

**RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.**

**Financial Statements**

**For the three months ended August 31, 2023 and 2022  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**



**RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.**  
**Statements of Financial Position**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

As at	August 31, 2023	May 31, 2023
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Cash	\$ 394,053	\$ 407,916
Prepays	6,125	7,350
Accounts receivable	10,558	15,544
	410,736	430,810
Intangible assets (Note 9)	1	1
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 410,737</b>	<b>\$ 430,811</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 5 and 6)	\$ 110,420	\$ 118,343
Convertible debenture (Note 5)	500,000	490,193
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 610,420</b>	<b>\$ 608,536</b>
<b>Shareholders' Deficiency</b>		
<b>Common Shares</b> (Note 4)	<b>\$ 1,409,734</b>	<b>\$ 1,409,734</b>
<b>Options Reserve</b> (Note 4)	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Equity portion of convertible debenture</b> (Notes 4 and 5)	<b>478,386</b>	<b>478,386</b>
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>(2,107,805)</b>	<b>(2,085,845)</b>
<b>Total Shareholders' Deficiency</b>	<b>(199,685)</b>	<b>(177,725)</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 410,737</b>	<b>\$ 430,811</b>

Approved by on behalf of the Board:

Chris Haill (signed)  
Chris Haill, Director

Andrew King (signed)  
Andrew King, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.**  
**Statements of Comprehensive Loss**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

<b>Three months ended August 31,</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Amortization (Note 9)	\$ -	\$ -
Financing and interest (Note 5)	15,289	17,874
	19,712	
General and administrative (Note 6)		16,153
Professional fees (Note 6)	(13,041)	3,929
	21,960	37,956
<b>Other Items</b>		
Foreign exchange	-	-
Gain on modification of debt (Note 5)	-	(43,562)
Impairment loss on intangible assets (Note 9)	-	-
	(21,960)	5,606
<b>Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss</b>	<b>\$ (21,960)</b>	<b>\$ (5,606)</b>
<b>Basic Loss per Share</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>
<b>Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding</b>	<b>27,838,189</b>	<b>27,838,189</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Common Shares	Equity portion of convertible debenture	Option Reserve	Warrants Reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance, May 31, 2022</b>	27,838,189	1,409,734	478,386	20,000	-	(1,946,846)	(38,726)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	5,606	5,606
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance, August 31, 2022</b>	27,838,189	1,409,734	478,386	20,000	-	(1,941,240)	((33,120))
<b>Balance, May 31, 2023</b>	27,838,189	1,409,734	478,386	20,000	-	(2,085,845)	(177,725)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(21,960)	(21,960)
<b>Balance, August 31, 2023</b>	27,838,189	1,409,734	478,386	20,000	-	(2,107,805)	(199,685)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.**  
**Statements of Cash Flows**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

<b>Three months ended August 31,</b>	<b>2023</b>		<b>2022</b>	
<b>Cash Provided by (Used in)</b>				
<b>Operating Activities</b>				
Net loss	\$	(21,959)	\$	5,606
Items not affecting cash:				
Gain on modification of convertible debenture				-
Accretion of convertible debenture		9,809		(31,990)
Amortization		-		-
Impairment loss on intangible assets		-		-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Accounts receivable		4,986		(1,509)
Prepays		1,224		3,676
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(7,923)		(3,221)
		(13,863)		(27,519)
<b>Outflow of Cash</b>		(13,863)		(44,975)
<b>Cash - Beginning of year</b>		407,916		680,903
<b>Cash - End of August 31, 2023</b>	\$	394,053	\$	635,927
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:				
Amounts paid for interest	\$	Nil	\$	Nil
Amounts paid for taxes	\$	Nil	\$	Nil

There were no cash investing or financing activities during the three months ended August 31, 2023 and 2022.

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**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
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**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**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 890 West Pender Street, Suite 600, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1J9.

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 August 31, 2023, the Company has a deficit of \$2,107,805 (2022 - \$1,941,239) and for the three months ended incurred a net loss of \$21,960 (2022 – gain \$5,606). 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.

**RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.**  
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**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 **October 10, 2023**.

**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.

**RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

(a) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement (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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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 August 31, 2023, 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
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(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.

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**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.

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**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 August 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 during the year ended August 31, 2022 (Note 9).

*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.

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**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.

*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.

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**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 August 31, 2023, the total issued and outstanding share capital consists of 27,838,189 common shares.

There were no share issuances during the three months ended August 31, 2023 and 2022.

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**4. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)**

**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 three months ended August 31, 2023 and 2022:

Year ended	August 31, 2023		August 31, 2022	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding, beginning of year	250,000	0.11	250,000	0.11
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding and exercisable, end of year	250,000	0.11	250,000	0.11

The weighted average remaining life for the outstanding and exercisable options at August 31, 2023 is 2.14 years (2022 – 3.14).

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**5. 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, 2022 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 August 31, 2021.

On August 19, 2022, the Company amended the terms of the debenture to extend the maturity date to August 19, 2023.

	<b>Debenture Issue</b>	<b>Liability Component</b>	<b>Equity Component</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance, August 31, 2022	500,000	457,965	478,386
Accretion of debt component	-	32,228	-
Balance, May 31, 2023	500,000	490,193	478,386
Accretion of debt component	-	9,807	-
Modification	-	-	-
Balance, August 31, 2023	500,000	500,000	478,386

During the three months ended August 31, 2023, the Company incurred \$5,479 (2022 - \$6,301) of accrued interest which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

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**6. 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 three months ended August 31, 2023 and August 31, 2022 are as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Consulting	14,108	9,409
	14,108	9,409

As at August 31, 2023, the Company had \$4,500 (2022 - \$1,500) 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.

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**7. 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 August 31, 2023, the Company has cash of \$394,053 (2022 - \$496,177) available to offset against current obligations of \$610,420 (2022 - \$87,837). 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, as well as accrued interest of \$100,273 matured on August 19, 2023. 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.

**8. 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 August 31, 2023.

**RADIAL RESEARCH CORP.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year ended August 31, 2023 and August 31, 2022**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

**9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	<b>Zoompages</b>	<b>Chatvertizer</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$	\$	\$
Balance, August 31, 2021	200,000	414,000	614,000
Impairment	(200,000)	(413,999)	(613,999)
Balance, August 31, 2023 and 2022	-	1	1
 <b>AMORTIZATION</b>			
Balance, August 31, 2021	40,000	4,600	44,600
Additions	40,000	82,800	122,800
Impairment	(80,000)	(87,400)	(167,400)
Balance, August 31, 2023 and 2022	-	-	-
 <b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
Balance, August 31, 2022	-	1	1
Balance, August 31, 2023	-	1	1

As at August 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 August 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 than \$1. This resulted in an impairment loss of \$446,599 during the year ended August 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.

**11. 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.