

Consolidated Financial Statements

AirIQ Inc.

Year ended March 31, 2026 and
Year ended March 31, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of **AirIQ Inc.** are the responsibility of management. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). When alternative accounting methods exist, management chooses those it deems to be most appropriate in the circumstances. The consolidated financial statements include amounts that are based on management's best estimates and best judgments. Management has determined these amounts in a reasonable way in order to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects. Management has also prepared the financial information presented elsewhere, and has ensured that it is consistent with that contained in the consolidated financial statements.

Management maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate, and the Company's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and has ultimate responsibility for examining and approving the consolidated financial statements. The Board of Directors exercises this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met with management as well as with the external auditors to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, to ensure that all parties carry out their duties correctly, and to examine the consolidated financial statements and the external auditor's report.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Company have reviewed and approved these annual consolidated financial statements as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The Audit Committee reviews the consolidated financial statements with management and the external auditors, and recommends the consolidated financial statements to the Board of Directors for approval.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited on behalf of the shareholders by the Company's independent auditor, McGovern Hurley LLP, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. The independent auditor, having been appointed by the Company's Shareholders to serve as the Company's independent auditor, was given full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee to discuss matters related to their audit and the reporting of information.

The Board of Directors has approved the Company's consolidated financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

"Michael Robb"

Michael Robb
President and Chief Executive Officer

July 22, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of AirIQ

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of AirIQ Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in equity (deficiency) for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Valuation of deferred tax asset</i> We identified the valuation of the deferred tax asset as a key audit matter due to the recognition of this asset involving judgement by management as to the likelihood of the realization of the deferred tax asset, which is based on a number of factors including whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in future periods to support recognition. Refer to Note 15 in the consolidated financial statements for details for the deferred tax asset recognized.	In this regard, our audit procedures included but were not limited to: - Testing reasonableness of the assumptions used in management's taxable profits projection. - Reviewing the projection model prepared by management. - Recalculating the deferred tax asset recognized and evaluate whether management's assessment is probable the deferred tax asset will be realized. - Using a professional with specialized skill and knowledge in the field of tax in assessing the reasonableness of the model. - Assessing the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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 or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting 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 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 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 judgement 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 risks 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.

- Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed for purposes 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 of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jessica Glendinning.

McGovern Hurley LLP



**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario

July 22, 2026

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS
OF FINANCIAL POSITION**
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 3(d) and 7)	1,569	3,088
Prepaid expenses and deposits	165	154
Trade and other receivables (notes 13 and 16(b))	590	337
Inventory (note 5)	412	380
Total current assets	2,736	3,959
Non-current assets		
Software (note 6)	996	892
Rental units (note 6)	1,750	898
Property and equipment (note 6)	20	25
Customer contracts (note 7)	1,076	423
Deferred tax asset (note 15(b))	2,948	2,948
Total non-current assets	6,790	5,186
Total assets	9,526	9,145
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 16(c))	1,109	562
Deferred revenues (note 8)	262	455
Total current liabilities	1,371	1,017
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred revenues (note 8)	25	27
Total non-current liabilities	25	27
Total liabilities	1,396	1,044
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 10(a))	91,193	91,243
Other paid-in capital (note 10(b))	4,448	4,448
Contributed surplus (note 10(c))	3,047	3,072
Deficit	(90,558)	(90,662)
Total shareholders' equity	8,130	8,101
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	9,526	9,145
Commitments and contingencies (notes 9 and 14)		
Authorized for issue on behalf of the Board:	"Vernon Lobo"	"Gabriel Bouchard-Phillips"
	Director	Director

See accompanying notes

AirIQ Inc.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
(in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share amounts)

	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Revenues		
Recurring revenue	5,916	4,800
Hardware and other revenue	582	742
Total revenues	6,498	5,542
Direct cost of sales (notes 5 and 6)	2,611	2,146
Gross profit	3,887	3,396
Expenses		
Sales and marketing	1,490	1,353
Research and development	160	132
General and administration	1,263	1,244
Total expenses (note 12)	2,913	2,729
Income before other expenses	974	667
Other expenses		
Interest income	(59)	(92)
Depreciation and amortization (notes 6 and 7)	564	454
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	51	(63)
Stock-based compensation (note 11(a))	50	120
Loss on disposal of fixed assets and rental units (note 6)	50	45
Provision for prior period taxes (note 16(c))	214	—
Total other expenses	870	464
Net income and comprehensive income for the year	104	203
Net income per share (note 19)		
Basic	\$ -	\$ 0.01
Diluted	\$ -	\$ 0.01

See accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended March 31, 2026 \$	Year Ended March 31, 2025 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income for the year	104	203
Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash used in operating activities		
Stock-based compensation (note 11(a))	50	120
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	827	658
Depreciation of customer contracts (note 7)	198	123
Loss on disposal of fixed assets (note 6)	50	45
Changes in non-cash balances related to operations		
Trade and other receivables	(253)	(86)
Inventory	(32)	104
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(11)	(9)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	547	(31)
Deferred revenue (note 8)	(195)	(135)
Total cash inflows from operating activities	1,285	992
Cash flows from investing activities		
Software (note 6)	(463)	(435)
Rental units (note 6)	(1,363)	(344)
Property and equipment (note 6)	(2)	(22)
Acquisition of customer contracts (note 7)	(851)	(108)
Total cash outflows from investing activities	(2,679)	(909)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (note 10(a))	78	30
Repurchase of common shares under NCIB (note 10)	(200)	(148)
Broker fees for NCIB repurchase (note 10)	(3)	(2)
Total cash outflows from financing activities	(125)	(120)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,519)	(37)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,088	3,125
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,569	3,088
Supplementary disclosure		
Cash	1,419	1,563
Cash equivalents (note 3(d))	—	1,525
Restricted cash (notes 3(d) and 7)	150	—

See accompanying notes

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
CHANGES IN EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)**
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share capital		Other paid-in capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
	#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at March 31, 2024	29,517,574	91,336	4,448	2,979	(90,865)	7,898
Income for the year	—	—	—	—	203	203
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	450,000	57	—	(27)	—	30
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	120	—	120
Common shares repurchased under NCIB	(509,500)	(150)	—	—	—	(150)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	29,458,074	91,243	4,448	3,072	(90,662)	8,101
Income for the year	—	—	—	—	104	104
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	690,000	153	—	(75)	—	78
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	50	—	50
Common shares repurchased under NCIB	(611,000)	(203)	—	—	—	(203)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	29,537,074	91,193	4,448	3,047	(90,558)	8,130

See accompanying notes

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

AirIQ Inc. (“AirIQ” or the “Company”) is a public company that trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”), under the symbol “IQ”. The Company was formed under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Company’s principal business is to develop and operate a telematics asset management system using specialized software, digitized mapping, wireless communications, the internet and the Global Positioning System (“GPS”). The Company’s head office is located at 1099 Kingston Road, Suite 207 in Pickering, Ontario.

These consolidated financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 22, 2026.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, the consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (CAD \$’000) except per share amounts, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented.

a) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are those entities where the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns as well as the ability to affect those returns through the power, either directly or indirectly, to direct the financial and operating policies of the entity. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of AirIQ and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, AirIQ U.S. Holdings, Inc. (“AirIQ Holdings”), AirIQ U.S., Inc. (“AirIQ USA”), and AirIQ, LLC (“AirIQ LLC”). All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

b) Inventory

Inventory is valued initially at cost and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition using a weighted average cost basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Obsolete, redundant and slow moving inventory is identified and written down to estimated net realizable values.

c) Software, rental units and property, plant and equipment

Software, rental units and property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives:

Software	5 years
Rental units	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	term of the lease

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit and highly liquid investments, such as GICs, subject to minimal risk of changes in value and which have original maturities of 3 months or less at the date of purchase or can be converted to cash at any time. Cash and cash equivalents also include cash balances that are restricted in use but remain liquid, including amounts held in trust in connection with the acquisition of customer contracts. Changes in the fair value of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents are included in interest income each period. Cash equivalents are designated as at fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value. There are no cash equivalents at March 31, 2026.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization, and accumulated impairment losses (if any). The intangible assets consist of customer contracts and they are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 5 years on a straight-line basis.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets, including software, rental units, property, and equipment, intangible assets and costs of deferred revenues are subject to review for indicators of impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any impairment indicators exist, an impairment test is performed. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to the consolidated statement of income.

g) Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue through the supply of GPS solutions for asset management services in the commercial and consumer markets. 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.

Provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the Company will receive any consideration, revenue for services is recognized in the period in which they are rendered.

Certain customer contracts include All-In-Plan (AIP) services, that includes hardware together with monthly airtime services. Management assesses whether the promised goods and services are distinct performance obligations. Where the hardware and related services are determined to be distinct, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling prices, and revenue is recognized when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied. Where the promised goods and services are not distinct, they are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognized as control of the combined performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

The principal sources of revenue to the Company and recognition of these revenues are as follows:

- (i) Revenue from equipment sold with service contracts is recognized at the time of sale.
- (ii) Revenue from equipment leased is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.
- (iii) Revenue from equipment sold with a month-to-month service plan is recognized at the time of the sale.
- (iv) Revenue from providing wireless-based services is recognized when the services are provided.
- (v) Revenue from the sale of component parts and lost units is recognized in the period in which they are sold.
- (vi) Payments received from customers in advance of revenue recognition are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as the services are provided.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

h) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are expensed as incurred unless a project meets the criteria of an intangible asset. As at March 31, 2026 and 2025 the Company has capitalized certain development costs.

i) Share-based payments

The Company has an employee share-based payment plan that is described in note 11.

As part of its remuneration, the Company grants stock options and warrants to buy common shares of the Company to its employees. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company. The fair values of employees' services are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. This fair value is measured at the grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

All share-based remuneration is ultimately recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of income with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Upon exercise of stock options and warrants, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transactions costs and the amount originally credited to contributed surplus are allocated to share capital. When options and warrants expire unexercised, the related value remains in contributed surplus.

j) Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the reporting date foreign exchange rate. Foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statement of income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

k) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or recoverable 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 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 nor 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 realized.

l) Income per share

Basic income per share is determined by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period after giving effect to potentially dilutive financial instruments.

m) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

All of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus directly attributable transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value.

All financial assets and financial liabilities except cash equivalents are initially recognized at the fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. Cash equivalents are classified as fair value through profit or loss. They are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

m) Financial instruments continued

The impairment of financial assets under IFRS 9 is based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model. IFRS 9 applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and contract assets and requires that the Company considers factors that include historical, current and forward-looking information when measuring the ECL. The Company uses the simplified approach for measuring losses based on the ECL for trade receivables. Amounts considered uncollectible are written off and recognized in sales and marketing general expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statements 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).

As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company's cash equivalents are carried at fair value and are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

n) Warranty

The Company has provided a warranty on its hardware devices against defects in material and workmanship, with the exception of defects caused by abuse, misuse, accident, alteration, modification, neglect or incorrect installation, operation or removal of the equipment, for a period of one (1) year from the date of installation or purchase. The Company's obligation during the warranty period is to either replace or repair a defective unit, at its sole option. Estimated costs associated with the repair or replacement are included in the Company's direct cost of sales.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

o) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Any short-term or low-value leases are excluding from this consideration. Contracts that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases giving rise to right-of-use assets.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost, where cost comprises: (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received; (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Company; and (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the Company measures a lease liability at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is then remeasured to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. 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 re-measurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

All the components of the lease liability are required to be discounted to reflect the present value of the payments. The discount rate to use is the rate implicit in the lease, unless this cannot readily be determined, in which case the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used instead. The definition of the lessee's incremental borrowing rate states that the rate should represent what the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Significant judgment is required to estimate an incremental borrowing rate in the context of a right-of-use asset.

Variable non-lease costs such as, property taxes, maintenance, and other non-lease costs, are not included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset or lease liability.

As permitted by IFRS 16, the Company has elected to not recognize lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for short-term or low value assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

p) Future accounting policies

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after April 1, 2026. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company:

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) – In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18) - In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standard replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

There are no other IFRS standards or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. The most significant estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements are outlined below.

a) **Income, value added, withholding and other taxes**

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS continued

b) Share-based payment 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. 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 option, volatility, forfeiture rate and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

c) Warranty

The Company uses historical warranty claim information, as well as recent trends that might suggest that post-cost information may differ from future claims. Factors that could impact the estimated claim information include the success of the Company's productivity and quality initiatives, as well as parts and labour costs. Actual claims costs may differ from management's estimates depending upon whether the actual claims costs were significantly different than the estimates.

d) Recognition and valuation of deferred taxes

The Company assesses the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, including expected periods of reversal of temporary differences and expectations of future taxable income at the end of each reporting period.

e) Impairment

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary, and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

f) Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets including software, rental units, property and equipment, and intangibles at each reporting date based on the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Actual results may vary due to technical obsolescence. Details of the software, rental units, property, and equipment are provided in note 6 and intangibles in note 7.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS continued

g) Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In estimating net realizable values, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the times the estimates are made. The Company's business is subject to technology changes which may cause selling prices to change rapidly. Moreover, future realization of the carrying amounts of inventory assets is affected by price changes in different market segments. Details of the inventory balances are provided in note 5.

h) Revenue recognition

The Company offers certain arrangements whereby a customer can purchase products and services together. It was determined that the products and the related services are distinct and should be recognized separately. Where such multiple-element arrangements exist, the amount of revenue allocated to each element is based upon the fair values of the various elements. The fair values of each element are determined based on the current market price of each of the elements when sold separately. When the fair value cannot be determined based on when it was sold separately, the Company uses the residual method to determine a value that most reasonably reflects the selling price that might be achieved in a stand-alone transaction.

Revenues related to the sale of hardware are recognized at the time of sale, and revenues for monitoring and supporting services are recognized over the term of the contracted service period with amounts prepaid by customers accounted for as deferred revenues.

i) Legal claims and contingencies

In accordance with IFRS, the Company recognizes a provision where there is a present obligation from a past event, a transfer of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of costs of the transfer can be estimated reliably. In instances where the criteria are not met, a contingent liability may be disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Obligations arising in respect of contingent liabilities that have been disclosed, or those which are not currently recognized or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements could have a material effect on the Company's financial position. Application of these accounting principles to legal cases requires the Company's management to make determinations about various factual and legal matters beyond its control. The Company reviews outstanding legal cases, following developments in the legal proceedings, and at each reporting date in order to assess the need for provisions and disclosures in its consolidated financial statements. Among the factors considered in making decisions on provisions are the nature of the litigation, claim or assessment, the legal process and potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation, claim or assessment has been brought, the progress of the case (including the progress after the date of the consolidated financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal advisers, experience on similar cases and any decision of the Company's management as to how it will respond to the litigation, claim or assessment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS continued

j) Expected credit losses

Determining an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") requires management to make assumptions about the historical patterns for the probability of default, the timing of collection and the amount of incurred credit losses, which are adjusted based on management's judgment about whether economic conditions and credit terms are such that actual losses may be higher or lower than what the historical patterns suggest.

k) Intangibles

The Company has acquired customer lists from a former reseller. In estimating the value of these acquired intangible assets, the settlement of trade receivables due from the reseller was recognized as the value of the asset. Details of this are provided in note 7.

Significant judgment was required in assessing whether the acquisition of customer contracts represented a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3 or an asset acquisition. Management evaluated the nature of the assets acquired, the absence of substantive processes, and the concentration of substantially all of the fair value in a single identifiable asset. Based on this assessment, these transactions were determined to be asset acquisitions rather than business combinations, and the related consideration, including directly attributable acquisition costs, was capitalized as part of the cost of the acquired assets.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

5. INVENTORY

Inventory consists of finished goods. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the amount of inventory recognized as an expense in direct cost of sales was \$225 (March 31, 2025 – \$500).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

6. SOFTWARE, RENTAL UNITS AND PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Software, rental units and property and equipment consist of the following:

	Software \$	Rental units \$	Office equipment \$	Total \$
Cost				
Balance at March 31, 2024	2,283	1,529	49	3,861
Additions for the year	435	344	22	801
Disposals during the year	(3)	(219)	(11)	(233)
Balance at March 31, 2025	2,715	1,654	60	4,429
Additions for the year	463	1,363	2	1,828
Disposals during the year	—	(376)	—	(376)
Balance at March 31, 2026	3,178	2,641	62	5,881
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at March 31, 2024	1,502	604	38	2,144
Depreciation for the year	324	329	5	658
Disposals during the year	(3)	(177)	(8)	(188)
Balance at March 31, 2025	1,823	756	35	2,614
Depreciation for the year	359	461	7	827
Disposals during the year	—	(326)	—	(326)
Balance at March 31, 2026	2,182	891	42	3,115
Carrying amounts				
As at March 31, 2025	892	898	25	1,815
As at March 31, 2026	996	1,750	20	2,766

Depreciation expense for software, rental units and property and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2026 is \$827 (March 31, 2025 - \$658), of which \$461 (March 31, 2025 - \$329) is included in direct cost of sales relating to rental units.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company disposed of \$376 of fixed assets (March 31, 2025 - \$233) and disposed of \$326 of depreciation (March 31, 2025 - \$188).

The Company continues to assess the carrying value of its software, rental units and property, plant and equipment and determines whether they are impaired. The impairment charge for the year ended March 31, 2026 is \$nil (March 31, 2025 - \$nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

7. CUSTOMER CONTRACTS

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company, the Company purchased customer contracts from a privately held Company. Total consideration for the transaction is \$851, which includes \$600 paid in cash on closing, the present value of amounts expected to be settled under post-closing arrangements, and directly attributable acquisition costs. A gross amount of \$150 (included under cash and cash equivalents) was paid into the Company's legal counsel trust account on closing and is restricted from general use until settlement. This amount comprises of \$150 in connection with performance-based arrangements.

Amounts held in trust are subject to adjustment in accordance with the purchase agreement and may be partially or fully returned to the Company. Settlement is expected to occur on or before October 31, 2026. The transaction has been recorded as an asset acquisition, as substantially all of the fair value of the assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset, being the customer contracts. Accordingly, the transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition rather than a business combination under IFRS 3.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has acquired customer lists from two separate sources. One from a former reseller of the Company, and another from a privately held dealer through a combined cash settlement of \$108 (March 31, 2024 – settlement of accounts receivables of \$218), which was recognized as the value of the intangible asset. There are no additional costs associated with the acquisitions.

Intangibles consist of the following:

	Customer Contracts
	\$
Cost	
Balance at March 31, 2024	530
Additions for the year	108
Balance at March 31, 2025	638
Additions for the year	851
Balance at March 31, 2026	1,489
Amortization	
Balance at March 31, 2024	92
Amortization for the year	123
Balance at March 31, 2025	215
Amortization for the year	198
Balance at March 31, 2026	413
Carrying amounts	
As at March 31, 2025	423
As at March 31, 2026	1,076

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

7. CUSTOMER CONTRACTS continued

Amortization expense for customer contracts for the year ended March 31, 2026 is \$198 (March 31, 2025 - \$123).

The Company continues to assess the carrying value of its customer contracts and determines whether they are impaired. Management assessed impairment indicators under IAS 36 and concluded no indicators existed for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - \$nil).

8. DEFERRED REVENUE

	Deferred revenues
	\$
Balance as at March 31, 2024	617
At March 31, 2024	
Current	549
Non-current	68
Changes during the year:	
Deferred during the year	836
Released to the consolidated statement of income	(972)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	482
As at March 31, 2025	
Current	455
Non-current	27
Changes during the year:	
Deferred during the year	653
Released to the consolidated statement of income	(848)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	287
As at March 31, 2026	
Current	262
Non-current	25

9. FINANCING AND GOVERNMENT LOANS

Credit Facility

The Company has a \$750 revolving demand facility with Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"). The credit facility is a standard operating line with certain covenants, including a first priority general security over the Company's assets. As of March 31, 2026, \$nil (March 31, 2025 - \$nil) has been drawn from this demand credit facility.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Number of Shares	Price Per Share	Amount
	#	\$	\$
Balance at March 31, 2024	29,517,574		91,336
Shares issued pursuant to exercise of stock options	450,000	0.07	30
Repurchased for cancellation - NCIB	(509,500)	0.35	(148)
Broker fee for repurchased shares	—	—	(2)
Reallocation of value upon exercise	—	—	27
Balance at March 31, 2025	29,458,074		91,243
Shares issued pursuant to exercise of stock options	690,000	0.11	78
Reallocation of value upon exercise	—	—	75
Repurchased for cancellation - NCIB	(611,000)	0.33	(200)
Broker fee for repurchased shares	—	—	(3)
Balance at March 31, 2026	29,537,074		91,193

Normal Course Issuer Bid

The Company filed a Notice of Intention to Make a Normal Course Issuer Bid (the "Bid") with the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") commencing June 27, 2024 and ending on June 26, 2025. Pursuant to the Bid, the Company proposed to purchase through the facilities of the TSXV up to 1,468,004 common shares, representing approximately 5% of the then issued and outstanding common shares of the Company.

The Company had also announced the renewal of its normal course issuer bid on June 24, 2025, to purchase up to 1,455,829 common shares representing 5% of the Company's then current issued and outstanding common shares through the facilities of the TSXV during the period commencing June 27, 2025 and ending on June 26, 2026.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company purchased 561,500 common shares for cancellation under the Bid for a total of \$200 or \$0.33 per common share (March 31, 2025 – 422,000 common shares were purchased for cancellation for a total of \$148 or \$0.35 per common share), and paid broker fees of approximately \$3 for the repurchase of the shares (March 31, 2025 - \$2).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES continued

Of the 561,500 common shares purchased during the year ended March 31, 2026, 558,500 were cancelled by year-end and 3,000 remained pending cancellation. In addition, 52,500 common shares purchased in the year ended March 31, 2025 were cancelled during the year ended March 31, 2026. Accordingly, a total of 611,000 common shares were cancelled during the year ended March 31, 2026, as reflected in the table above (year ended March 31, 2025 – 509,500 total shares cancelled during the year).

b) Other paid in capital

As at March 31, 2026, 2025, and 2024 the Company had no warrants outstanding.

No warrants were granted during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

c) Contributed Surplus

The following is a summary of changes in contributed surplus during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	\$
Balance at March 31, 2024	2,979
Stock-based compensation charge	120
Reallocation of value upon exercise	(27)
Balance at March 31, 2025	3,072
Stock-based compensation charge	50
Reallocation of value upon exercise	(75)
Balance at March 31, 2026	3,047

d) Nature and Purpose of Equity and Reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position include 'Other paid-in capital', 'Contributed surplus' and 'Deficit'.

'Other paid-in capital' is used to recognize the value of share warrants prior to exercise.

'Contributed surplus' is used to recognize the value of share option grants prior to exercise.

'Deficit' is used to record the Company's change in deficit from earnings from period to period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a) Option Plan Details

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the “Plan”) under which non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees or consultants of the Company. Under the Plan, the Company is authorized to issue options for common shares in aggregate up to 10% of the number of common shares of the Company outstanding from time to time. Any increase in the issued and outstanding common shares will result in an increase in the available number of common shares issuable under the Plan, and any exercise of options will make new grants available under the Plan, effectively resulting in a re-loading of the number of options available to grant under the Plan. The terms of the Plan provide that the directors have the right to grant options to acquire common shares of the Company at not less than the average closing price of the shares on the trading exchange for the 10 trading days immediately preceding the date of grant of the options. Options under the Plan are typically granted by the Board of Directors for a term of 10 years, consistent with the terms of the Plan. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option, and the options granted are not dependent on any performance-based criteria.

The vesting period for options granted to employees of the Company is typically four years with 25% vesting after the first year from the date of grant, and 6.25% vesting in each quarter thereafter. Board and Committee member options typically vest over a one-year period; 25% each quarter from the date of grant. Under the Plan, in the absence of any determination by the Board of Directors, the earliest exercise date for options granted under the Plan is one year from the date of grant, at which time 25% of the options granted shall vest, following which 6.25% of options granted vest each quarter thereafter. Pursuant to the terms of the current Plan, unless otherwise determined by AirIQ, options granted to eligible participants terminate and are no longer exercisable upon the earlier of (a) 12 months after the death, disability or retirement of an option holder, or (b) the end of the option term, or (c) 30 days after termination or ceasing to be an eligible participant without cause, or (d) immediately in the event such participant is terminated for cause.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has reserved 2,953,707 (March 31, 2025 – 2,945,807) common shares for issuance under the Plan, representing 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company as of such date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS continued**a) Option Plan Details continued**

Share option activity within the Plan is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2026		Year Ended March 31, 2025	
	Weighted average		Weighted average	
	Number	Exercise	Number	Exercise
	of options	price	of options	price
	#	\$	#	\$
Outstanding options, beginning of year	2,440,000	0.25	2,940,000	0.22
Options expired during the year	—	—	(50,000)	0.27
Options exercised during the year	690,000	0.11	(450,000)	0.07
Outstanding options, end of year	1,750,000	0.25	2,440,000	0.25
Exercisable, end of year	1,412,500	0.23	1,777,500	0.19

690,000 shares of AirIQ were issued from treasury pursuant to the exercise of stock options under the Company's Plan during the year ended March 31, 2026 for an aggregate consideration of \$78 (year ended March 31, 2025 – 450,000 options were exercised for an aggregate consideration of \$30). Of the 690,000 shares, 640,000 were exercised by an officer or director of the Company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

11. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS continued

Outstanding and exercisable options under the Plan as at March 31, 2026 are summarized as follows:

Exercise price range \$	Number outstanding #	Outstanding		Exercisable	
		Weighted average exercise price \$	Weighted remaining contractual life (years)	Number outstanding and exercisable #	Weighted average exercise price \$
0.17 — 0.19	300,000	0.18	2.08	300,000	0.14
0.27	900,000	0.27	6.47	800,000	0.27
0.42	400,000	0.42	7.99	200,000	0.42
0.44	150,000	0.44	7.48	112,500	0.44
	1,750,000	0.46	6.15	1,412,500	0.23

b) Fair Value of Options Issued During the Year

There were nil options granted during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 – nil). The weighted average fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2026 was \$nil (year ended March 31, 2025 – \$nil).

c) Options Issued to Employees

The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the expected life of the options).

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12. NATURE OF EXPENSES

	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Salaries and benefits	2,128	1,923
Consulting	68	13
Computer operating	159	137
Commercial, officer and director insurance	65	68
Rent and maintenance	56	43
Legal fees, audit and tax	112	204
Public reporting costs	53	51
Bad debt expense	43	73
Other	229	217
	2,913	2,729

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors and officers, and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals, as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

a) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel compensation is comprised of:

	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Salary, consulting fees and benefits	695	770
Share-based payments	38	93
Directors fees	45	50
	778	913

b) Related Party Transactions

The spouse of a director of the Company currently is employed in a non-executive role and received compensation of \$71 (year ended March 31, 2025 - \$71) which is not part of the aforementioned table.

In addition, a close family member of a director of the Company rendered services and received payments of \$21 during the year ended March 31, 2026 (year ended March 31, 2025 - \$nil).

During the year ended March 31, 2026, \$10 remains as payable for related party compensation (March 31, 2025 - \$5). These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company advanced a \$100 loan to an officer of the Company. The loan bears interest at 3% per annum, is secured by 490,000 common shares of the Company, and matures in 2035, and is subject to earlier repayment upon the disposition of certain pledged shares or an event of default. Twenty percent of any annual bonus payable to the officer is applied against the loan. As at March 31, 2026, \$100, including any accrued interest, remained outstanding.

Refer to note 11(b) for option exercises by related parties.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) The Company is party to certain management contracts. The Company has minimum contractual commitments with these contracts of \$150, all due within one year. Included is a contractual commitment to pay a consultant \$150 on termination of the consulting contract by the Company without cause or in the event of a “change of control” as defined in the consulting agreement; provided however in no event shall the Company be required to pay more than \$150 if both events shall occur simultaneously. The Company has also entered into various contracts with minimum payments of \$100 on termination due within one year. As a triggering event has not occurred, no provision has been made with respect to this commitment.

b) The Company has a profit-sharing plan to incentivize employees, officers and designated consultants of the Company to meet specific goals and objectives. The current profit-sharing plan approved by the Board includes a profit-sharing pool subject to meeting certain criteria related to recurring revenue growth and operating profit calculated annually commencing April 1, 2025. A prorated portion of the bonus pool has been accrued. Payments under the profit-sharing plan shall be determined annually by the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer following release of the Company’s March 31st fiscal year end results.

c) The Company, in the course of its normal operations, is subject to claims, lawsuits, patent infringement claims and contingencies. Accruals are made in instances where it is probable that liabilities may be incurred and where such liabilities can be reasonably estimated. Recently, the Company has received a Statement of Claim which it believes is both meritless and frivolous, and will be vigorously defending this claim. While it is possible that liabilities may be incurred in instances for which no accruals have been made, the outcome of any actions is unable to be reasonably estimated at this time.

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15. INCOME TAXES**a) Provision for Income Taxes**

The reconciliation of income taxes attributable to operations computed at the statutory income tax rates of 26.5% (March 31, 2025 – 26.5%) to income tax expense is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Net income from operations	104	203
Tax at combined federal and provincial tax rates	27	54
Adjustment to expected income tax recovery:	—	—
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	622	31
Change in benefit of tax assets not recognized	(649)	(85)
Total taxation	—	—

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred taxes are a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized:		
Non-capital loss carry-forwards - Canada	1,288	—
Property and equipment, software, rental units	1,660	2,948
Deferred income tax asset	2,948	2,948

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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15. INCOME TAXES continued

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	12,283	13,637
Deferred revenue	287	483
Customer lists	347	151
Property and equipment, software, rental units	1,800	2,340
Investment in subsidiaries	15,857	15,857
Total	30,574	32,468

As at March 31, 2026, deferred tax assets of \$2,948 were recognized (March 31, 2025 - \$2,948).

No deferred tax asset is recognized on the temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries because the Company controls the timing of reversal and it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has unused Canadian tax losses of \$4,860 and US federal tax losses of US\$8,828 (CAD\$12,282) available to reduce taxes payable in future years. The unused tax losses are due to expire from 2026 to 2046.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function. The Board of Directors receives quarterly reports from the Company's Chief Financial Officer through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk.

The Company's exposure to these risks and its methods of managing the risks remain consistent.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

The Company is exposed to the following risks related to financial assets and liabilities:

a) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that variations in exchange rates between U.S. and Canadian currencies will affect the Company's operating and financial results. The Company's consolidated activities that result in exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates consist of the sale of products to customers in foreign currencies and the purchases of services and raw materials from suppliers invoiced in foreign currencies.

The carrying amount of the Company's U.S. currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities is as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<i>In USD</i>	\$	\$
Cash	788	953
Trade and other receivables	216	105
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(173)	(105)
	831	953

For the year ended March 31, 2026, all else being equal, a strengthening of 1.0% of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would have a positive impact of approximately \$9 on net income and comprehensive income. A weakening of 1.0% of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would have the opposite impact on net income.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the potential that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and its cash and cash equivalents. The maximum credit risk exposure for these balances is their carrying values.

The Company attempts to mitigate its credit risk over cash and cash equivalents by dealing only with large financial institutions with good credit ratings. All of the financial institutions that the Company deals with meet these qualifications.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of new and existing customers' financial condition and reviews the collectability of its trade accounts receivable in order to mitigate any possible credit losses.

Allowance for doubtful accounts and past due receivables are reviewed by management regularly. The allowance for doubtful accounts balance is also updated regularly based on an impairment calculation under IFRS 9 based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model. Accounts receivable are written off once determined not to be collectible.

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(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

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16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

b) Credit risk continued

The following table sets forth the continuity of allowance for doubtful accounts for the years indicated:

	\$
Closing balance, March 31, 2024	95
Provisions made during the year	74
Provisions used during the year	(123)
Closing balance, March 31, 2025	46
Provisions made during the year	43
Provisions used during the year	(64)
Closing balance, March 31, 2026	25

The following table sets forth details of the accounts receivable as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Trade accounts receivable, before allowances	476	354
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(25)	(46)
Other receivables	139	29
Trade and other receivables	590	337

Pursuant to their respective terms, accounts receivable are aged as follows as at March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Current	271	241
31-60 days	171	76
61-90 days	112	11
Over 91 days	36	9
Total accounts receivables	590	337

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash and cash equivalents. The ability to do this relies on the Company collecting its accounts receivable in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. At March 31, 2026, the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities were \$1,109 (March 31, 2025 - \$562).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

c) Liquidity risk continued

The following table details the Company's contractual maturities for its financial liabilities, including interest payments and lease commitments as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 respectively:

March 31, 2026: Payments due by year

	Total	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,109	1,109	—	—	—	—
Operating leases	26	26	—	—	—	—
	1,135	1,135	—	—	—	—

March 31, 2025: Payments due by year

	Total	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	562	562	—	—	—	—
Operating leases	61	30	31	—	—	—
	623	592	31	—	—	—

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company recognized \$214 in other expenses relating to sales and franchise tax assessments related to prior periods. Amounts remaining payable related to these assessments as at March 31, 2026 are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

d) 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. Management feels that the Company is not currently subject to significant interest rate risk as the Company currently does not have any interest-bearing debt with floating rates.

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity consisting of issued share capital, other paid-in capital, contributed surplus and deficit and has total capital in the amount of \$8,130 as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 – \$8,101). The Company's objective when managing capital is to ensure that the Company will continue as a going concern, so that it can provide products and services to its customers and returns to its shareholders.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT continued

The Company manages its capital to ensure that financial flexibility is present to increase shareholder value through organic growth, selective acquisitions and dispositions as well as allow the Company to respond to changes in economic and /or marketplace conditions. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may, upon approval from its Board of Directors, balance its overall capital structure through the issuance of new shares, the purchase of shares for cancellation pursuant to a normal course issuer bid, raising debt or refinancing existing debt with different characteristics or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSXV which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 6 months.

18. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable segment. The Company's software, rental units, property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets are located in Canada and have a net book value of \$3,842 as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - \$2,238).

Revenues attributed to regions based on location of customer were as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Canada	2,498	2,774
United States	4,000	2,768
	6,498	5,542

For the year ended March 31, 2026, one customer represented more than 10% of total revenue (year ended March 31, 2025: one customer). This customer accounted for 11% of total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026 (14% of total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2025).

Revenue recognized over time, included in recurring revenue, primarily relates to airtime services, including revenue recognized from deferred revenue of \$848 (2025 – \$972) and monthly airtime revenue of \$5,068 (2025 – \$3,828). Revenue recognized at a point in time, included in hardware and other revenue, primarily relates to the sale of hardware, component parts and replacement units of \$582 (2025 – \$742), for which revenue is recognized when control of the goods transfers to the customer.

AirIQ Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

Years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

19. NET INCOME PER SHARE

	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Issued common shares outstanding at beginning of the year	29,458,074	29,517,574
Weighted average number of common shares (basic)	29,193,669	29,424,165
Weighted average number of common shares (diluted)	30,277,523	29,978,996

For the year ended March 31, 2026, diluted net income per share did not include the effect of nil stock options (March 31, 2025 – 550,000) as they are anti-dilutive.