabilities				
Trade accounts receivable		(984,577)		1,992,079
Inventories		(1,163,936)		(331,133)
Prepaid expenses		(18,706)		124,340
Government remittances recoverable		63,239		67,384
Accounts payable		(739,018)		532,476
Other payables and accrued liabilities		(227,910)	-	321,698
Other payables and assistant manner	_	1,751,907		168,889
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of debt		(4,654,299)		(208,418)
Due from related parties		(893,708)		1,264,945
Repayment of long term debt		(1,376,371)		(139,466)
Proceeds from short term debt		6,831,223		2,947,328
Due to related parties		616,967		1,298,866
Finance expenses		(1,433,467)		(845,749)
		(909,655)		4,317,506
CASH (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Net additions to property, plant and equipment		(842,252)		(4,486,395)
NET CASH, end of year	\$	0	\$	0

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

The company (formerly known as Teutech Industries Inc.) is incorporated under the provisions of the Ontario Business Corporations Act and is primarily involved in operating a machining, stamping and fabrication facility primarily for the automotive sector.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises and include the following significant accounting policies:

(a) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized when the title and risk of ownership have been transferred to the customer, which is generally upon shipment, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

(b) INVENTORIES

Work in process inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined on a standard cost basis. The cost of work in process inventories includes raw materials, direct labour costs and manufacturing overhead based on normal production capacity.

Finished goods inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined on a weighted average cost basis. The cost of finished goods inventories includes raw materials, direct labour costs and manufacturing overhead based on normal production capacity.

Raw materials inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined on a first-in first-out (FIFO) basis.

Supplies inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined on a first-in first-out (FIFO) basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable variable selling costs.

(c) INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY AND LLC

The company has elected to account for its wholly-owned US subsidiary, Teutech Leasing Co., using the cost method of accounting. The cost method is a basis of accounting for investments whereby the investment is initially recorded at cost and earnings from such investment are recognized only to the extent received or receivable.

The company also has a wholly-owned Limited Liability Company (LLC), Teutech LLC. The earnings of this wholly-owned LLC have been recognized only to the extent received or receivable. As such, the statements have been prepared on a non-consolidated basis. The company has assessed its investments for indicators of impairment and has determined that its investment is recoverable.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less applicable investment tax credits, and amortized on the basis of their estimated useful life using the following methods and rates:

Buildings	- 25	years straight line basis
Vehicles	- 5	years straight line basis
Furniture and equipment	- 5	years straight line basis
Manufacturing equipment	- 10	years straight line basis
Leasehold improvements	- 5	years straight line basis

(e) IMPAIRMENT OF LONG LIVED ASSETS

Long lived assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value exceeds the total undiscounted cash flows expected from their use and eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its fair value.

(f) USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant areas requiring management's estimates include the assessment of future income taxes, an estimate for the allowance of doubtful accounts, the net realizable value of the inventories and the estimated useful life of the property, plant and equipment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(g) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Measurement of financial instruments

The company initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value, except for a related party transaction which is recorded at cost and measured using the carrying amount or exchange amount depending on the circumstances.

The company subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, unless otherwise noted below.

Cost in a related party transaction with no repayment terms is determined using the consideration transferred or received by the company in the transaction during the year as a current account.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the company determines whether there are indications of possible impairment. When there are, and the company determines that a significant adverse change has occurred during the period in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, a write-down is recognized in income. If the indicators of impairment have decreased or no longer exist, the previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement. The carrying amount of the financial asset may be no greater than the amount that would have been reported at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognized previously. The amount of the reversal is recognized in income.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs attributable to financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value and to those originated or exchanged in a related party transaction are recognized in income in the period incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments originated or exchanged in an arm's length transaction that are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost are recognized in the original cost of the instrument. When the instrument is measured at amortized cost, transaction costs are recognized in income over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method.

(h) INCOME TAXES

The company applies the future income taxes method of accounting for income taxes.

(i) LEASES

Leases are classified as either capital or operating leases. A lease that transfers substantially all the benefits and risks incidental to the ownership of property is classified as a capital lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease to rental expense. At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and obligation is recorded at an amount equal to the lesser of the present value of the minimum lease payments and the property's fair value at the beginning of such lease.

(j) INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS

Investment tax credits generated through the expenditure of scientific research and experimental development costs are accounted for using the cost reduction approach whereby the investment tax credits are credited to the related expenses and/or capitalized items of the period in which the costs were incurred. The benefits are recognized when the company has complied with the terms and conditions of the applicable tax legislation and there is reasonable assurance that the credits will be realized.

(k) OTHER INCOME

Other income is primarily comprised of salvage income, interest income and volume adjustments. Other income is recognized as earned and collection is reasonably assured.

THE HI-TECH GEARS CANADA INC.

NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the company is not exposed to significant interest, credit, currency, liquidity, or other price risks arising from the financial instruments.

The extent of the company's exposure to these risks did not change in 2023 compared to the previous period.

The company does not have a significant exposure to any individual customer or counterpart.

Transacting in financial instruments exposes the company to certain financial risks and uncertainties. These risks include:

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk which may result from failure to collect accounts receivable or failure of repayment of the due from related parties balances. At the end of the year, approximately 73% (2022 - 71%) of the accounts receivable balance was owing by three (2022 - three) customers.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of the floating interest rate on the bank indebtedness and long term debt.

Currency risk

The currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value of the financial instruments or future cash flows associated with them will fluctuate relative to the Canadian dollar due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is exposed to United States currency rate risk on foreign cash account balances in the amount of \$(6,049,485) (2022 - \$3,990,266), foreign accounts receivable balances in the amount of \$9,744,061 (2022 - \$8,700,623), foreign accounts payable balances in the amount of \$4,604,986 (2022 - \$4,231,343), foreign long term debt balances in the amount of \$nil (2022 - \$349,100) and foreign due to related parties balances in the amount of \$nil (2022 - \$nil) denominated in Canadian dollars.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The company is exposed to liquidity risk as a result of accounts payable, accrued liabilities, bank indebtedness and long term debt. The company controls liquidity risk by management of working capital, cash flows and the availability of borrowing facilities.

Financial derivative contracts

On occasion, the company enters into financial derivative contracts to mitigate risks associated with its interest-bearing instruments and transactions executed in foreign currency. The company does not designate these contracts as hedging items and, accordingly, accounts for them as freestanding derivatives whereby they are measured at fair value without adjustment for transaction costs. Changes in fair value are recognized in income in the period such changes are recorded.

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of:		2023		2022
Raw materials and supplies Work in process Finished goods	\$	5,299,011 1,309,882 636,348	\$	3,756,388 1,619,502 705,415
	\$_	7,245,241	\$_	6,081,305

During the year, the company expensed \$35,673,470 (2022 - \$32,346,428) in cost of goods sold.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net 2023	Net 2022
Land Buildings Vehicles Furniture and equipment Manufacturing equipment Leasehold improvements	\$	568,275 1,780,763 539,515 885,842 44,714,085 595,771	\$ 0 415,636 539,197 727,477 23,242,487 493,827	\$ 568,275 1,365,127 318 158,365 21,471,598 101,944	\$ 568,275 1,436,255 1,279 194,304 23,805,417 10,323
	\$_	49,084,251	\$ 25,418,624	\$_23,665,627	\$ 26,015,853

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the company had the following related party transactions with related companies that are related by virtue of common control:

		2023		2022
Interest paid to 2545887 Ontario Inc. Rent paid to 2323532 Ontario Inc. Purchases from The Hi-Tech Gears Limited	\$	201,000 577,512 3,014,841	\$	201,000 577,512 3,310,368
Due to Related Parties		2023		2022
2545887 Ontario Inc. Teutech LLC 2323532 Ontario Inc. The Hi-Tech Gears Limited	\$	3,350,000 2,346,698 1,464,144 1,594,994	\$	3,350,000 1,393,214 1,393,670 2,001,985
	\$_	8,755,836	\$_	8,138,869

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Due from Related Parties

		2023		2022
Teutech Leasing Co.	\$	20,946	\$	16,274
The Hi-Tech Robotic Systemz Limited		5,312		7,013
Teutech Holdings Co.		36,454		25,392
2545887 Ontario Inc.	į .	6,251,368	-	5,371,693
	\$_	6,314,080	\$_	5,420,372

2545887 Ontario Inc., 2323532 Ontario Inc., Teutech Leasing Co., Teutech LLC, Teutech Holding Corp. and the company are under common control. The Hi-Tech Gears Limited is the shareholder of 2545887 Ontario Inc., and the shareholder of the company. The Hi-Tech Robotic Systemz Limited is a group company of The Hi-Tech Gears Limited in India. The amounts due to 2323532 Ontario Inc., The Hi-Tech Gears Limited, and Teutech LLC are non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment. The amount due to 2545887 Ontario Inc. is interest bearing with interest charged at 6% and has no fixed terms of repayment. The amounts due from Hi-Tech Robotics Limited, 2545887 Ontario Inc., Teutech Holdings Co. and Teutech Leasing Co. are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

7. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

Bank of Nova Scotia Facility:

The company has entered into an equipment credit facility agreement of \$6,000,000 with The Bank of Nova Scotia of which \$4,978,972 (2022 - \$5,961,344) was utilized. Advances under the facility bear interest at 4.85%. The Bank of Nova Scotia facility is secured by 2545877 Ontario Inc., a company in the Hi-Tech Gears Group of Companies, and a general security agreement over the company's present and future personal property with appropriate insurance coverage, and any resulting loss payable to the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Pathward, National Association Facility:

During the year, the company has entered into a revolving line of credit loan of \$2,500,000 CAD and \$6,500,000 USD, of which \$1,245,755 CAD and \$6,102,601 USD was utilized (denominated in Canadian dollars) as of March 31, 2023. Advances under the USD facility bear interest at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate + 1.75% with a floor of 5.25%. Advances under the CAD facility bear interest at the Canadian Dollar Prime Rate (as determined by CIBC) + 2.75% with a floor of 5.25%. The Pathward, National Association Facility is secured by a perfected security interest in all assets including a first security interest in Accounts Receivable and Inventory.

The agreements governing the Pathward, National Association revolving line of credit loan contain certain financial covenants which must be maintained by the Hi-Tech Gears Group of Companies on a consolidated basis. The Hi-Tech Gears Group of Companies on a consolidated basis must maintain a minimum Tangible Net-Worth ("TNW") at all times. The basis of the TNW is to be ascertained at the TNW as at July 31, 2022 on the consolidated balance sheet basis minus \$1,250,000 as a cushion for additional liability.

8.	LONG TERM DEBT	2023	2022
	CIBC mortgage, due May 2025, repayable in monthly instalments of \$6,944 principal plus interest charged at 2.24%, secured by real property with a carrying value of \$1,933,402	\$ 1,212,452	\$ 1,245,050
	Term loan, due June 2022, repayable in blended monthly instalments of \$2,325, interest charged at 4.88%, secured by an automobile with a carrying value of \$nil	0	6,177
****	Term loan, due July 2022, repayable in blended monthly instalments of \$1,687, interest charged at 3.90%, secured by an automobile with a carrying value of \$nil	0	6,121
	TD equipment facility loan #1, due June 2022, repayable in blended monthly instalments of US \$3,334, interest charged at 4.17%, secured by equipment with a carrying value of \$161,041	0	133,377
	TD equipment facility loan #2, due June 2022, repayable in blended monthly instalments of US \$5,984, interest charged at 4.01%, secured by equipment with a carrying value of \$150,733	0	80,630
	TD equipment facility loan #3, due June 2022, repayable in blended monthly instalments of US \$3,215, interest charged at 4.17%, secured by equipment with a carrying value of \$174,639	0	135,096
	Bank of Nova Scotia equipment facility loan, due January 2027, repayable in blended monthly instalments of \$119,857, interest charged at 4.85%, secured by equipment with a carrying value of \$5,365,209	4,978,972 6,191,424	5,961,344 7,567,795
	Less current portion: Cash repayments required within 12 months	1,275,309	1,355,920
		\$ <u>4,916,115</u>	\$ <u>6,211,875</u>
	Future minimum payments on long term obligations are as follows:	ws:	
	2024 2025 2026 2027 Thereafter	\$ 1,275,309 1,337,728 2,457,141 1,121,246 0	
		\$ <u>6,191,424</u>	

THE HI-TECH GEARS CANADA INC.

NOTES TO THE NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

9. COMMITMENTS

The company has rental operating lease commitments as follows:

2024 \$ 577,512 2025 577,512 2026 <u>529,386</u> \$ 1,684,410

Annual obligations for rental operating leases are due to related companies as disclosed in note 6.

10. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The company has two major clients which account for 56% (2022 - 85%) of its sales volume for the year. The company would have difficulty replacing the sales volume from these clients if such circumstance were to arise. The volume of transactions is normal for the company and the industry in which it operates. The company's clients are large automotive manufacturing companies, which, due to the scale of their operations, have a large volume of transactions with their approved suppliers. Suppliers are approved based on protocols surrounding acceptable product quality by the client.

11. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain figures presented for comparative purposes have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

12. FUTURE INCOME TAX ASSET

The amount of future income tax attributable to each type of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused income tax reductions is as follows:

	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment Unused tax losses	\$(1,487,700) _4,333,000	\$ (809,700) 2,514,900
	\$ 2,845,300	\$ 1,705,200

The future income tax balance is separated between future income tax assets and liabilities as follows:

	2023	2022
Future income tax asset Future income tax liability	\$ 4,333,000 <u>(1,487,700)</u>	\$ 2,514,900 (809,700)
	\$ <u>2,845,300</u>	\$ <u>1,705,200</u>

13. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The below outlines the main categories of expenses of the company during the year:

	2023	2022
Materials and shop supplies	\$ 35,673,470	\$ 32,346,428
Employee salaries and benefits	15,096,257	16,727,935
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	3,192,478	2,459,257
Other	6,439,037	7,306,035

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