



**KRAKEN ROBOTICS INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of Kraken Robotics Inc. (the “Company” or “Kraken”) provides analysis of the Company’s financial results for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2018 and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the notes thereto for the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2018, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. This MD&A is current as at November 29, 2018, the date of preparation.

The September 30, 2018 condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements. The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018. Except as noted under “Use of Estimates” and “New and Revised IFRS Accounting Pronouncements”, these financial statements were prepared using the same accounting policies and methods of computation, and are subject to the same use of estimates and judgments, as the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) for annual consolidated financial statements and accordingly should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Kraken Robotics Inc. (“Kraken” or the “Company”) (formerly Kraken Sonar Inc.) incorporated on May 14, 2008 under the *Business Corporations Act, British Columbia*, is a publicly traded company, and its registered office is located at 100 King Street, West, #1600, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1G5.

The Company’s principal business is the design, manufacture and sale of software-centric sensors and underwater robotic systems.

Effective September 22, 2017, Kraken Sonar Inc. changed its name to Kraken Robotics Inc. The Company’s Canadian operating subsidiary, Kraken Sonar Systems Inc. has been renamed Kraken Robotic Systems Inc. The name change was intended to reflect the Company’s continued growth as it evolves from manufacturing sensors to supplying complete robotic systems, software and services in the global Unmanned Maritime Systems (“UMS”) market.

While the Company has successfully raised growth capital through equity issuance to date, at September 30, 2018, the Company had not yet achieved consistently profitable operations, has experienced significant losses and negative cash flows from operations since inception, and has a deficit of \$11,200,125. It may incur further losses in the development of its business. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to consistently achieve and maintain revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs and other obligations or obtaining additional financing. There is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Company Overview

Kraken Robotics Inc. (PNG: TSX-V) is a marine technology company supplying advanced sonar and optical sensors and underwater robotics equipment for military and commercial applications. The Company is recognized as world leading innovators of Synthetic Aperture Sonar (SAS) - a revolutionary underwater imaging technology that dramatically improves seabed surveys by providing ultra-high resolution imagery at superior coverage rates.

Both military and commercial markets are showing encouraging growth as they are now incorporating unmanned vehicles and intelligent sensors in their procurement plans and budgets. In fact, industry analyst Market Info Group estimates that the global unmanned maritime systems market will reach \$2 billion by 2020.

AQUAPIX® MINSAS SENSOR FOR UNDERWATER VEHICLES

The AquaPix® MINSAS sensor is based upon Kraken's core Synthetic Aperture Sonar technology. The MINSAS compact receiver array length of only 60cm provides high-resolution 3cm x 3cm imagery at ranges up to 120m per side. The lightweight array is integrated into a modular payload section of less than eight-inch diameter, which can be easily mobilized in customers' Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (UUVs) of all sizes. The MINSAS payload section also includes Kraken's latest generation Real Time SAS Processor, the RTSAS MK-II. The RTSAS enables real-time, onboard processing of SAS imagery and bathymetry, and allows operators to leverage Kraken's suite of post-processing tools, including the newly developed SASView 3D visualization and control software. The MINSAS plus RTSAS provides operators with an area coverage rate of 1km² per hour at full SAS resolution, enabling highly efficient survey operations.

During Q3, Kraken engaged in the production of a MINSAS sensor for a leading international defense contractor. This product will ship in Q4.

SEAVISION® 3D LASER SYSTEM FOR UNDERWATER VEHICLES

Kraken Robotik GmbH ("KRG"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, commenced operations in January 2017. Its focus is the development of 3D imaging sensors, machine learning, and artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms for underwater robotic platforms.

KRG, with support from Kraken engineers in Canada, has developed the SeaVision® 3D laser system. SeaVision® is the world's first RGB underwater laser imaging system that offers the resolution, range and scan rate to deliver dense full colour 3D point cloud images of subsea infrastructure with millimetre accuracy, in real time. The ability to generate accurate 3D reconstruction of underwater infrastructure is an important requirement for commercial, military and ocean research applications. The initial system is designed for deployment on underwater robotic platforms such as Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs) and AUVs. Kraken has seen significant interest in SeaVision® from customers across many industries from defense to oil and gas, to renewable energy and nuclear. The Company is currently building SeaVision inventory for shipment for customer trials and demos. Year to date, Kraken had a number of positive developments with respect to SeaVision®. These included:

- Notification by the Government of Canada that Kraken's SeaVision® underwater 3D laser imaging system has been pre-qualified for the Build in Canada Innovation Program (BCIP). This is the second BCIP application that Kraken has had pre-qualified by the Government of Canada. Through the BCIP, companies can sell their pre-qualified innovations to the federal government as their first reference sale. Kraken expects its test partner to be Parks Canada which will test SeaVision® on marine archaeology projects. The BCIP program pays up to C\$500,000 for non-military innovations. Due to a backlog with the government contracting agency, Kraken now expects this contract will not be finalized until the first half of 2019.
- Kraken's German subsidiary, Kraken Robotik GmbH, secured over \$900,000 in contracts for two development initiatives for evaluation of SeaVision® sensors and AI control software for AUV. The two projects, ARIM and RoboVaaS, are collaborative research activities funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy as part of the MarTERA Horizon 2020 initiative of the European Commission. Both projects will use Kraken's innovative SeaVision® sensor for monitoring and inspection services and autonomous vehicle control. The contracts started in June 2018 and continue over a period of 36 months, with Kraken receiving approximately two-thirds of the funding over the next 18 months.
- Received first commercial order of SeaVision® product for a European customer in Q2. Product shipment is expected in Q4. The contract is valued at ~ \$0.1 million.
- Continued project activity under a \$750,000 oil and gas contracted announced by the Company in November 2017. Contract funding is being provided by Petroleum Research Newfoundland and Labrador (PRNL), InnovateNL and industry partners (including Avitas, a GE Venture company). The contract commenced in 4Q17 and will conclude in 4Q18. Under the contract, Kraken is integrating its SeaVision™ 3D laser imaging sensor and underwater robotics

technologies with a cloud-based data analytics infrastructure to demonstrate an end-to-end digitalization methodology for subsea asset integrity management.

- Has completed customer trials with offshore oil and gas companies in Canada and the U.S for subsea asset inspection applications.

KATFISH™ TOWED UNDERWATER VEHICLE

After a multi-year development effort, the Company has commercialized the Kraken Active Towed Fish (KATFISH™) for high speed, high resolution seabed mapping. The system enables real-time seabed imagery, bathymetry and advanced 3D digital terrain models of the seabed – optimized for both manned and unmanned surface vessels.

KATFISH™ is a high resolution, high speed seabed imaging platform. Coupled with Kraken’s revolutionary AquaPix® - Miniature Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Sonar (MINSAS), it is especially well-suited for both military and commercial seabed surveys. Kraken’s KATFISH™ product offering sells for US\$1.5 million (Commercial Off The Shelf: COTS) to US\$2.5 million (Military Standard: MIL-STD).

In the commercial seabed survey market, KATFISH™ offers offshore oil and gas exploration and production companies the advantage of comprehensive, high-resolution surveys of existing infrastructure, such as pipelines and subsea stations, completed in at least half the time as more conventional methods. KATFISH™ operates at speeds up to 10 knots, versus the slow moving 1-2 knots of ROV or the medium 3-4 knots of the passively stable sonar systems, thus reducing operating time and cost.

In the defence market, there is a growing global requirement for modernization of mine countermeasures solutions. The previous generation of single-role mine hunting vessels designed and built between the 1970’s - 1990’s are now being withdrawn from service. This leaves a growing requirement for high resolution, high speed seabed imaging platforms.

The ability of the KATFISH™ platform to generate centimetre-scale sonar resolution in all three dimensions can provide significant improvement in the detection, classification and identification of small seabed objects for both military and commercial seabed survey missions.

Starting in Q3 2017, Kraken began the build and testing of a MIL-STD version of the KATFISH™. In May 2018, Kraken announced that it had successfully completed military standard certification testing of the KATFISH-M, a ruggedized version of Kraken’s KATFISH™ Towed Synthetic Aperture Sonar Platform. KATFISH-M was tested and certified by independent laboratories on a variety of United States Department of Defense military ruggedization standards known as MIL-STD-810G and MIL-STD-461. The MIL-STD-810G focuses on environmental engineering and requires products to pass a series of laboratory tests to ensure that military equipment can operate in extreme worldwide environments. The MIL-STD-461 standard covers the requirements and test limits for the measurement and determination of the electromagnetic interference characteristics (emission and susceptibility) of electronic, electrical, and electromechanical equipment.

At September 30, 2018, Kraken had completed three KATFISH™, one of which is still owned by Kraken and is being used for trials and demo.

Kraken has high expectations for the KATFISH™ which provides high performance underwater mapping and mine hunting capabilities from a towed platform for both the military and commercial markets. The Company has partnered as a supplier to several large defense contractors who are involved in various multi-unit bids, most of which are expecting contract award in 2019 and the first half of 2020.

During Q3, Kraken announced that it has signed a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) with the U.S. Navy’s Naval Underwater Warfare Center – Division Newport (NUWC DIVNPT). Kraken completed successful testing of the KATFISH with NUWC off of Rhode Island. At the end of August, Kraken showcased its KATFISH-M at the Advanced Naval Technology Exercise (ANTX) in the United States. ANTX is an annual, invitation-only event that was created by the U.S. Navy to see the future of naval technology in action today.

THUNDERFISH® AUTONOMOUS UNDERWATER VEHICLE (AUV)

Kraken continues its ThunderFish® AUV development program. The ThunderFish® AUV is a technical upgrade of the Fraunhofer’s DeDave AUV, however is still a prototype. Kraken will pay Fraunhofer a royalty based on a percentage of each

sale with minimum commitments starting in 2022. Kraken is exclusively licensing Fraunhofer software and hardware IP and technology for large AUVs.

Fraunhofer is the largest organization for applied research in Europe with 69 institutes, over 24,500 employees and a €2.1 billion annual budget. Since 2012, Fraunhofer has been developing intellectual property and technology related to underwater robotics. Over C\$6 million has been invested in Fraunhofer's underwater sensor robotics programs, culminating in the development of the DeDave.

In late June 2017, the Company took delivery of the 6000m rated DeDave AUV which Kraken rebranded ThunderFish® Alpha AUV. This AUV is designed for deep sea military, commercial and scientific applications for use as a sensor and robotics technology demonstration platform to support ongoing development of the Company's underwater sensor and robotics programs. To the end of September, 2018, Kraken has paid \$675,900 (Euro 450,000) towards the AUV's total cost of Euro 1,000,000. At September 30, 2018, an amount of \$826,100 (Euro 550,000) was included in trade payables representing remaining payments in respect of the acquisition of the AUV.

Kraken has established a longterm technical co-operation program with Fraunhofer for hydrodynamic control systems, mission planning and autonomy algorithms that can be deployed in Kraken's ThunderFish® AUV program. Kraken has committed to granting research and development projects to Fraunhofer of a minimum €300,000 per year for a period of five years. These projects will be expensed as incurred. Kraken had paid €25,000 towards the research and development projects to Fraunhofer. At September 30, 2018 an amount of €100,000 (C\$150,200) was included in trade payables, and €75,000 (\$112,650) in accrued liabilities.

In April 2018, Kraken announced that its ThunderFish® 300, a shallow water version of its AUV had been pre-qualified under the Canada's Build in Canada Innovation Program (BCIP). Through the BCIP, companies can sell their pre-qualified innovations to the federal government as their first reference sale. After testing a company's innovation, federal departments provide feedback on the innovation's performance in an operational setting. The program pays up to \$1 million for military innovations. While Kraken has finalized the Statement of Work, there have been delays due to a backlog with the government contracting agency. As such, Kraken now expects this contract will not be finalized until the first half of 2019. Kraken continues development work on the ThunderFish® 300 and expects to be able to ship to the customer, DRDC, shortly after the BCIP contract is finalized.

AUTONOMOUS LAUNCH AND RECOVERY SYSTEMS (ALARS)

Launch and recovery of equipment offshore is one of the most dangerous phases of any ROV or AUV operation. Through the hiring of former Rolls Royce Marine employees in 2016, Kraken's Nova Scotia-based Handling Systems Division has an experienced LARS engineering team with a proven track record. This group has spent two years in R&D mode, working on both an intelligent winch system (TENTACLE™ Intelligent Winch) and an autonomous LARS system that can launch AUVs from vessels, host facilities and docking stations. Kraken expects its winch and ALARS products to range in price from \$250,000 to \$1 million. This group's capabilities are integral to various customer opportunities that Kraken is involved in or pursuing.

Kraken successfully demonstrated its Tentacle™ Intelligent Winch as part of a fully integrated SeaScout® service offering with ThayerMahan Inc. at the US Navy's ANTX event in Rhode Island during Q3. SeaScout® consists of KATFISH™, TENTACLE™, real time sea floor secure imagery transmission and cloud based data analytics.

ROBOTICS AS A SERVICE (RaaS)

Kraken believes that certain customers would prefer to hire the Company to provide product output (i.e. imaging and bathymetry data) to them using the Kraken's own equipment, rather than the customer buying the equipment and having to own, operate, and maintain the equipment. This is the genesis of Kraken's RaaS offering. Kraken expects RaaS to become a growing part of its revenue mix over time. Kraken will provide RaaS services to customers using Kraken's KATFISH™ towed underwater vehicles and ThunderFish® AUV.

While no RaaS revenue was recognized in the first three quarters of 2018, Kraken is bidding on opportunities involving both shallow and deeper water surveys with both KATFFISH™ and ThunderFish®. Kraken believes its relationship with Ocean Infinity Limited could result in a significant uptick in RaaS revenue in time in partnership with companies like Ocean Infinity.

OCEAN SUPERCLUSTER

On November 16, 2018, the Ocean Supercluster announced that it had finalized its funding agreement with the Government of Canada for \$153 million to be matched by industry for a total funding pool of over \$300 million. Kraken has been developing a project called OceanVision™ and is preparing to submit a detailed proposal for Ocean Supercluster funding. OceanVision™ is a \$30 million three-year initiative to provide ultra-high definition seabed and subsea asset data using our AquaPix® Synthetic Aperture Sonar and SeaVision® 3D laser imaging sensors deployed from Kraken’s various underwater robotic platforms. These datasets will be used to enhance machine learning and predictive analytics in the digital ocean economy. The project will provide benefits across a wide range of Ocean Supercluster constituents including oil and gas, fisheries, science, transport, defence and others. Kraken has been developing the OceanVision™ project over the past year and believes it has strong support from a number of the key stakeholders. The OceanVision™ project will be used to further develop the system infrastructure, data sharing and business model development that will enable Kraken to offer its Robotics-as-a-Service to the global market. It is expected that first project awards will be announced in Q1 2019. While there is no guarantee Kraken will be awarded funding for this project, management believes the OceanVision™ project is well positioned to meet the goals and requirements for Supercluster funding proposals.

KRAKEN POWER GMBH

In May 2017, the Company acquired a minority interest in ENITECH Subsea GmbH of Rostock, Germany which was renamed Kraken Power GmbH (“Kraken Power”). Under the agreement, Kraken had taken a 19.9% equity interest and provided a €110,000 (\$165,220) convertible loan. The three-year loan pays interest at 5% per annum. Under the agreement, through the conversion of the loan to equity and a further investment capped at €200,000, Kraken can increase its ownership stake to 75% of the common shares of Kraken Power. Kraken now expects to exercise its right to acquire the additional 55.1% ownership interest in Kraken Power in December 2018. After conversion of its loan and interest, Kraken expects to pay €111,200 (\$167,022) to increase its ownership stake in Kraken Power to 75%.

Kraken Power GmbH designs and manufactures unique pressure tolerant thrusters, drives, batteries, battery management systems, and electronics. These are specialized deep-sea components for AUVs and ROVs. Kraken Power’s unique pressure tolerant gel encapsulation technology for lithium polymer batteries provides an attractively priced, eco-friendly and superior alternative to oil compensated batteries currently used for subsea battery applications. Kraken Power’s technology and products enable a significant reduction in bill of material costs for our ThunderFish® AUV.

Under a \$9 million deep-sea battery contract announced on August 1, 2018, Ocean Infinity issued the first purchase order of \$2.5 million to Kraken with the second \$6.5 million purchase order expected to be issued in Q1 2019. In November, Ocean Infinity took decision to issue the second purchase order (\$6.5 million) to Kraken to accelerate the delivery schedule with all battery shipments now planned to start at the end of 2018 and finishing in Q3 2019. This is an acceleration of approximately six months from the previous schedule.

In order to help facilitate the delivery schedule and Kraken’s working capital requirements as it scales battery production, Kraken will invoice Ocean Infinity in November and January for advance payments of approximately \$4.9 million.

As part of the second purchase order noted above, Kraken will deliver batteries for five new Kongsberg Hugin Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV) recently purchased by Ocean Infinity, for integration at the manufacturer’s facility in Norway. With the change in scheduling, these new vehicles will take some of the delivery slots initially intended for replacement of existing AUV fleet batteries. As such, Kraken expects a follow-on order from Ocean Infinity in the second half of 2019 for additional batteries and spares, beyond the initial \$9 million contract.

On issuing the initial purchase order to Kraken Power and transferring initial funds to finance the contract on August 14, 2018, the Company determined that it has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of Kraken Power and has consolidated Kraken Power with a 25% non-controlling interest, effective August 14, 2018.

Ocean Infinity has noted that by using Kraken’s battery technology, “we can increase our energy capacity by over 50% in the same physical form factor as our existing conventional batteries. From an operational perspective this gives us considerable

flexibility to optimise mission plans, increase area coverage, manage weather impact and ultimately increase value for our customers.”

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Non-refundable financial contributions of \$2,617,399 have been awarded by governmental agencies during 2017 and the first nine months of 2018 which are being used to support the development of the Company’s underwater robotics program. At September 30, 2018, the Company had drawn down assistance totaling \$1,742,902 leaving \$874,497 remaining to fund research and development activities over the next 4 quarters. Major components of this funding are as follows:

In March 2017, Kraken announced that it will receive a non-refundable financial contribution of up to \$1,470,000 from the National Research Council of Canada Industrial Research Assistance Program (NRC-IRAP). NRC-IRAP’s continued backing and assistance in the form of technical and business advisory services and funding is being used to support the development of Kraken’s underwater robotics program, which involves development of a technology demonstration platform. The first phase of the program will utilize the Fraunhofer Institute’s DEDAVE AUV (now called ThunderFish®) as the base platform. The AUV will be enhanced with hydrodynamic, control system and payload upgrades.

In May 2017, the Company announced that it has been awarded a non-refundable financial contribution of \$745,950 by the Research & Development Corporation (RDC) of Newfoundland and Labrador. Funding will support development of Kraken’s ThunderFish® AUV program. The ThunderFish® program will combine smart sonar, laser and optical sensors, advanced pressure tolerant battery and thruster technologies and cutting edge artificial intelligence algorithms integrated onboard a cost effective 6,000 metre depth rated AUV.

On November 2017, the Company entered into a commercial contract with Petroleum Research Newfoundland and Labrador (PRNL) that includes funding from General Electric Oil and Gas and Innovate Newfoundland and Labrador. As part of this agreement, a non-refundable financial contribution from Innovate Newfoundland and Labrador of \$248,324 will be received. Kraken is working with General Electric Oil & Gas to merge Kraken’s next generation sensors and underwater robotics, with GE Avitas’ cloud-based data analytics infrastructure, demonstrating an end-to-end digitized concept of operations for subsea asset integrity management.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Selected Annual Information

	Year Ended December 31, 2017 (\$)	Year Ended December 31, 2016 (\$)	Year Ended December 31, 2015 (\$)
Statement of Comprehensive Loss			
Total Revenues	3,533,605	2,267,818	1,893,299
Cost of Sales	1,936,463	1,017,992	960,542
Loss from operating activities	(3,006,573)	(1,403,388)	(1,784,625)
Net loss	(2,397,229)	(1,420,175)	(1,992,410)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)

	Year Ended December 31, 2017 (\$)	Year Ended December 31, 2016 (\$)	Year Ended December 31, 2015 (\$)
Statement of Financial Position			
Total Assets	5,258,148	2,188,578	2,042,676
Total Current Assets	3,458,421	1,771,898	1,857,733
Total Current Liabilities	4,722,736	1,416,353	1,074,373
Total Liabilities	4,722,736	1,416,353	1,074,373
Total Shareholders’ Equity (Deficiency)	535,412	772,225	968,303

* Note: Reclassification of Employee Costs and Government Assistance in 2017 and 2016 for financial statement presentation purposes has resulted in expense reallocations and related government assistance to Cost of Sales, Research and Development Expense, and Administrative Expense reported in prior periods.

The Company incurred a loss of \$2,397,229 for the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared with a loss of \$1,420,175 for the year ended December 31, 2016. Share-based payments of \$275,600 (2016 - \$143,500) were recorded upon the grant of incentive stock options pursuant to the Company's incentive stock option plan.

During 2017, the Company continued to ramp-up its business activities, which included establishing a wholly owned subsidiary, Kraken Robotics GmbH. Administrative expenses increased 63% with those of the prior year at \$2,722,486 (2016 - \$1,671,909). Included in the administrative expense were Kraken Robotics GmbH startup costs of \$109,599 (2016 - \$Nil). Research and Development costs, net of related government assistance increased 130% over the prior year at \$1,923,738 (2016 - \$837,805).

No cash dividends have been declared or paid since the date of incorporation and the Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares. The Company anticipates that all available funds will be used to finance the growth of its business.

Summary of Quarterly Information

Selected financial information for each of the eight most recently completed quarters are as follows:

	Revenue (\$)	Operating expenses (\$)	Share-based payments (\$)	Net income (loss) (\$)	Comprehensive income (loss) \$	Basic and diluted income (loss) per share (\$)
Q3 2018	1,574,335	2,115,154	90,100	(1,466,369)	(1,482,352)	(0.01)
Q2 2018	3,648,702	1,594,446	85,300	638,441	647,759	0.01
Q1 2018	-	1,123,215	26,100	(1,456,927)	(1,628,340)	(0.02)
Q4 2017	1,539,526	1,365,344	144,900	(673,135)	(732,957)	(0.01)
Q3 2017	1,585,664	1,018,855	18,100	109,712	(42,860)	(0.00)
Q2 2017	161,917	909,269	73,600	(1,115,902)	(1,175,008)	(0.01)
Q1 2017	246,498	1,310,247	39,000	(717,904)	(717,904)	(0.01)
Q4 2016	146,644	811,075	35,000	(846,552)	(846,552)	(0.01)

*Note: Reclassification of Employee Costs and Government Assistance in 2017 and 2016 for financial statement presentation purposes has resulted in expense reallocation to Cost of Sales, Research and Development Expense, and Administrative Expense reported in prior periods.

**Note: The Company applied IFRS 15 at January 1, 2018 using the cumulative effect method. Under this method, the comparative information is not restated

*** Operating expenses consist of Administrative Expenses and Research and development costs

Comparative statement of financial position information for each of the eight most recently completed quarters

	Total Assets (\$)	Total Current Assets (\$)	Total Current Liabilities (\$)	Total Liabilities (\$)
Q3 2018	9,401,124	5,299,390	5,790,272	7,114,072
Q2 2018	8,097,893	6,401,801	5,920,830	5,920,830
Q1 2018	5,693,665	3,939,755	6,540,189	6,540,189
Q4 2017	5,258,148	3,458,421	4,722,736	4,722,736
Q3 2017	5,032,126	3,070,138	3,955,656	3,955,656
Q2 2017	3,661,117	1,670,790	2,559,887	2,559,887
Q1 2017	2,268,631	1,977,338	2,120,310	2,120,310
Q4 2016	2,188,578	1,771,898	1,416,353	1,416,353

**Note: The Company applied IFRS 15 at January 1, 2018 using the cumulative effect method. Under this method, the comparative information is not restated*

Three Months Ended September 30, 2018

The Company recorded revenues of \$1,574,335 (2017 - \$1,585,664) from product sales and services, marking a decrease of \$11,329 over the same period of the prior fiscal year. Revenues generated during the quarter are mainly from a KATFISH™ shipment to a customer. The company had recorded part of this revenue in 2017 and 2016 under percentage of completion method but with the transition to IFRS 15, recognized this revenue again in 2018 upon shipment. The Company had deferred revenues of \$2,504,380 (September 30, 2017 - \$1,042,214) which relate to customer advances on orders that are expected to convert to revenue over the coming 12 months.

Cost of sales reflects the recognition of product based on shipments in the quarter as well as the allocation of wages of employees primarily engaged in production activities. It was higher from that of the prior year at \$1,519,502 (2017 - \$419,694), or approximately 362% of the costs incurred in the same period of the prior fiscal year. Gross margins in the quarter were \$54,833 (2017 - \$1,165,970). Gross margins in the quarter were impacted by additional costs and inefficiencies related to the production of the initial KATFISH™ that was shipped during the quarter. The Company recorded a loss of (\$1,466,369) and comprehensive loss of (\$1,482,352) for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to an income of \$109,712 and comprehensive loss of (\$42,860) for the same period of prior year.

Administrative expenses increased by \$516,616 to \$1,067,472 (2017 - \$550,856) due to both an increase in headcount and various administrative expenses such as rent and public company costs. Some notable items in the Administrative expense category include travel related costs of \$235,223 (2017 - \$47,991), rent of \$135,278 (2017 - \$97,982), and transfer agency services/public company fees of \$12,897 (2017 - \$65,672). During the quarter, the Company realized a foreign exchange gain of \$16,228 compared to a foreign exchange loss in 2017 of \$25,264.

Research and development costs (“R&D”) costs increased over the prior year, totaling \$1,047,682 (2017 - \$449,899 mainly attributed to the completion of a government program, timing of expenditures on various R&D programs and increased R&D employee hiring.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018

The Company recorded revenues of \$5,223,037 (2017 - \$1,994,079) from product sales and services, marking an increase of \$3,228,958 over the same period of the prior fiscal year. The increase in revenue year-over-year is the result of increased order activity resulting in the completion and shipment of several orders including two KATFISH™ as well as several AquaPix® sensor orders. The company had recorded part of this year to date revenue in 2017 and 2016 under percentage of completion method but with the transition to IFRS 15, recognized this revenue again in 2018 upon shipment. The Company had deferred revenues of \$2,504,380 (September 30, 2017 - \$1,042,214) which relate to customer advances on orders.

Cost of sales reflects the recognition of product based on shipments in the quarter as well as the allocation of wages of employees primarily engaged in production activities and was higher from that of the prior year at \$3,170,391 (2017 - \$1,095,438), or approximately 289% of the costs incurred in the same period of the prior fiscal year. Gross margins for the first three quarters were \$2,052,646 or 39% (2017 – gross margin \$898,641).

The Company recorded a loss of \$2,284,855 and comprehensive loss of \$2,462,933 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to a loss of \$1,724,095 and comprehensive loss of \$1,935,773 for the same period of prior year.

Administrative expenses increased by \$882,587 to \$2,649,097 (2017 - \$1,766,510) due to both an increase in headcount and various administrative expenses such as rent and public company costs. Some notable items in the Administrative expense category include travel related costs of \$417,281 (2017 - \$189,570), rent of \$270,906 (2017 - \$246,991), and transfer agency services/public company fees of \$149,383 (2017 - \$205,292). Accounting and legal costs incurred totaled \$257,850 as compared to \$144,852 during the nine months of 2017. During the nine months, the Company realized a foreign exchange loss of \$47,060 compared to a foreign exchange loss in 2017 - \$72,945.

Research and development costs increased versus those of the prior year, totaling \$2,393,125 (2017 - \$1,437,334) resulting from the timing of expenditures on various R&D programs and increased R&D employee hiring.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At September 30, 2018, the Company had negative working capital of \$490,882 (December 31, 2017 - \$1,264,315. Excluding deferred revenue, the Company had working capital of \$2,013,496 as compared to a working capital deficit of \$773,049, as shown in the table below:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Accounts Receivable	\$ 1,421,952	\$ 1,487,373
Investment Tax Credit Receivable	-	350,257
Inventory	2,151,558	1,530,508
Prepayments	108,432	90,283
Cash (Bank indebtedness)	1,617,448	(326,448)
Trade and other payables	(3,285,894)	(3,905,022)
Working Capital, excluding deferred revenues	2,013,496	(773,049)
Deferred Revenue	(2,504,380)	(491,266)
Working Capital (Deficit)	\$ (490,884)	\$ (1,264,315)

Cash as at September 30, 2018 was \$1,617,448, as compared to bank indebtedness of \$326,448 at December 31, 2017.

At September 30, 2018, proceeds of \$1,608,012 had been received upon the exercise of share purchase warrants and stock options during the first 9 months of the year.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company completed two non-brokered private placements:

- The issuance of 10,714,285 shares at a price of \$0.14 to raise gross proceeds of \$1,500,000. The Company issued 9,000 finder's shares in connection with the placement.
- The issuance of 11,520,000 units to Ocean Infinity Ltd. at a price of \$0.20 per unit to raise gross proceeds of \$2,304,000. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole common share purchase warrant, a "Warrant"), with each Warrant exercisable to acquire one common share of Kraken at \$0.40 for a period of 36 months from the date of issuance, subject to adjustment and acceleration.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company experienced cash outflows of \$3,970,690 (2017 – \$1,651,750) from operating activities. Investing activities provided cash of \$552,010 (2017 – provided cash of \$180,113), of which \$47,314 (2017 - \$492,078) was used for the purchase of property and equipment. Financing activities realized inflows of \$5,037,245 representing the proceeds from private placements of \$3,805,250 (2017 - \$2,125,199), warrants exercised of \$1,608,012 (2017 - \$70,000). Bank indebtedness decreased by \$326,448 (2017 – decreased by \$150,000) during the period. Overall, cash increased by \$1,618,565, as compared to an increase of \$487,680 during the first nine months of the prior year.

In management's opinion, the Company has sufficient working capital at this time to meet its current financial obligations and operating costs required to operate the Company. The Company's continuance as a going concern in the future will depend upon its ability to achieve and maintain profitable operations and positive cash flows from operations and obtain adequate financing if necessary.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is a relatively new company with limited operating history and, in addition to facing all of the competitive risks in the underwater sonar and acoustic sensor sector it will face all the risks inherent in developing a business including: access to capital, ability to attract and retain qualified employees, ability to attract and maintain customers and the ability to put in place appropriate operating and control procedures routines.

Industry specific risks include, but are not limited to:

- *Competitive risk* – the sonar industry in which the Company operates is highly competitive. The competitors of the Company range from small single product companies to diversified corporations in the military, sonar and marine imaging industry. Some of the competitors of the Company may have more extensive or more specialized engineering, manufacturing, and marketing capabilities;
- *Technology risk* – The future success of the Company will depend on its ability to develop new technologies that achieve market acceptance. The sonar market is characterized by rapidly-changing technologies and evolving industry standards;

- *Protection of Intellectual Property:* The Company may be unable to adequately protect its intellectual property rights, which could affect its ability to compete. Protecting the Company's intellectual property rights is critical to its ability to compete and succeed as a company. The Company currently has trademark registrations and relies on a combination of copyright, trademark, and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, contractual provisions and other measures to protect its proprietary information. However, all of these measures afford only limited protection;
- *Outside suppliers:* The Company's operations depend on component availability and the manufacture and delivery by key suppliers of certain products and services. Further, the Company's operations are dependent on the timely delivery of materials by outside suppliers. The Company cannot be sure that materials, components, and subsystems will be available in the quantities required, if at all;
- *Government contracts:* The Company will depend, in part, on government contracts, which may only be partially funded, subject to termination, heavily regulated, and audited. The termination of one or more of these contracts could have a negative impact on the operations of the Company; and
- *Competitive bidding:* The Company has the opportunity derive significant revenue from contracts awarded through a competitive bidding process, which can impose substantial costs upon it, and the Company could fail to maintain its current and projected revenue if it fails to compete effectively.

An investment in the Company's common shares is speculative and subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Only those persons who can bear the risk of the entire loss of their investment should participate. An investor should carefully consider the risks described above and the other information filed with the Canadian securities regulators before investing in the Company's common shares. The risks described above are not the only ones faced. Additional risks that the Company currently believes are immaterial may become important factors that affect the Company's business. If any of these risks occur, or if others occur, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed and investors may lose all of their investment.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing its capital are to maintain a financial position suitable for supporting its operations and growth strategies, to provide an adequate return to shareholders and to meet its current obligations.

The Company's capital structure consists of shareholders' equity (deficiency), bank indebtedness and short-term note payable. The Company makes adjustments to the capital structure depending on economic conditions, its financial position and performance. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, buyback shares or pay dividends, issue new debt and sell assets to reduce debt.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As at September 30, 2018, the Company's risk exposures and the impact of the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit Risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade and other receivables	\$ 1,421,952	\$ 1,487,373
Note receivable	-	163,674
Share subscriptions receivable	76,833	76,833
	\$ 1,498,785	\$ 1,727,880

The Company manages credit risk by holding the majority of its cash with high quality financial institutions in Canada, where management believes the risk of loss to be low.

Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of \$1,617,448 (December 31, 2017 - \$Nil) to settle current liabilities of \$5,790,272 (December 31, 2017 - \$4,722,736).

Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

At September 30, 2018, the Company held a cash balance of \$1,617,448 and has drawn \$Nil against its line of credit.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is limited to sales in USD, GBP and EUR certain purchases of inventory in USD, GBP and EUR, and its note receivable. The Company does not use any form of hedging against fluctuations in foreign exchange.

Fair Value:

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 classified assets and liabilities. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are considered to approximate the carrying amounts. The following table provides the disclosures of the fair value and the level in the hierarchy:

September 30, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets classified as loans and receivables:			
Cash	\$ -	\$ 1,617,448	\$ -
Trade and other receivables	-	1,421,952	-
Share subscription receivables	-	76,833	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Trade and other payables	-	3,285,892	-

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no undisclosed off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2018 and as at the date of this MD&A.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates on the resulting effects of the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

Business Combinations

The Company recognizes the consideration paid, assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their acquisition date fair values, recognizing any goodwill acquired or gain on purchase. The purchase price allocation requires significant judgements in the identification of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities. To determine the fair values of the identified assets and liabilities the Company will use the discounted cash flow method and other accepted valuation techniques that require assumptions about business strategies, growth rates, operating costs, discount rates and other economic factors.

The Company's assessment that it has control over an entity when it owns less than 50% of ownership interest requires significant judgement and consideration of 'de-facto' control. De-facto control exists when the size of the Company's own voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of other vote holders give the Company the ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity. In other cases, the assessment of control may be more complex and require more than one factor to be considered, for example when power results from one or more contractual arrangements. An investor with the current ability to direct the relevant activities has power even if its rights to direct have yet to be exercised. Evidence that the investor has been directing relevant activities can help determine whether the investor has power, but such evidence is not, in itself, conclusive in determining whether the investor has power over an investee.

For business combinations, the acquisition date is generally the date on which the acquirer legally transfers the consideration, acquires the assets and assumes the liabilities of the acquiree. However, acquisition date may differ from this date if the Company obtains control on a date that is either earlier or later than this date. For example, the acquisition date precedes the closing date if a written agreement provides that the Company obtains control of the acquiree on a date before the closing date. The Company considers all pertinent facts and circumstances in identifying the acquisition date.

During the current quarter, the Company acquired a significant contract with a customer in which Kraken Power was subcontracted to complete the work. On issuing the purchase order to Kraken Power and transferring initial funds to finance the contract on August 14, 2018, the Company determined that it has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of Kraken Power and has consolidated Kraken Power with a 25% non-controlling interest, effective August 14, 2018.

The fair value of net assets acquired and total consideration have been determined provisionally and are subject to adjustment. Upon finalization of the purchase price allocation, intangibles may be adjusted retrospectively to the acquisition date in future reporting periods. Kraken has one year to finalize the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The majority of the acquired intangibles relate to customer contracts and customer relationships, which will be amortized on a straight-line basis over periods of up to three years.

Revenue Recognition

Application of the accounting principles related to measurement and recognition of revenue requires the Company to make judgements and estimates. The Company uses judgement to assess if its products and services are distinct, and should be accounted for as separate performance obligations, or together as a combined performance obligation. In arrangements with multiple performance obligations, estimates are required to allocate revenue to each performance obligation in the contract.

For service contracts, the Company exercises judgement in determining the appropriate measure of progress for recognizing revenue over time. Estimates of proportional performance are required to recognize revenue including effort spent to date versus the total expected effort to deliver the services. When a percentage of completion estimate is used, estimates related to cost to complete are routinely revised based on changes in the facts relating to each contract.

Allowance for Expected Credit Losses

The calculation of our expected credit losses is based on consideration of customer specific factors and historical factual credit loss experience. The expected credit loss is estimated at the reporting date in which a receivable from a contract with a customer is initially recorded, measured at an amount that reflects the lifetime expected credit loss. As a percentage of revenue, our actual credit loss experience has not been material. If there is deterioration in a customer's credit worthiness or actual defaults are higher than our historical experience, our estimates of recoverability for the accounts receivable could be adversely affected. We believe the amount of expected credit losses allowed for at September 30, 2018 of nil is reasonable.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company:

- (a) Subsequent to quarter end received \$631,666 as a result of the exercise of 2,105,554 warrants at \$0.30 per warrant
- (b) In November 2018, Kraken was awarded a contract by Canada's Department of Defense Canada for \$468,000 whereby Kraken will provide testing, repairs, integration, and upgrading of an AquaPix INSAS sensor originally sold for DND's Explorer AUV in 2014.
- (c) Under a \$9 million deep-sea battery contract announced on August 1, 2018, Ocean Infinity issued an initial \$2.5 million purchase order to Kraken with the next \$6.5 million purchase order expected in Q1 2019. In November, Ocean Infinity issued the second purchase order (\$6.5 million) to Kraken to accelerate the delivery schedule, with all battery shipments now planned to start at the end of 2018 and finishing in Q3 2019. This is an acceleration of approximately six months from the previous schedule. In order to help facilitate the delivery schedule and Kraken's working capital requirements as it scales battery production, Kraken is able to invoice Ocean Infinity in November and January for advance payments of approximately \$4.9 million.

NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Impact of Adoption of IFRS 15:

The Company applied IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method and has recognized the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at January 1, 2018. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18 and IAS 11.

Previously, the Company recorded revenue from product sales using the percentage of completion basis. At the date of application of IFRS 15, the specific contracts in progress at the time did not meet the criteria in IFRS 15 to permit the recognition of revenue over time. As a result, amounts received in respect of such product sales have been reclassified from revenue to deferred revenue and amounts recorded in cost of sale have been reclassified to work on progress. The following table summarizes the impact of the transition to IFRS 15 on the Company's opening deficit at January 1, 2018:

	Balances at December 31, 2017	IFRS 15	Balances at January 31, 2018
<u>Assets</u>			
Trade & Other Receivables	1,487,373	(885,833)	601,540
Inventory	1,530,508	1,197,785	2,728,293
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Deferred Revenue	491,266	1,888,546	2,379,812
<u>Equity</u>			
Deficit	7,359,237	1,576,594	8,935,831

The following tables summarize the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. There was no material impact on the Company's interim statement of cash flows for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2018 and there was no impact on the statement of financial position at September 30, 2018 as all contracts impacted at the date of transition were delivered and all related revenue was recognized by September 30, 2018.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	As reported	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15
Product revenue	\$ 1,574,335	(1,282,170)	\$292,165
Cost of sales	1,519,502	(527,902)	991,600
Net loss	(1,018,117)	(754,268)	(1,772,385)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	As reported	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15
Product revenue	\$ 5,223,037	(2,774,379)	\$ 2,448,658
Cost of sales	3,170,391	(1,197,785)	\$ 1,972,606
Net loss	(1,836,603)	(1,576,594)	\$ (3,413,197)

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments:

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and some of the requirements of IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The Objective of IFRS 9 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity’s future cash flows. The initial application date for IFRS 9 is January 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, it eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories for financial assets of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. 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.

Cash and cash equivalents, and receivables that were classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. There is no change to the initial measurement of these financial assets.

The investment in Kraken Power GmbH is classified as fair value through profit or loss. The note receivable and embedded conversion option that were previously accounted for separately under IAS 39 are classified together under IFRS 9 as fair value through profit or loss, whereas under IAS 39, the note receivable was measured at amortized cost and the derivative asset was carried at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 also replaces the ‘incurred loss’ model in IAS 39 with an expected credit loss (“ECL”) model. ECL’s are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The Company calculated ECL’s based on consideration of customer-specific factors and factual credit loss experience over the past five years. As a percentage of revenue, the Company’s actual credit loss experience has not been material. There has been no material impact on the adoption of IFRS 9 on the Company’s financial statements at January 1, 2018.

Application of new or revised IFRS and interpretations:

The following new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations under IFRS, are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

While Kraken only owns 19.9% of Kraken Power GmbH at September 30, 2018, as the majority of Kraken Power’s forecasted revenue is generated from Kraken Robotic Systems Inc., Kraken Robotics effectively has control over Kraken Power, and thus has started to consolidate Kraken Power’s financial statements as at September 30, 2018.

IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

The Interpretation provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. It requires an entity to contemplate whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered separately, or together as a group, based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution. Probability will be determined whether the tax authorities will accept the uncertain tax treatment, and if it is not probable that the uncertain tax treatment will be accepted, they will measure the tax uncertainty based on the most likely amount or expected value, depending on whichever method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Company intends to adopt the Interpretation in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2019. The Company does not expect the Interpretation to have a material impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 16, Leases:

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 *Leases*. This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease. Transitional provisions have been provided. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The extent of the impact of the adoption of the standard has not yet been determined.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA AS AT NOVEMBER 29, 2018:

(a) Authorized and issued share capital:

Class	Par Value	Authorized	Issued Number
Common	No par value	Unlimited	121,512,487

(b) Summary of options outstanding:

Security	Number	Number Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Options	600,000	500,000	0.15	October 12, 2019
Options	300,000	200,000	0.15	December 1, 2019
Options	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.21	June 1, 2020
Options	350,000	233,333	0.17	September 8, 2020
Options	300,000	100,000	0.18	October 4, 2020
Options	1,755,000	575,000	0.18	December 15, 2020
Options	450,000	225,000	0.185	February 20, 2021
Options	200,000	66,666	0.21	June 21, 2021
Options	1,000,000	333,333	0.26	July 19, 2021
	6,955,000	4,233,333		

(c) Summary of warrants outstanding:

Security	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Warrants	3,106,110	0.30	April 11, 2019
Warrants	5,760,000	0.40	June 21, 2021
	8,866,110		

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&P”) are intended to provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management to permit timely decisions regarding public disclosure. Internal controls over financial reporting (“ICFR”) are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS accounting principles.

TSX Venture-listed companies are not required to provide representations in their annual and interim filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in Multinational Instrument MI 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and (b) processes to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP.

OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company’s website at www.krakenrobotics.com.