**Financial Statements** 

For the years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Radial Research Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at May 31, 2022 and 2021;
- the statements of comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended;
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the 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 May 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

# Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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 in our audits 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 incurred a net loss of \$780,482 during the year ended May 31, 2022 and, as of that date, the Company has a deficit of \$1,946,846. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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 audits 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 our audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditors' report. 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.

# 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 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 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 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.

VANCOUVER

1700–475 Howe St Vancouver, BC V6C 2B3 T: 604 687 1231 F: 604 688 4675 LANGLEY

600–19933 88 Ave Langley, BC V2Y 4K5 T: 604 282 3600 F: 604 357 1376 201–1825 Bowen Rd Nanaimo, BC V9S 1H1 T: 250 755 2111 F: 250 984 0886



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 auditors' report is Michelle Chi Wai So.

Smythe LLP

**Chartered Professional Accountants** 

Vancouver, British Columbia

September 15, 2022

Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at		May 31, 2022		May 31, 2021	
Assets					
Current					
Cash	\$	523,696	\$	680,903	
Prepaids		7,350		7,125	
Accounts receivable		11,240		10,939	
		542,286		698,967	
Intangible assets, net (Note 10)		1		569,400	
Total Assets	\$	542,287	\$	1,268,367	
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity					
Current Liabilities	•	04.050	•	70.070	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 6 and 7)	\$	91,058	\$	78,679	
Convertible debenture (Note 6)		489,955			
		581,013		78,679	
Non-Current Liabilities					
Convertible debenture (Note 6)		-		447,932	
, ,					
Total Liabilities	\$	581,013	\$	526,611	
Shareholders' Equity					
Common Shares (Note 4)		1,409,734		1,409,734	
Options Reserve (Note 4)		20,000		35,000	
Equity portion of convertible debenture (Notes 4 and 6)		478,386		478,386	
Deficit Control of Con		(1,946,846)		(1,181,364)	
Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)		(38,726)		741,756	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$	542,287	\$	1,268,367	

Approved by on behalf of the Board:

Chris Haill (signed) Chris Haill, Director

<u>Andrew King(signed)</u> Andrew King, Director

Statements of Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Years ended May 31,		2022		2021	
Operating Expenses					
Amortization (Note 10)	\$	122,800	\$	44,600	
Financing and interest (Note 6)		67,023		66,439	
General and administrative (Note 7)		86,778		79,933	
Professional fees (Note 7)		57,120		70,115	
Share-based payments (Notes 4 and 7)		=		20,000	
		333,721		281,087	
Other Items					
Foreign exchange		162		4,777	
Loss on modification of convertible debenture (Note					
6)		-		376,828	
Interest Income		-		(9,383)	
Impairment loss on intangible assets (Note 10)		446,599		-	
		446,761		372,222	
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss	\$	(780,482)	\$	(653,309)	
Basic Loss per Share	\$	0.03	\$	0.03	
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares					
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding		27,838,189		23,535,723	

# RADIAL RESEARCH CORP. Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency) (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Common Shares	Equity Portion of Convertible Debenture	Option Reserve	Warrants Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, May 31, 2020	27,238,189	1,075,734	59,338	30,000	19,719	(522,774)	662,017
Modification of convertible debenture (Note 6)	-	-	419,048	-	-	-	419,048
Cancellation of common shares (Note 5) Common shares issued for intangible asset	(4,000,000)	(80,000)	-	-	-	(40,000)	(120,000)
(Note 10)	4,600,000	414,000	-	-	-	-	414,000
Expiry of stock options and warrants	-	-	-	(15,000)	(19,719)	34,719	-
Share-based payments (Note 4)	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(653,309)	(653,309)
Balance, May 31, 2021	27,838,189	1,409,734	478,386	35,000	-	(1,181,364)	741,756
Expiry of stock options	-	-	-	(15,000)	-	15,000	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(780,482)	(780,482)
Balance, May 31, 2022	27,838,189	1,409,734	478,386	20,000	-	(1,946,846)	(38,726)

Statements of Cash Flows (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Years Ended May 31,	2022			2021	
Cash Provided by (Used in)					
Operating Activities					
Net loss	\$	(780,482)	\$	(653,309)	
Items not affecting cash:					
Loss on modification of convertible debenture		-		376,828	
Accretion of convertible debenture		42,023		41,506	
Amortization		122,800		44,600	
Share-based payments		-		20,000	
Impairment loss on intangible assets		446,599		-	
Changes in non-cash working capital items:					
Accounts receivable		(301)		(5,599)	
Prepaids		(225)		(7,125)	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		12,379		41,474	
		(157,207)		(141,625)	
Outflow of Cash		(157,207)		(141,625)	
Cash - Beginning of year		680,903		822,528	
Cash - End of year	\$	523,696	\$	680,903	
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:					
Shares issued for acquisition of intangible assets	\$	Nil	\$	414,000	
Amounts paid for interest	\$	Nil	\$	Nil	
Amounts paid for taxes	\$	Nil	\$	Nil	
•	-		•		

There were no cash investing or financing activities during the years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

#### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Radial Research Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on June 26, 2017. On October 30, 2018, the Company completed its initial public offering ("IPO") and is now publicly traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the ticker RAD. The Company is a technology company that develops online and download technologies and services, including software, websites and smartphone applications. The Company is also seeking other opportunities in ecommerce, internet and smartphone-based technologies.

The Company's registered and records office is 1090 West Georgia Street, Suite 600, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3V7.

These 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. There are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the appropriateness of the going concern assumption as the Company is in the development stage and has not generated any revenues. As at May 31, 2022, the Company has a deficit of \$1,946,846 (2021 - \$1,181,364) and for the year then ended incurred a net loss of \$780,482 (2021 - \$653,309). The Company's continuing operations as intended are dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain the necessary financing to commercialize its technology and administer overhead expenses. Should the Company fail to commercialize its technology, its ability to raise sufficient financing to maintain operations may be impaired and, accordingly, the Company may be unable to realize the carrying value of its net assets. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

In early 2020, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19, which continues to rapidly evolve. The extent to which the COVID-19 coronavirus may impact the Company's operations will be dependent on future developments, which as of this time are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, such as the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, travel restrictions, and social distancing in Canada and other countries, business closures or business disruptions, and the effectiveness of actions taken in Canada and other countries to contain and treat the disease.

#### 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

# (a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

(b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

(c) Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on September 15, 2022.

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (a) Financial instruments
  - (i) Financial assets

# Initial recognition and measurement

A financial asset is measured initially at fair value less, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The Company classifies cash as fair value through profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- (a) Financial instruments (Continued)
  - (i) Financial assets (Continued)

<u>Subsequent measurement</u> (Continued)

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment allowance, if:

- The asset is held within a business whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

There are no financial assets classified as measured as amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

A financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized initially at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, the asset is measured at fair value with changes in fair value included as "financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income" in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognized through other comprehensive income remain within accumulated other comprehensive income when the financial instrument is derecognized or its fair value substantially decreases.

There are no financial assets classified as measured as FVTOCI.

#### Derecognition

A financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets is derecognized when:

- · The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (a) Financial instruments (Continued)

# (ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and convertible debentures, both of which are classified as measured at amortized cost.

#### (iii) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying value of cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of convertible debentures is determined utilizing Level 3 inputs and should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instrument.

# (b) Common shares

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued at the fair value of the assets received or the services rendered. If the fair value of the assets received or services rendered cannot be reliably measured, common shares issued for consideration will be valued at their fair value on the date of issuance.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (c) Earnings (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings (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 shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (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.

Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

# (d) Income taxes

Tax provisions are recognized when it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a taxing authority. In such cases, a provision is made for the amount that is expected to be settled, where this can be reasonably estimated. This requires the application of judgment as to the ultimate outcome, which can change over time depending on facts and circumstances. A change in estimate of the likelihood of a future outflow and/or in the expected amount to be settled would be recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities, arising from temporary differences between the tax and accounting values of assets and liabilities, are recorded based on tax rates expected to be enacted when these differences are reversed. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recovered. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to be realized, and a judgment as to whether there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets, as well as in the amounts recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs.

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in income both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (e) Research and development

The Company incurs costs on activities that relate to research and development of new products. Research and development costs are expensed, except in cases where development costs meet certain identifiable criteria for deferral, including technical and economic feasibility. Development costs are capitalized only if the expenditures can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Deferred development costs are amortized over the life of related commercial production, or in the case of serviceable property and equipment, are included in the appropriate property group and are depreciated over its estimated useful life. As at May 31, 2022, the Company has not capitalized any research and development costs.

# (f) Intangible assets

# Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets include technology acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives and measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

# Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### **Amortization**

Amortization is recorded using the straight-line method and is intended to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Intellectual Property

5 years

# (g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of long-lived assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment charge (if any).

The recoverable amount used for this purpose is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its recorded amount, the recorded amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment charge is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (g) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to a maximum amount equal to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

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

# (h) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise of convertible debentures that can be converted into common shares of the Company. The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognized initially as the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition except on conversion or expiry, where this is transferred to common shares or contributed surplus.

#### (i) Use of estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

# **Critical Judgments**

# Intangible assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for intangible assets expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditures is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

The Company assesses at each reporting date if intangible assets have indicators of impairment. In determining whether intangible assets are impaired, the Company assesses certain criteria including observable decreases in value, significant changes with adverse effect on the entity, a change in market interest rates, evidence of technological obsolescence, and future plans. At May 31, 2022, the Company identified certain indicators of impairment on its intangible assets and performed a test of recoverable value which resulted in an impairment loss of \$446,599 (2021 - \$nil) during the year ended May 31, 2022 (Note 10).

#### Business combination or asset acquisition

Management has had to apply judgments relating to the asset purchase transactions with respect to whether the acquisition was a business combination or an asset acquisition. Management applied a three-element process to determine whether a business or an asset was purchased, considering inputs, processes and outputs of the acquisition in order to reach a conclusion.

# Going concern

The assessment of whether the going concern assumption is appropriate requires management to take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. The Company is aware that material uncertainties exist related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

Critical Judgments (Continued)

Modification vs. extinguishment of debt

Judgment is required in applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") to determine whether the amended terms of the convertible debentures are a substantial modification of an existing financial liability or whether it should be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability.

# Significant estimates and assumptions

Expected useful life of intangible assets

Following initial recognition, the Company carries the value of intangible assets at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis based upon management's estimate of the useful life and residual value. Management estimates that intangible assets acquired will have a useful life of five years. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of technical obsolescence or legal and other limits to use. A change in the useful life or residual value will impact the reported carrying value of the intangible assets resulting in a change in related amortization expense.

Inputs to the Black-Scholes option pricing model

The fair value of equity instruments is subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes option pricing model, as well as other pricing models that incorporate market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because option pricing models require inputs of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Shares issued for consideration

The Company has applied estimates with respect to the valuation of shares issued for non-cash consideration. Shares are valued at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or services for share-based payments made to those other than employees or others providing similar services.

Recoverability of asset carrying values

Determining the amount of impairment of intangible assets requires an estimation of the recoverable amount, which is defined as the higher of fair value less the cost of disposal or value in use. Many factors used in assessing recoverable amounts are outside of the control of management and it is reasonably likely that assumptions and estimates will change from period to period.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

## (j) Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. Transactions denominated in a currency other than an entity's functional currency are translated as follows: unsettled monetary items denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position and non-monetary items are translated at exchange rates prevailing when the assets were acquired or obligations incurred. Foreign currency denominated revenue and expense items are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Gains or losses arising from the translations are included in profit or loss.

# (k) Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in Note 4 and grants share options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments granted. Share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued as calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The offset to the recorded expense is to options reserve.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related options reserve is transferred to share capital. For those options that expire, the recorded fair value in options reserve is transferred to deficit.

# 4. SHARE CAPITAL

#### (a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

#### (b) Issued and outstanding

As of May 31, 2022, the total issued and outstanding share capital consists of 27,838,189 common shares.

There were no share issuances during the year ended May 31, 2022.

On May 11, 2021, the Company issued 4,600,000 common shares of the Company at \$0.09 per common share for total fair value of \$414,000 to acquire an intangible asset (Note 10).

On June 4, 2020, the Company sold all right, title and interest to the Movie Method application, including without limitation all intellectual property associated with the application to a significant shareholder of the Company. Under the terms of the sale, the Company and the purchaser agreed to cancel 4,000,000 common shares held by the purchaser at original issuance cost of \$80,000 (Note 5).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 4. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

# (c) Escrow shares

As at May 31, 2022, the Company had nil (2021 - 2,086,190) shares subject to escrow. Under the escrow agreement, 10% of the total shares were released upon listing with the CSE and 15% of the remaining shares are to be released every six months following listing. The most recent and final release was on October 31, 2021.

#### **Stock Options**

The Company has adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which it may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with CSE requirements, grant to directors, officers, and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Company and is the basis for the Company's long-term incentive scheme. The Plan is administered by the Board, or if appointed, by a special committee of directors appointed from time to time by the Board. The maximum number of common shares issuable under the Plan shall not exceed 10% of the number of common shares of the Company issued and outstanding as of each award date, inclusive of all common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to previously granted stock options. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan will not be less than the closing market price of the Company's common shares on the CSE. The options have a maximum term of five years from date of issue.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock options for the years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021:

Year ended	May 31, 2022		May 3	1, 2021
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding, beginning of year	350,000	0.14	600,000	0.12
Expired	(100,000)	0.20	(500,000)	0.10
Granted	-	-	250,000	0.11
Outstanding and exercisable, end of year	250,000	0.11	350,000	0.14

On March 16, 2021, the Company granted stock options to purchase an aggregate of 250,000 common shares to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.11 for a term of five years. The options fully vested on grant. The weighted average fair value of the 250,000 options was estimated at \$0.08 per option at the grant date using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions: no expected dividends to be paid; volatility of 100% based on comparable companies without a historical volatility; risk-free interest rate of 0.83%; and expected life of five years.

The expected volatility is based on historical prices of the Company and comparable entities in similar industries. The risk-free rate of return is the yield on a zero-coupon Canadian treasury bill of a term consistent with the assumed option life. The expected average option term is the average expected period to exercise, based on the historical activity patterns for each individually vesting tranche.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## 4. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

# **Stock Options** (Continued)

The weighted average remaining life for the outstanding and exercisable options at May 31, 2022 is 3.39 years (2021 - 4.39).

# **Share Warrants**

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021:

Year Ended May 31, 2022		May 31	, 2021	
	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding, beginning of year	-	-	394,375	0.10
Expired	-	-	(394,375)	0.10
Exercised	-	-	-	_
Outstanding, end of year	-	-	-	-

# 5. DISPOSAL OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

On June 4, 2020, the Company sold all right, title and interest to the Movie Method application, including without limitation all intellectual property associated with the application to a significant shareholder of the Company. In consideration for the disposal, the Company and the purchaser agreed to cancel 4,000,000 common shares of the Company held by the purchaser with an original issuance cost of \$80,000. The difference between the carrying value of the asset (\$120,000) and the cost of the shares was included in deficit during the year ended May 31, 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

#### 6. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

On August 20, 2019, the Company issued a convertible debenture for proceeds of \$500,000 to a third party. The principal and interest under the debenture is convertible at the election of the debenture holder at any time at a conversion price of \$0.15 per share, subject to conventional anti-dilution adjustments and to certain escrow release conditions. The convertible debenture has a maturity date of August 20, 2021 and bears interest at 5% per annum.

The Company valued the equity component of the debenture using the residual method and prorated the liability and equity portion accordingly. Under this method, the fair value of the liability component was calculated using an estimated market rate, 15%, for similar debt without warrants or a conversion feature. The liability component at inception was calculated to be \$418,715 and the equity component was \$81,285.

On March 25, 2021, the Company amended the terms of the debenture to extend the maturity date to August 19, 2022 and reduce the conversion price to \$0.07 per share. The amendment was determined to be a modification of the existing debenture and a loss of \$376,828 was recorded in the fiscal year ended May 31, 2021.

	Debenture Issue	Liability Component	Equity Component
	\$	\$	\$
Balance, May 31, 2020	500,000	448,646	59,338
Accretion of debt component	-	41,506	-
Modification	=	(42,220)	419,048
Balance, May 31, 2021	500,000	447,932	478,386
Accretion of debt component	-	42,023	-
Balance, May 31, 2022	500,000	489,955	478,386

During the year ended May 31, 2022, the Company incurred \$25,000 (2021 - \$24,933) of accrued interest which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

# 7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and Corporate Officers.

The remuneration of key management for the years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Consulting	50,772	30,000
Share-based compensation	-	20,000
	50,772	50,000

As at May 31, 2022, the Company had \$1,200 (2021 - \$7,735) due to related parties included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Interest is not charged on outstanding balances and there are no specific terms of repayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

#### 8. RISK MANAGEMENT

# (a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk for the Company is associated with its cash. The Company limited exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash in trust with large financial institutions in Canada.

## (b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. As at May 31, 2022, the Company has cash of \$523,696 (2021 - \$680,903) available to offset against current obligations of \$581,013 (2021 - \$78,679). The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company's convertible debenture of \$500,000 (Note 6), as well as accrued interest of \$67,023, matured on August 19, 2022. The convertible debenture remains outstanding, accruing 5% interest annually.

#### (c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

#### 9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's primary sources of funds come from the issuance of common shares and a convertible debenture. The Company does not use other sources of financing that require fixed payments of interest and principal due to lack of cash flow from current operations and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to further develop its technology.

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity and convertible debentures. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's general operations. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company monitors expenses and overhead to ensure costs and commitments are being paid. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended May 31, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

# 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Zoompages	Chatvertizer	Total
COST	\$	\$	\$
Balance, May 31, 2020	200,000	_	200,000
Additions	-	414,000	414,000
Balance, May 31, 2021	200,000	414,000	614,000
Additions	-	-	-
Impairment	(200,000)	(413,999)	(613,999)
Balance, May 31, 2022	-	1	1
AMORTIZATION Balance, May 31, 2020 Additions	40,000	- 4,600	- 44,600
Balance, May 31, 2021	40,000	4,600	44,600
Additions	40,000	82,800	122,800
Impairment	(80,000)	(87,400)	(167,400)
Balance, May 31, 2022	-	-	-
NET BOOK VALUE			
Balance, May 31, 2021	160,000	409,400	569,400
Balance, May 31, 2022	-	1	1

On May 28, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with two third parties for the acquisition of the rights, title and interest in and to Zoompages, an E-commerce sales funnel Content Management System ("CMS") through the issuance of 4,000,000 shares of common shares at \$0.05 per share for aggregate consideration of \$200,000.

On March 11, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with two third parties for the acquisition of the rights, title and interest in and to Chatvertizer through the issuance of 4,600,000 shares of common shares with a fair value of \$0.09 per share for aggregate consideration of \$414,000.

During the year ended May 31, 2022, the Company continued its efforts in identifying a market for Zoompages and Chatvertizer. Due to delays in this process, indicators of impairment existed at May 31, 2022 which led to a test of recoverable amount for the intangible assets. A value in use calculation is not applicable as the Company does not have any expected cash flows from using the intangible assets at this stage of operations. In estimating the fair value less costs of disposal, management did not have observable or unobservable inputs to estimate the recoverable amount greater that \$1. This resulted in an impairment loss of \$446,599 during the year ended May 31, 2022. As this valuation technique requires management's judgment and estimates of the recoverable amount, it is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Years ended May 31, 2022 and 2021 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

#### 11. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax expense on application of the combined statutory Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates:

	2022	2021
Net loss	\$ (780,482) \$	(653,309)
	27.00%	27.00%
Statutory rates		
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	(210,730)	(176,393)
Under (over) provided in prior years	-	(480)
Items not deductible for tax purposes	-	5,400
Benefit of tax losses not recognized	210,730	171,473
Income tax recovery	\$ - \$	-

The Company recognizes tax benefits on losses or other deductible amounts where it is probable future taxable income for the recognition of deferred tax assets has been met. The Company carries convertible debt with an equity portion for accounting purposes which gives rise to temporary differences that result in deferred tax liabilities for which deferred tax assets can be recognized, consisting of the following:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax liability on convertible debenture	\$ (2,712)	\$ -
Deferred tax asset recognized to offset liability	2,712	
	\$ -	\$ -

Additionally, the Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consists of the following amounts:

	2022	2021
Intangible asset	\$ 614,000	\$ 44,600
Share issuance costs	\$ 19,900	\$ 39,800
Non-capital losses	\$ 775,000	\$ 596,000

As at May 31, 2022, the Company has \$775,000 (2021 - \$596,000) in estimated non-capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes that may be carried forward to reduce taxable income derived in future years. The non-capital losses expire in 2037 to 2042.

#### 12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's business consists of one reportable segment, the development of online and download technologies and services, including software, websites and smartphone applications, and all of the Company's assets are located in Canada.