Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the six months ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Corporate Head Office

Unit 104, 8337 Eastlake Drive Burnaby, BC V5A 4W2

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

		June 30, 2023	De	cember 31, 2022
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	\$	47,081	\$	63,894
Receivables (Note 8)		49,245		47,722
Prepaid expenses (Note 8)		20,743		15,493
Total current assets		117,069		127,109
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment (Note 3)		25,363		55,200
Right-of-use asset (Note 6)		22,111		38,694
Total assets	\$	164,543	\$	221,003
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY) Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 4 and 8)	\$	105,151	\$	64,883
Loan payable (Note 5)	Ψ	40,000	Ψ	40,000
Lease liability (Note 6)		30,201		43,182
Total current liabilities		175,352		148,065
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term lease liability (Note 6)		-		7,753
Total liabilities		175,352		155,818
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)				
Share capital (Note 7)		2,892,436		2,676,341
Contribution surplus (Note 7)		567,029		563,498
Subscription received in advance		720		720
Deficit		(3,470,994)		(3,175,374
Total equity (deficiency)		(10,809)		65,185
Total liabilities and equity	\$	164,543	\$	221,003

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Commitment (Note 11)

Subsequent event (Note 13)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS:

"Paul Woodward"	Director	"Jason Moreau"	Director
Paul Woodward		Jason Moreau	,

These accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Aether Catalyst Solutions, Inc. Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

		For the three months ended			For the six months end		onths ended	
				June 30			June 30,	
		2023		2022	2023		2022	
Expenses								
Amortization (Notes 3 and 6)	\$	22,264	\$	30,089	\$ 46,420	\$	44,600	
Consulting fees (Note 8)		24,450		27,016	48,900		51,650	
Filing and issuer fees		9,517		7,221	12,464		12,975	
Interest and accretion (Note 6)		1,491		4,364	3,394		7,760	
Office, supplies and miscellaneous		19,467		35,068	29,553		62,176	
Professional fees		33,112		25,909	44,461		43,613	
Rent		1,526		1,389	3,051		2,779	
Share-based compensation (Note 7)		1,065		- -	3,531		· -	
Shareholder communication		118		-	118		-	
Wages and benefits (Note 8)		55,272		367,699	112,014		525,896	
		(168,282)		(498,755)	(303,906)		(751,449)	
Other income		, , ,		, , ,	, , ,		, ,	
Grants and government tax credits		4,857		7,746	8,286		46,650	
Gain on sale of interest in subsidiary		ŕ		,	,		Ź	
(Note 12)		-		28,750	-		28,750	
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the								
period	\$	(163,425)	\$	(462,259)	\$ (295,620)	\$	(676,049)	
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period attributed to:								
Shareholders of the Company	\$	_	\$	(407,982)	\$ _	\$	(621,772)	
Non-controlling interest	·	_		(54,277)	_		(54,277)	
	\$	(163,425)	\$	(462,259)	\$ (295,620)	\$	(676,049)	
Loss per share – basic and diluted –								
continuing operations	\$	(0.00)	\$	(0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$	(0.01)	
Weighted average number of shares		52,002,000		42 200 267	52 (57 704		40, 420, 451	
outstanding – basic and diluted		52,903,990		43,399,267	53,657,794		49,439,451	

These accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Aether Catalyst Solutions, Inc. Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Canadian dollars) (Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Number of shares	Sha	nre Capital	r	ibscription eceived in Advance	C	ontribution Surplus	Deficit		Total
Balance, December 31, 2021	49,437,794	\$	2,651,897	\$	720	S	544,734 \$	(2,638,847)	S	558,504
Shares issued for option exercise	100,000	•	16,044	•	-	-	(6,044)	-	-	10,000
Subscription received in advance	-		-		287,189		-	-		287,189
Loss for the period			-		<u> </u>		-	(621,772)		(621,772)
Balance, June 30, 2022	49,537,794		2,667,941		287,909		538,690	(3,260,619)		233,921
Shares issued for debt	120,000		8,400		, <u>-</u>		-	-		8,400
Share-based compensation	-		_		-		24,808	-		24,808
Subscription received in advance	-		-		(287,189)		-	-		(287,189)
Income for the period			-		-			85,245		85,245
Balance, December 31, 2022	49,657,794		2,676,341		720		563,498	(3,175,374)		65,185
Common shares issued	4,000,000		220,000		-		-	-		220,000
Share issue costs – cash	-		(3,905)		_		_	-		(3,905)
Share-based compensation	-		-		-		3,531	-		3,531
Loss for the period	-		-		-		-	(295,620)		(295,620)
Balance, June 30, 2023	53,657,794	\$	2,892,436	\$	720	\$	567,029 \$	(3,470,994)	\$	(10,809)

These accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Aether Catalyst Solutions, Inc. Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

		For the six months end June				
For the six months ended June 30,		2023		2022		
Cook flows from anausting activities						
Cash flows from operating activities Net loss for the period	\$	(295,620)	\$	(621 772)		
Changes in non-cash items:	Ф	(293,020)	Φ	(621,772)		
Accretion of lease liability		3,394		7,760		
Depreciation		46,420		44,600		
Share-based compensation		3,531		44,000		
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		3,331		-		
Receivables		(1.522)		(5.791)		
		(1,523)		(5,781)		
Prepaid		(5,250)		(23,631)		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		40,268		291,649		
Cash used in operating activities		(208,780)		(307,175)		
Cash flows from investing activities				(25.140)		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-		(35,140)		
Cash used in investing activities		-		(35,140)		
Cash flows from financing activities						
Lease payments		(24,128)		(34,563)		
Proceeds from option exercise		_		10,000		
Proceeds from private placement		220,000		_		
Share issue costs – cash		(3,905)		_		
Subscriptions received in advance		-		287,189		
Cash provided by financing activities		191,967		262,626		
Cash provided by infancing activities		171,707		202,020		
Change in cash		(16,813)		(79,689)		
Cash, beginning of the period		63,894		588,691		
Cash, beginning of the period		03,071		300,071		
Cash, end of the period	\$	47,081	\$	509,002		
Supplementary cash flow information						
Non-cash financing activities						
Fair value of options exercises	\$	_	\$	6,044		
or options of control	Ψ		*	٠,٠.١		
Cash paid for interest	\$	3,394	\$	3,396		

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Aether Catalyst Solutions, Inc. ("Aether" or the "Company") was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act ("BCBCA") on July 8, 2011. The Company's principal business activity is commercializing patent pending catalyst technology, first for use in automotive emissions abatement.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presume the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon achieving profitable operations and/or obtaining additional financing.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from June 30, 2023. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as explained in the following paragraph.

The Company has sustained losses from operations and does not have sufficient cash to finance its current plans for at least 12 months from the date of this document. The Company expects that it will need to raise substantial additional capital to accomplish its business plan over the next several years. The Company expects to seek additional financing through equity financing. There can be no assurance as to the availability or terms upon which such financing might be available.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on August 29, 2023.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"), using policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and as issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards ("IASB").

The preparation of condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments when applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed below.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation

On December 8, 2021, the Company incorporated a 100% owned subsidiary, Cap Clean Energy Corp. ("Cap Clean") and sold 100% of its interest in Cap Clean on September 30, 2022. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company include the transactions and its subsidiary, Cap Clean from the date of incorporation to the date of sale.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

Significant accounting judgments

Significant accounting judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash held with banks and highly liquid short-term investments in high interest saving accounts which can be withdrawn at any time, which, in the opinion of management, is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. As at June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company held only cash.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"). The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

FVTPL – Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Derivatives are also categorized as FVTPL unless they are designated as hedges.

FVTOCI - Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets at amortized cost - A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or the Company has opted to measure at FVTPL. The following table summarizes the classification and measurement changes under IFRS 9 for each financial instrument:

Financial Assets and Liabilities	IFRS 9
	Classification and
	Measurement
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Loan payable	Amortized cost
Lease liability	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where the Company has opted to designate a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's credit risk will be recognized in OCI.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt instruments carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Government contributions

Government funding of eligible research and development expenditures is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received. The Company presents the grant in profit or loss. Tax credits are recognized in profit or loss when received.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The operating segment's operating result is reviewed regularly by the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment, assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful lives. The cost of an item includes the purchase price and directly attributable costs to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation is recognized using the following rate and method:

Equipment straight-line over 5 years

Leasehold improvement straight-line over remaining lease term

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted if appropriate. Plant and equipment costs are not amortized until the asset is available for use.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

Share capital

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Commissions paid to agents, and other directly attributable share issuance costs, such as legal, auditing, and printing, on the issue of the Company's shares are charged directly to share capital.

When units are issued during a private placement, which include both common shares and share purchase warrants, the warrants are valued by comparing the total unit price to the fair value of the shares on the day of the announcement of the private placement. Any premium above the fair value of the shares issued would be allocated to the warrants and credited to the warrant reserve.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if potentially dilutive securities were exercised or converted to common stock. The dilutive effect of options and warrants and their equivalent is computed by application of the treasury stock method. Fully diluted amounts are not presented when the effect of the computations are anti-dilutive due to the losses incurred.

Share-based payments

Where equity settled share purchase options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period using the graded vesting method. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied. Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payments cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioral considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based payment reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based payment reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest, except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Leases of right-of-use assets are recognized at the lease commencement date at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, and otherwise at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

Each lease payment is allocated between repayment of the lease principal and interest. Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is allocated to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Except where the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset, the Company recognizes in profit or loss (a) the interest on a lease liability and (b) variable lease payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs. The Company subsequently measures a right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, except where the lease contains a bargain purchase option a right-of-use asset is depreciated over the asset's useful life.

New accounting standards

Accounting standards not yet effective

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments to IAS1 provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are expected to have no material impact on the Company.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold					
		Equipment	Iı	nprovements		Total
Cost						
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$	79,558	\$	52,558	\$	132,116
Additions		14,181		17,748		31,929
Balance, December 31, 2022 and						_
June 30, 2023	\$	93,739	\$	70,306	\$	164,045
Depreciation						
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$	56,011	\$	28,771	\$	84,782
Depreciation		9,774		14,289		24,063
Balance, December 31, 2022		65,785		43,060		108,845
Depreciation		7,313		22,524		29,837
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$	73,098	\$	65,584	\$	204,266
Net Book Value, December 31, 2022	\$	27,954	\$	27,246	\$	55,200
Net Book Value, June 30, 2023	\$	20,641	\$	4,722	\$	25,363

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payables and accrued liabilities for the Company are broken down as follows:

	June 30, 2023	De	cember 31, 2022
Trade payables Accrued liabilities Due to government	\$ 80,609 19,500 5,042	\$	46,975 14,100 3,808
_ Total	\$ 105,151	\$	64,883

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company settled an outstanding payable of \$9,000 in consideration for 120,000 common shares of the Company, of which resulted in a gain of \$600 (Note 7).

5. LOAN PAYABLE

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company received an interest-free loan of \$60,000 through Canada Emergency Business Account. Repaying the balance of the loan on or before December 31, 2023 will result in loan forgiveness of \$20,000. If the balance is not paid by December 31, 2023, the remaining balance will be converted to a 3-year term loan at 5% annual interest, effective January 1, 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2020, \$20,000 was recognized as a gain. As of June 30, 2023 the balance owing was \$40,000 (December 31, 2022 - \$40,000).

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

6. LEASES

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 16%.

For the period ending June 30, 2023, depreciation of the right of use asset was \$16,583 (2022 - \$25,638). The right of use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Right of use asset, December 31, 2021	\$ 71,860
Depreciation of right of use asset	(33,166)
Right of use asset, December 31, 2022	38,694
Depreciation of right of use asset	(16,583)
Right of use asset, June 30, 2023	\$ 22,111

For the period ending June 30, 2023, finance charges on the lease liability were \$3,394 (2022 - \$7,760). The lease terms matures on February 29, 2024.

Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 87,771
Accretion	11,419
Lease payments	(48,255)
Balance, December 31, 2022	50,935
Accretion	3,394
Lease payments	(24,128)
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$ 30,201
Current lease liability	\$ 30,201
Long-term lease liability	-
Total lease liability at June 30, 2023	\$ 30,201

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

7. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued

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

i) completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 4,000,000 units at a price of \$0.055 per unit for gross aggregate proceeds of \$220,000. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half a transferable share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one additional share at a price of \$0.10 per warrant share for a period of twelve months from the date of closing of the private placement.

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid finder's fees of \$3,905.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company:

- i) issued 100,000 common shares for total proceeds of \$10,000 for options exercised and reallocated \$6,044 of option reserve to share capital.
- ii) issued 120,000 common shares with a fair value of \$8,400 to settle an outstanding payable of \$9,000 (Note 4).

Options

A summary of changes in options for the periods ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price		
Outstanding, December 31, 2021	2,250,000	\$	0.15	
Granted	350,000	~	0.10	
Cancelled	(100,000)		0.10	
Outstanding, December 31, 2022	2,500,000		0.14	
Expired	(1,100,000)		0.10	
Outstanding, June 30, 2023	1,400,000	\$	0.18	

The following options were outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2023:

Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,050,000 350,000	1,050,000 300,000	\$0.20 \$0.10	November 28, 2024 November 4, 2025
1,400,000	1,350,000	*	

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7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Options (continued)

Share-based compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company granted 350,000 stock options valued at \$28,600 to certain employees of the Company. The options are exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per share expiring on November 4, 2025. The options vest over 1 year, of which 250,000 options are vested at grant date, and 25,000 options vest per quarter over the 1 year period. During the period ended June 30, 2023, the Company recognized \$3,531 (2022 - \$Nil) for the vested portion in share-based compensation.

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model valuation of options granted for the period ended June 30, 2023 and year ended December 31, 2022:

	Period ended June 30, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Risk-free interest rate	-	4.08%
Expected life of options	-	3 years
Expected annualized volatility	-	150%
Exercise price	-	\$0.10
Expected dividend rate	-	0.00%

Warrants

A summary of changes in warrants for the period ended June 30, 2023 and year ended December 31, 2022 as follows:

	Number of Warrants	 d Average cise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2022 and 2021	6,155,775	\$ 0.23
Granted	2,000,000	0.10
Expired	(4,088,750)	0.23
Outstanding, June 30, 2023	4,067,025	\$ 0.16

The following warrants were outstanding at June 30, 2023:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,067,025	\$0.225	July 14, 2023*
1,532,500	\$0.100	April 14, 2024
467,500	\$0.100	April 24, 2024
4,067,025		

^{*2,067,025} warrants expired subsequent to June 30, 2023

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Brokers Warrants

A summary of changes in brokers warrants for the period ended June 30, 2023 and year ended December 31, 2022 as follows:

	Number of Brokers Warrants	•	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2021 and 2022 Expired	494,272 (381,747)	\$	0.18 0.18
Outstanding, June 30, 2023	112,525	\$	0.18

The following brokers warrants were outstanding at June 30, 2023:

Number of Broker Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
112,525	\$0.175	July 14, 2023*
112,525		

^{*112,525} warrants expired subsequent to June 30, 2023

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	Period ended June 30, 2023	Period ended June 30, 2022
Transactions with Key Management Personnel Consulting fees paid to a director, officers, a company with common		
directors and a company owned by a director and officer Wages paid to officers Wages accrued to directors and officers of the subsidiary	\$ 30,000 49,105	\$ 30,000 45,000 175,155

As at June 30, 2023, receivables include \$31,100 (December 31, 2022 – \$35,400) owing from companies with common directors.

As at June 30, 2023, the prepaid expenses included \$5,250 (December 31, 2022 – \$Nil) owing to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 – valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

Cash is measured under the level 1 hierarchy.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

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 cash is exposed to credit risk. The Company reduces its credit risk on cash by placing these instruments with institutions of high credit worthiness. As at June 30, 2023 the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company does not believe it is exposed to significant currency risk as funds are held in Canadian currency and there are no significant foreign exchange currency transactions.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to movement in market interest rates. The Company does not hold interest-bearing debt with long-term maturities and therefore does not believe that interest rate risk is significant. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its interest rate risk as the Company's management believes that the likely financial impact of interest rate changes does not justify using derivatives.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with the Company's financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances to enable settlement of transactions on the due date. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current. The Company addresses its liquidity risk through equity financing obtained through the sale of common shares and the exercise of warrants and options.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, sell assets to reduce debt or return capital to shareholders. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2023. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

11. COMMITMENT

The Company has entered into lease agreement for a premise expiring February 29, 2024. Future minimum annual lease payments for the next two years and beyond are as follows:

2023	\$ 24,128
2024	 8,043
	\$ 32,171

12. SALE OF INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARY

On September 30, 2022, the Company sold a 100% interest in its subsidiary, Cap Clean, for proceeds of \$50,000. Management determined that Aether was unable to allocate sufficient support to allow Cap Clean to develop to its potential while a subsidiary. The disposal of Cap Clean meets the requirement of presenting discontinued operations under IFRS 5 Non-current assets held of sale and discontinued operations.

The related assets and liabilities that has been disposed are as follows:

	September 30, 2022		
Proceeds from disposal of discontinued operations	\$	50,000	
Cash		(197,654)	
Receivables and prepaid		(13,898)	
Right of use asset and equipment		(84,704)	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		300,495	
Lease liability		83,004	
Advances		317,889	
Net liabilities from discontinued operations		405,132	
Gain on sale of discontinued operations		455,132	
Expenses and operating loss from discontinued operations		(405,132)	
Net gain from discontinued operations	\$	50,000	

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to June 30, 2023, the Company granted 1,400,000 incentive stock options to the employees and directors of the Company exercisable at a price of \$0.10 until July 14, 2026.