



infiniti ai inc.

(FORMERLY CARL DATA SOLUTIONS INC.)

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

CONTENTS

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	5
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss	6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	7
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)	8
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	9-27

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of infinitii ai inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of infinitii ai inc. and its subsidiaries (together the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders’ equity (deficiency) and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, which describes the conditions indicating 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in *the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section of our auditor’s report, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian securities commissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Simi Sodhi.

Baker Tilly WM LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, B.C.
October 27, 2023

infinitii ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Presented in Canadian Dollars

As at	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 474,342	\$ 1,192,906
Accounts and other receivables (note 4 and 18)	555,968	401,332
Prepaid expenses	2,349	11,781
	1,032,659	1,606,019
Non-Current Assets		
Property, equipment, and right-of-use assets (note 6)	2,342	3,345
Goodwill (note 7)	36,421	118,775
Total Assets	\$ 1,071,422	\$ 1,728,139
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	\$ 364,721	\$ 338,778
Current portion of loans payable (note 10)	145,809	43,836
Convertible notes (note 11)	789,189	258,313
Deferred revenue (note 12)	291,280	283,492
	1,590,999	924,419
Non-Current Liabilities		
Loans payable (note 10)	78,608	219,516
Total Liabilities	1,669,607	1,143,935
Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)		
Share capital (note 13)	24,837,032	24,837,032
Commitment to issue shares (note 15)	300,800	-
Reserves (notes 11 and 15)	4,138,706	3,125,244
Equity conversion feature on convertible note (note 11)	161,921	70,191
Foreign currency translation reserve	82,877	51,717
Deficit	(30,119,521)	(27,499,980)
	(598,185)	584,204
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)	\$ 1,071,422	\$ 1,728,139

Description of Business and Going Concern (note 1)

AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUE ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD ON OCTOBER 26, 2023

"Kevin Ma"

Director

"Chris Johnston"

Director

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

infinitii ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
Presented in Canadian Dollars

For the years ended	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Revenue		
Data services (note 18, 21 and 22)	\$ 1,849,466	\$ 1,411,979
Social referral software (note 18 and 21)	106,200	96,600
Custom programming service contracts (note 21 and 22)	96,809	109,179
	2,052,475	1,617,758
Expenses		
Accretion of convertible notes (note 11)	92,344	59,611
Amortization of intangible assets (note 7)	-	80,503
Bad debt expense (notes 4 and 20)	13,011	115
Computer hosting costs	279,091	271,466
Consulting (note 18)	712,844	880,469
Depreciation of property, equipment, and right-of-use assets (note 6)	1,003	125,056
Filing and transfer agent	50,645	46,821
Foreign exchange loss	37,173	8,906
Interest and penalties (notes 10 and 11)	26,881	20,847
Investor relations	34,690	74,356
Marketing	76,662	77,624
Office and miscellaneous (note 18)	184,359	215,969
Professional fees	266,019	264,843
Share-based payments (notes 15 and 18)	1,313,107	237,184
Salaries and wages	1,254,547	1,377,847
Travel	247,286	178,441
	4,589,662	3,920,058
Operating loss	(2,537,187)	(2,302,300)
Other items		
Accretion on lease liabilities (note 10)	-	(4,005)
Impairment of goodwill (note 7)	(82,354)	-
Property, equipment, and right-of-use assets written off (note 6)	-	(194,171)
Recovery on write-off of accounts payable	-	36,194
Revaluation of digital currencies (note 5)	-	6,147
	-	(155,835)
Loss for the year	(2,619,541)	(2,458,135)
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign exchange gain on translation of subsidiary	31,160	24,394
	31,160	24,394
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (2,588,381)	\$ (2,433,741)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding		
Basic and Diluted	126,424,783	126,424,783
	126,424,783	126,424,783
Loss Per Share		
Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)

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

infinitii ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Presented in Canadian Dollars

For the years ended	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Cash Flows used in Operating Activities		
Loss for the year	\$ (2,619,541)	\$ (2,458,135)
Non-cash items		
Amortization of intangible assets	-	80,503
Accretion on convertible notes	92,344	59,611
Accretion on lease liabilities	-	4,005
Depreciation of property, equipment, and right-of-use assets	1,003	125,056
Impairment of goodwill	82,354	-
Interest	23,422	9,417
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets written off	-	194,171
Revaluation of digital currencies	-	(6,147)
Recovery on write-off of accounts payable	-	(36,194)
Share-based payments	1,313,107	237,184
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts and other receivables	(148,344)	314,921
Prepaid expenses	9,543	45,302
Deferred revenue	-	278,498
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	19,254	(433,358)
	(1,226,858)	(1,585,166)
Cash Flows provided by (Used In) Financing Activities		
Proceeds from convertible note issuances	525,000	-
Payment towards lease liabilities	-	(100,264)
Repayment of convertible note	(5,000)	-
Repayment of loans payable	(50,940)	(50,940)
Proceeds from sale of digital currencies	-	7,715
	469,060	(143,489)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	39,234	18,505
Change in cash during the year	(718,564)	(1,710,150)
Cash – beginning of year	1,192,906	2,903,056
Cash – end of year	\$ 474,342	\$ 1,192,906

Supplemental Cash Flow Information (see note 17)

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

infiniti ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

Presented in Canadian Dollars

	<u>Share Capital</u>			Commitment to issue shares	Equity feature on convertible note	Foreign currency translation reserve	Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Reserves					
Balance – June 30, 2021	126,424,783	\$ 24,837,032	\$ 2,888,060	\$ -	\$ 70,191	\$ 27,323	\$ (25,041,845)	\$ 2,780,761
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	24,394	(2,458,135)	(2,433,741)
Share based payments	-	-	237,184	-	-	-	-	237,184
Balance – June 30, 2022	126,424,783	24,837,032	3,125,244	-	70,191	51,717	(27,499,980)	584,204
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	31,160	(2,619,541)	(2,588,381)
Issuance of convertible notes	-	-	-	-	92,885	-	-	92,885
Settlement of convertible notes	-	-	1,155	-	(1,155)	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	1,012,307	300,800	-	-	-	1,313,107
Balance – June 30, 2023	126,424,783	\$ 24,837,032	\$ 4,138,706	\$ 300,800	\$ 161,921	\$ 82,877	\$ (30,119,521)	\$ (598,185)

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

1. Description of Business and Going Concern

infinittii ai inc. (formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.) (“**infinittii ai**” or the “**Company**”) was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on January 17, 2014. The Company provides environmental monitoring to many large water utilities in the U.S. and Canada, and has evolved into a provider of Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven predictive analytics for industrial and Smart City infrastructure applications that rely on time-series data. The Company changed its name from Carl Data Solutions Inc. to infinittii ai inc. effective October 7, 2022.

infinittii ai is a public company that is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“**CSE**”) (under the symbol: iai), the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (under the symbol: 7C5) and the OTCQB (under the symbol: CDTAF). The address of the head office and principal place of business of the Company is Suite 1500 – 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2. The Company’s consolidated financial statements include the following subsidiaries:

Company	Place of Incorporation	Effective Interest
Extend to Social Media Inc. (“ ETS ”)	British Columbia	100%
infinittii ai corporation (formerly FlowWorks Inc.)	Washington, USA	100%
Carl Data Solutions PL (“ Carl PL ”)	Poland	100%
i4C Innovation Inc. (“ i4C ”)	British Columbia	100%
Astra Smart Systems Corp. (“ Astra ”)	British Columbia	100%

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as recorded in these consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. As at June 30, 2023, the Company had not achieved profitable operations, had accumulated a deficit of \$30,119,521 since inception and expects to incur further operating losses in the development of its business. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to develop its business units, develop marketable software, potentially find, acquire and develop various other business segments with growth potential, ability to obtain the necessary financing to carry out this strategy and to meet its corporate overhead needs and discharge its liabilities as they come due. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company. These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the parent company.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements require management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

Critical accounting judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below.

Functional currency

The functional currency of an entity is assessed on a standalone basis to determine the economic substance of the currency in which each entity performs its operations. The functional currency of the parent company, ETS, Astra, and i4C is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of infinittii ai corporation is the US dollar and the functional currency of Carl PL is the Polish Zloty.

Software development

The application of the Company's accounting policy for software development 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 made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off to profit or loss in the year in which the new information becomes available.

Estimated useful life

The useful life of some of the Company's non-current assets is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of practices of similar business, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any non-current asset would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease long-term assets.

Impairment of accounts receivable

The Company exercises judgment in identifying impaired accounts receivable, the collection of which may be uncertain. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Company considers whether there is any observable data indicating that an increase in the credit risk or a decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a loan has occurred. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of the customer and days outstanding. The expected credit losses related to accounts receivable are accumulated and individual accounts have been provided for.

Critical accounting estimates

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both.

Valuation of acquired assets

The Company has made estimates with respect to the acquisition date and fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of acquired businesses. The valuation of intangible assets requires management to use valuation techniques to assess the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired at acquisition date, and each subsequent reporting period end date. The Company used its judgment to select methods and make assumptions that reflected market conditions as at these dates.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

Critical accounting estimates (continued)

Equity-settled transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Equity-settled transactions with non-employees are recorded at the fair value of the service provided, where this is readily determinable. In other instances, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instruments issued. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share-based award, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of infinittii ai and its controlled and wholly owned subsidiaries ETS, infinittii ai corporation, Astra, i4C and Carl PL. ETS, infinittii ai corporation, and Carl PL have historically maintained a fiscal year-end of December 31 and retained that year-end post-acquisition. These companies may change the year-ends to match the Company's year-end in the future. i4C and Astra historically maintained a fiscal year-end of July 31, which was changed post-acquisition to June 30 to match the Company's year-end. Regardless of year-end, all subsidiaries of the Company produce financial information on a monthly basis, and these consolidated statements reflect the accounts of the Company and its controlled and wholly owned subsidiaries as at and for the 12-month periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. Control is achieved where the Company has power over an entity, has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases. All inter-company balances, transactions, revenues and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting in which the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interests are recognized and measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the purchase price plus any non-controlling interest over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficiency of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is credited to profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase. Transaction costs associated with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets acquired through asset acquisitions or business combinations are initially recognized at fair value. The intangible assets of the Company, consisting of environmental sensor firmware were amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

The amortization method, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually, or more frequently if required, and are adjusted as appropriate. Impairment losses identified, if any, are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's long-lived assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

Any goodwill that arises from business combinations is tested at least annually for impairment.

Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue in its subsidiaries, infinittii ai corporation and ETS through the performance of services. Services revenue includes custom programming service contracts, data services through software subscription revenue, and the supply of social referral software to clients. Services revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services, net of discounts and sales taxes. Consideration received from customers in advance is recorded as deferred revenue. Services revenue is recognized as the Company satisfies its performance obligation over time.

Translation of foreign currencies

The financial statements of each entity in the group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates (the "functional currency"). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

The functional currency of all entities in the consolidated group, other than infinittii ai corporation and Carl PL, is the Canadian dollar, while the functional currency of infinittii ai corporation is the United States dollar and Carl PL is the Polish Zloty.

The financial statements of infinittii ai corporation and Carl PL are translated into the Canadian dollar presentation currency using the current rate method as follows:

- Assets and liabilities – at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.
- Income and expenses – at the average rate of the reporting period (as this is considered a reasonable approximation to actual rates).
- All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income as foreign exchange gain (loss) on translation of a subsidiary.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the item are considered to form part of the net investment in a foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of each entity are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities of the entity that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the period end exchange rate while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year, which approximates those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in profit or loss.

Property and Equipment

On initial recognition, property and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in a manner intended by the Company. Property and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss using the declining balance method at the following rates over the assets useful life:

Machinery and equipment	30%
Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and fixtures	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lessees are permitted to make an election for leases with a term of 12 months or less, or where the underlying asset is of low value, and not recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. For short term leases, the Company has elected to use this election, and has recognized rent expense associated with these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term within profit or loss.

Right-of-use asset

The Company recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently amortized from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term using the straight-line method.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of the following payments during the lease term: fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising mainly if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, renewal or termination option, or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Digital currency valuation

Digital currencies consist of cryptocurrency denominated assets (note 5) and are included in current assets. Digital currencies are initially valued at their fair value determined using the closing spot price of the coin on the date of receipt and carried at fair value determined using the closing spot price of the coin at each reporting date, based on prices available on www.cryptocompare.com. Revaluation gains or losses, as well as gains or losses on the sale of coins for traditional (fiat) currencies are included in profit or loss in accordance with the Company's treatment of its digital currencies as a traded commodity. The digital currency market is still a new market and is highly volatile; historical prices are not necessarily indicative of future value; given the immaterial balance of digital currencies, a significant change in the market prices for digital currencies would not have a significant impact on the Company's profit or loss and financial position.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the consideration paid over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognized at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is not subject to amortization but is tested at least annually for impairment by allocating goodwill to the cash generating units expected to benefit from it and comparing the carrying amount of the units, including the goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the units.

Financial Instruments

Recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or when cash flows expire. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A write-off of a financial asset (or a portion thereof) constitutes a derecognition event. Write-off occurs when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset.

Classification and measurement

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost; and
- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI").

The classification and measurement of financial assets after initial recognition is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Transaction costs for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement (continued)

Financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instruments, or where appropriate, a shorter period. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and expense, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairments are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition at fair value, financial instruments are classified and measured at either:

- amortized cost;
- FVTPL, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives); or
- FVTOCI, when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

The Company's cash is recorded at FVTPL. The Company's accounts and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable and convertible notes are recorded at amortized cost.

Compound financial liabilities are bifurcated into their debt and equity components with the debt component being initially measured at the fair value of the debt determined by discounting the cash flows associated with the compound instrument at a market rate of interest for the instrument exclusive of the associated equity feature. The liability portion of compound financial instruments is subsequently measured at amortized cost. The equity component is allocated the residual value being the difference between the face value of the compound instrument and the fair value of the debt and is recorded in equity reserve until such time as the convertible debt has been repaid or converted to common shares of the Company at which point it is reclassified from equity feature on convertible note to reserve or share capital, as applicable. Transaction costs incurred for the issuance of compound financial liabilities are allocated to the debt and equity component, as applicable, based on their initial relative fair values.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes impairment of financial assets using the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. Using the simplified approach for trade receivables, the Company measures loss allowances for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Expected losses on trade and other receivables are presented as bad debt expense in profit or loss.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in a private placement to be the more easily measurable component and the common shares are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves. Warrants that are issued as payment for an agency fee or other transaction costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Share-based payments

The fair value of all share-based payments granted is recorded, at the measurement date fair value, as an asset or a charge to profit or loss and as a credit to reserves under the graded vesting method or as a credit to reserves for vested deferred share units.

The fair value of the deferred share units is determined by the quoted market price of the Company's common shares at date of grant.

The fair value of share-based awards granted to employees and others providing similar services which vest immediately is recorded at the date of grant. The fair value of share-based awards which vest in the future is recognized over the vesting period, as adjusted for the expected level of vesting of the options. The fair value of share-based awards is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with estimated volatility based on the historical volatility of the Company's share price.

Share-based awards granted to parties other than employees and those providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the goods and services received on the date of receipt. If the fair value of the goods and services received cannot be reliably measured, their value is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with estimated dividend rate and forfeiture rate based on past experience, estimated risk-free rate based on the short-term treasury note rate published by the Bank of Canada and estimated volatility based on the historical volatility of the Company's share price.

Any consideration received on the exercise of share-based awards together with the related portion of reserves attributed to the exercised share-based awards is credited to share capital. When share-based awards expire unexercised or are cancelled the amounts recorded in reserves with respect to those share-based payments are not reclassified within equity.

Earnings (loss) per share

Earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the period available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in earnings of an entity. The Company uses the treasury stock method of calculating fully diluted earnings per share amounts, whereby any proceeds from the exercise of stock options or other dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Basic and diluted loss per share are the same for the periods presented as stock options or other dilutive instruments outstanding during the periods presented were anti-dilutive.

Government grants

Government grants related to research and development activities are recognized in profit or loss as a deduction from the related expenditure when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received. Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current income tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss; nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it does not recognize an asset.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Segment reporting

The Company has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the chief executive officer and the executive management, collectively the chief operating decision maker, in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations issued

The Company did not adopt any new accounting standards, amendments or interpretations for the year ended June 30, 2023, which had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Accounting standards, amendments or interpretations of existing standards that have been issued but have future effective dates, are either not applicable to the Company or are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. Accounts and Other Receivables

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Gross trade accounts receivable	\$ 415,390	\$ 302,927
Related party accounts receivable	108,647	43,477
Less: estimated credit losses	(27,804)	(14,115)
Net trade accounts receivable	496,233	332,289
GST receivable	59,735	69,043
	\$ 555,968	\$ 401,332

Reconciliation of expected credit loss is as follows:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance – beginning of year	\$ 14,115	\$ 15,079
Estimated credit loss (recovery)	13,689	(964)
Bad debts written off	-	-
Balance – end of year	\$ 27,804	\$ 14,115

5. Digital Currencies

As at June 30, 2023, the Company's digital currencies had a fair value of \$nil.

The continuity of digital currencies was as follows:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 1,568
Disposals	-	(7,715)
Revaluation adjustment	-	6,147
Balance – end of year	\$ -	\$ -

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company sold its remaining digital currencies for proceeds of \$7,715.

infiniti ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
Presented in Canadian Dollars

6. Property, Equipment, and Right-of-Use Assets

	Machinery and equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost					
Balance – June 30, 2021	\$ 102,790	\$ 14,063	\$ 395,593	\$ 266,989	\$ 779,435
Amendments to lease liabilities	-	-	-	1,518	1,518
Written-off	(102,790)	-	(395,593)	(268,507)	(766,890)
Balance – June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2023	\$ -	\$ 14,063	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,063
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance – June 30, 2021	\$ 73,676	\$ 9,284	\$ 193,701	\$ 181,720	\$ 458,381
Depreciation	6,551	1,434	30,284	86,787	125,056
Written-off	(80,227)	-	(223,985)	(268,507)	(572,719)
Balance – June 30, 2022	-	10,718	-	-	10,718
Depreciation	-	1,003	-	-	1,003
Balance – June 30, 2023	\$ -	\$ 11,721	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,721
Balance – June 30, 2022	\$ -	\$ 3,345	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,345
Balance – June 30, 2023	\$ -	\$ 2,342	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,342

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company determined that its machinery and equipment and its furniture and fixtures no longer had any value due to the Company no longer occupying commercial office space so these assets were written off.

7. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

	Sensor Firmware
Cost	
Balance – June 30, 2021, June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2023	\$ 181,133
Accumulated Amortization	
Balance – June 30, 2021	\$ 100,630
Amortization	80,503
Balance – June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023	\$ 181,133
Balance – June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023	\$ -

Environmental Sensor Firmware

The Environmental Sensor Firmware relates to the fair value of the source code for the environmental sensor firmware obtained on the acquisition of Astra during the year ended June 30, 2018. The asset is a finite life asset put into use in the first quarter of the year ended June 30, 2020, was amortized over a 3-year term and was fully amortized during the year ended June 30, 2022.

Goodwill

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company determined that goodwill of \$82,354, recognized pursuant to the acquisition of Astra, was impaired and has written it off. The Company has determined that there is no impairment to the remaining goodwill which was originally recognized pursuant to the purchase of ETS, which totals \$36,421.

infiniti ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
Presented in Canadian Dollars

8. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Trade accounts payable	\$ 347,165	\$ 310,598
Due to related parties (note 18)	17,556	28,180
	\$ 364,721	\$ 338,778

9. Lease Liabilities

The present value of the lease was calculated using a discount rate of 10%. During the year ended June 30, 2022, as a result of amendments to the lease, the Company recognized additions of \$1,518 to lease liabilities and right-of-use assets (note 6). During the year ended June 30, 2022, the office lease was paid in full and terminated.

Lease liabilities	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 94,741
Lease accretion	-	4,005
Lease payments	-	(100,264)
Adjustment on modification of lease	-	1,518
Balance, end of year	-	-
Current lease liabilities	-	-
Non-current lease liabilities	\$ -	\$ -

10. Loans Payable

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance – beginning of year	\$ 263,352	\$ 304,875
Interest and fees accrued	12,005	9,417
Repayments	(50,940)	(50,940)
Balance – end of year	224,417	263,352
Current portion	(145,809)	(43,836)
Non – current portion	\$ 78,608	\$ 219,516

As at June 30, 2023 and 2022, the following loans were outstanding:

	Note reference	Interest rate – per annum	Loan balances, with interest	
			June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
CEBA loan	10(a)	-	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Arm’s length loan	10(b)	2.5% + prime	124,417	163,352
			\$ 224,417	\$ 263,352

10. Loans Payable (continued)

- a) As part of the Government of Canada’s response to the COVID-19 global pandemic, certain businesses are eligible to apply for the CEBA. The CEBA provides companies with a \$40,000 interest free loan to be used to cover non-deferrable operating expenses during the period where operations had been temporarily reduced due to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 virus. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company applied for the CEBA and received the \$40,000 loan in infinitii ai. During the year ended June 30, 2021, i4C applied for and received a CEBA loan of \$40,000 and infinitii ai received an additional \$20,000 CEBA loan. The CEBA remains interest free until December 31, 2023 and has no fixed repayment schedule. If \$70,000 (2022 - \$70,000) is repaid on or before December 31, 2023, the remaining \$30,000 (2022 - \$30,000) will be forgiven. If at January 18, 2024, any amount remains unpaid, the Company will enter into an extension agreement whereby it will accrue interest at a rate of 5% per annum, with a repayment schedule to be determined at that time.
- b) \$225,000 was received from an arm’s-length party on December 3, 2018, bearing interest of prime plus 2.5% on a monthly basis. After 24 months, the Company began to make monthly payments over 60 months inclusive of a principal and interest component.

11. Convertible Notes

On February 7, 2023, the Company issued three convertible notes with an aggregate value of \$525,000, an expiration date of February 7, 2024, an interest rate of 7% compounded annually, a conversion price of \$0.07 per unit and all are payable upon maturity. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company plus one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for \$0.15 for 36 months from issue. The Company allocated \$92,885 to the equity component of the notes.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company issued three convertible debentures with an expiration date of February 11, 2023, an interest rate of 10% compounded semi-annually, convertible at \$0.15 per share, payable upon maturity or conversion with an aggregate value of \$250,000. Of these notes, \$50,000 was issued in settlement of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company allocated \$70,191 to the equity component of the notes. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company began accruing interest on the matured convertible debentures.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company made aggregate repayments on these notes of \$5,000 (2022 - \$nil) and reclassified \$1,155 (2022 - \$nil) related to the equity component to reserves.

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance – beginning of year	\$ 258,313	\$ 198,702
Issuance of convertible notes	525,000	-
Equity component on convertible notes issued	(92,885)	-
Settlement of convertible notes	(5,000)	-
Accretion of convertible notes	92,344	59,611
Interest on convertible notes	11,417	-
Balance – end of year	\$ 789,189	\$ 258,313
Convertible notes, equity component – end of year	\$ 161,921	\$ 70,191

12. Deferred Revenue

Details of changes in deferred revenue for the year ended June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance – beginning of year	\$ 283,492	\$ -
Additions	291,280	347,922
Recognized as revenue	(283,492)	(64,430)
Balance – end of year	\$ 291,280	\$ 283,492
Revenue to be recognized in the future		
Within one year	\$ 291,280	\$ 283,492

13. Share Capital

(a) Authorized Share Capital

As at June 30, 2023, the authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued shares, consisting only of common shares, are fully paid.

(b) Issued Share Capital

The Company did not issue any shares during the year ended June 30, 2023 or 2022.

14. Warrants

Details regarding warrants issued and outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants
Balance – June 30, 2021	\$0.26	39,341,920
Expired	\$0.50	(2,000,000)
Balance – June 30, 2022	\$0.25	37,341,920
Expired	\$0.25	(37,341,920)
Balance – June 30, 2023		-

15. Share-Based Payments

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the shareholders of the Company adopted an Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan to replace the stock option plan originally adopted on January 22, 2015 and updated in December 2021. Under the terms of this plan, the Company has the flexibility to grant equity-based incentive awards in the form of Options and Restricted, Performance or Deferred Share units. The total number of incentive awards to be granted and outstanding may not exceed 20% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the date of grant. Stock options may be granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the common shares less any permitted discount on the grant date, vest according to privileges set at the time the options are granted, have a minimum price of \$0.10 per share and expire no later than five years from the date of grant. Other incentive awards may be awarded as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.

infiniti ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
Presented in Canadian Dollars

15. Share-Based Payments (continued)

The changes in incentive share options outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price	Number of Options
Balance – June 30 2022	\$0.23	8,437,247
Cancelled	\$0.31	(3,300,000)
Expired	\$0.14	(4,187,247)
Granted	\$0.10	17,420,000
Balance – June 30, 2023	\$0.11	18,370,000

Incentive share options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2023 are summarized as follows:

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Shares Issuable on Exercise	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares Issuable on Exercise	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.26	500,000	0.58 years	\$0.26	500,000	\$0.26
\$0.38	450,000	0.62 years	\$0.38	450,000	\$0.38
\$0.10	17,420,000	4.73 years	\$0.10	17,420,000	\$0.10
	18,370,000	4.51 years	\$0.11	18,370,000	\$0.11

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company granted 17,420,000 (2022 – nil) stock options with a weighted average fair value of \$0.06 (2022 - \$nil). Total share-based payments recognized in the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) for the year ended June 30, 2023, was \$1,012,307 (2022 - \$237,184) for incentive options vested and was recognized in profit or loss. The fair value of options at the date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Weighted average share price	\$0.07	N/A
Weighted average exercise price	\$0.10	N/A
Risk-free interest rate	2.96%	N/A
Expected life of option	5 years	N/A
Expected annualized volatility	139.11%	N/A
Expected dividend rate	0.00%	N/A

The recent stock option grant satisfied all outstanding obligations of the Company with regard to granting options to any parties.

Deferred Share Units

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company granted 4,720,000 deferred share units (each a "DSU") to Directors, 3,520,000 on March 20, 2023 and 1,200,000 on May 30, 2023. DSUs entitle holders to common shares of the Company upon retirement or termination. The DSUs vested immediately and were valued at \$0.065 per DSU. The Company recognized share-based payments of \$300,800 in profit or loss, and commitment to issue shares within shareholders' equity (deficiency).

16. Management of Capital

The capital managed by the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity (deficiency) as described in the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency), which totals (\$598,185) at June 30, 2023 (equity of \$584,204 at June 30, 2022). The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objectives of capital management are to create long-term value and economic returns for its shareholders. It does this by seeking to maximize the availability of funds for growth and development of its projects, and to support the working capital required to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its assets, seeking to limit shareholder dilution and optimize its cost of capital while maintaining an acceptable level of risk. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company considers all sources of financing reasonably available to it, including but not limited to issuance of new capital, issuance of new debt and the sale of assets in whole or in part. The Company's overall strategy with respect to management of capital at June 30, 2023 remains fundamentally unchanged from the year ended June 30, 2022.

17. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company:

- a) Reclassified \$1,155 from the equity conversion feature on convertible notes to reserves on settlement of convertible notes.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company:

- b) Recognized additions to lease liabilities and right-of-use assets in the amounts of \$1,518 on the amendment of a lease agreement.

18. Related Party Transactions

Related parties include key management personnel, who are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Company are the members of the Company's executive management team and Board of Directors. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company paid or accrued, to key management personnel and their related companies:

	Consulting Fees	Share-based payments	Total
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 180,000	\$ 376,050	\$ 556,050
Chief Financial Officer	120,000	42,560	162,560
President	160,000	67,200	227,200
Non-executive Directors	-	194,750	194,750
Total	\$ 460,000	\$ 680,560	\$ 1,140,560

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company paid or accrued, to key management personnel and their related companies:

	Consulting Fees	Share-based payments	Total
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 180,000	\$ 153,107	\$ 333,107
Chief Financial Officer	120,000	-	120,000
President	160,000	-	160,000
Total	\$ 460,000	\$ 153,107	\$ 613,107

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at June 30, 2023 is \$17,556 (2022 - \$28,180) due to officers and directors and their related organizations.

infinittii ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
Presented in Canadian Dollars

18. Related Party Transactions (continued)

On June 9, 2014, ETS signed a referral services agreement with RA Revenue Automation Inc. (“RA”) whereby RA agreed to use ETS as its exclusive referral marketing application and include the concept in all relevant business development pitches to customers. A company controlled by the Company’s President owns 10% of RA. Social referral software revenue of \$106,200 (2022 - \$96,600) recorded in profit or loss is from RA for the year ended June 30, 2023. As at June 30, 2023, \$37,170 (2022 - \$25,358) was owed from RA.

Kerr Wood Leidal Associates Ltd. (“KWL”)

KWL, a consulting engineering company, founded and created infinittii ai corporation and is related through a director of the Company. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company earned data services revenue from KWL of \$170,727 (2022 – \$148,025) and incurred expenses from KWL of \$8,686 (2022 – \$11,735), which are recorded in office and miscellaneous, and consulting expenses. Included in accounts receivable as at June 30, 2023 is a balance owing from KWL of \$71,477 (2022 - \$43,477). Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at June 30, 2023 is a balance owing to KWL of \$nil (2022 - \$3,598).

19. Income taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes (recovery) at statutory rates with the reported taxes for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

For the year ended	2023	2022
Statutory rate	27%	27%
Loss before income tax for the year	\$ (2,619,541)	\$ (2,458,135)
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$ (707,000)	\$ (664,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax rates and other	6,000	(26,000)
Items not deductible for tax	384,000	(28,000)
Changes in prior year estimates	76,000	153,000
Adjustment to prior year’s provision versus statutory tax returns	(293,000)	-
Deferred tax assets not recognized	534,000	565,000
Income tax expenses (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company’s deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets:		
Lease liabilities	\$ -	\$ -
Share issuance and financing costs	12,000	26,000
Property and equipment	219,000	172,000
Intangible assets	118,000	122,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	5,801,000	5,280,000
	6,134,000	5,600,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(6,118,000)	(5,600,000)
	16,000	-
Deferred tax (liabilities):		
Debt with accretion	(16,000)	-
Property and equipment	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ -	\$ -

infiniti ai inc. (Formerly Carl Data Solutions Inc.)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
Presented in Canadian Dollars

19. Income taxes (continued)

Management has not recognized deferred tax assets in excess of the deferred tax liabilities as there is insufficient certainty as to the timing of when these excess deferred tax assets will be realized in the foreseeable future. The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences are as follows:

	2023	2022	Expiry date range
Temporary Differences:			
Non-capital losses available for future periods	21,864,000	19,910,000	2026-2038
Canada	20,219,000	18,380,000	2026-2038
USA	1,453,000	1,292,000	2030-2033*
Poland	192,000	240,000	2017-2025
Share issuance and financing costs	43,000	95,000	2039-2042
Intangible assets	582,000	601,000	No expiry
Property and equipment	816,000	638,000	No expiry

*USA tax losses realized for years ending June 30, 2018 and thereafter, have no expiry date and may be carried forward indefinitely.

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

20. Financial Risk Management

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company measures the fair value of its financial instruments according to a fair value hierarchy based on the significance of observable inputs used to value the instrument as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- 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 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company's financial instruments consisting of accounts and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable, and convertible notes are classified at amortized cost. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values because of their relatively short maturity dates or durations.

Cash is classified as being at FVTPL. The fair value of cash as recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position is measured in accordance with Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial and capital risk management

The Company examines the various financial instruments and risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. These risks include market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. These risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies. The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Discussions of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are detailed below:

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. As at June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company was not subject to material other price risk. The Company's foreign currency risk and interest rate risks are as follows:

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Financial and capital risk management (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. As at June 30, 2023 and 2022 the Canadian dollar equivalent carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign balances were as follows (presented in their Canadian dollar equivalent values):

June 30,	US Dollars		Polish Zloty	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial Assets				
Cash	\$ 354,296	\$ 591,562	\$ 40,812	\$ 42,635
Accounts receivable	459,063	295,937	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 36,002	\$ 47,843	\$ 58,372	\$ 44,171

The Company's subsidiary, infinitii ai corporation, operates in the United States which, from the perspective of the Company, creates currency risk associated with those operations. For the year ended June 30, 2023, infinitii ai corporation has revenue of \$1,946,275 (2022 - \$1,396,994) (Canadian dollar equivalent). A 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would result in a \$195,000 (2022 - \$140,000) (Canadian dollar equivalent) change in profit or loss. The Company's approach to management of foreign currency risk has not changed materially from that of the year ended June 30, 2022.

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's interest rate risk mainly arises from changes in the interest rates on cash, loans payable and convertible notes. Cash generates interest based on market interest rates. As at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, the Company was subject to interest rate risk with respect to its loans payable, some of which bear interest at a fixed rate, some at a variable rate and others are non-interest bearing. The Company's convertible notes bear interest at a fixed rate. A 10% change in interest rates would not result in a material change in profit or loss. The Company's approach to management of interest rate risk has not changed materially from that of the year ended June 30, 2022.

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. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of cash and accounts and other receivables. The Company mitigates this risk by holding cash at a major Canadian chartered bank in chequing accounts, at a Washington State, USA bank and at a Polish bank.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on its trade accounts receivable. The Company's credit risk for accounts receivable is concentrated as 29% of its trades account receivable is owing from four customers (June 30, 2022 – 24% from four customers), with more than 10% owing from three of those customers (June 30, 2022 – two).

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables are assessed primarily based on days past due and adjusted for current credit information. The Company has assessed expected credit losses based on 20% of its trade accounts receivable aged past 90 days and has estimated expected credit losses as at June 30, 2023 of \$27,804 (2022 - \$14,115) (note 4).

The Company's approach to management of credit risk has not changed materially from that of the year ended June 30, 2022.

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Financial and capital risk management (continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. If necessary, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of debt, equity or sale of non-core assets. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital to meet its obligations by continuously monitoring and reviewing actual and forecasted cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets to development, capital and operating needs. The Company's accounts payable are due within 30 to 60 days. The maturities of convertible notes and loans payable are disclosed in notes 11 and 10, respectively. The Company has limited working capital as at June 30, 2023 and will need to raise further financing to meet its financial obligations. The Company's approach to management of liquidity risk has not changed materially from that of the year ended June 30, 2022.

21. Segmented Information

Geographic Regions

The Company operates in one reportable segment, comprised of data services, for which information is regularly reviewed by the Company's CEO, being the chief operating decision-maker. Revenue is earned in two main regions, being Canada and United States. All of the Company's \$38,763 in non-current assets were located in Canada as at June 30, 2023 were the \$122,120 as at June 30, 2022. The following is a breakdown of revenue by geographic areas based on each customer's location for the year ended June 30, 2023 and 2022:

	2023		2022	
Revenue				
Canada	\$	1,061,632	\$	712,580
United States		990,843		905,178
	\$	2,052,475	\$	1,617,758

Major Customers

The Company had three customers (2022 – five customers) which individually represented more than 10% of total revenue for the year ended June 30, 2023.

22. Prior Period Reclassification

The comparative figures in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss have been reclassified to reflect a change in the classification between Data services and Custom programming service contracts. The changes for the year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	As previously reported		Currently reported	
Data services	\$	1,105,566	\$	1,411,979
Custom programming service contracts		415,592		109,179

These changes did not impact prior year net loss.