



AirIQ Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Year ended March 31, 2019

The following management's discussion and analysis of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of AirIQ Inc. ("AirIQ" or the "Company") is made as of July 10, 2019 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 and accompanying notes. The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of AirIQ have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements and this management's discussion and analysis have been reviewed by the Company's Audit Committee and approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The accompanying 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.

As used in this discussion and unless the context otherwise requires, or unless otherwise indicated, all references to "AirIQ", the "Company", "we", "us", "our", or similar expressions, refer to AirIQ Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and contingencies. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that are believed, at the time, to be reasonable under the circumstances. Under different assumptions or conditions, the actual results may differ, potentially materially, from those previously estimated. Many of the conditions impacting these assumptions and estimates are outside of AirIQ's control. AirIQ evaluates such estimates and assumptions on a periodic basis.

Unless otherwise noted herein, all amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Management's discussion and analysis contains forward-looking information based on management's best estimates and the current operating environment. These forward-looking statements are related to, but not limited to, AirIQ's operations, anticipated financial performance, business prospects and strategies. Forward-looking information typically contains statements with words such as "goal", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan" or similar words suggesting future outcomes. These statements are based upon certain material factors or assumptions that were applied in drawing a conclusion or making a forecast or projection as reflected in the forward-looking statements, including AirIQ's perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. Such forward-looking statements are as of the date which such statement is made and are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results or events to differ

materially from future results expressed, anticipated or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, changes in market and competition, technological and competitive developments and potential downturns in economic conditions generally. Therefore, actual outcomes may differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Other than as may be required by law, AirIQ disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any such forward-looking statements, whether as a result of such information, future events or otherwise.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

AirIQ was incorporated in 1997, and since that time has played a significant role in the North American telematics industry. It is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the symbol “IQ”. AirIQ is a supplier of asset management services and its office is located at 1815 Sandstone Manor, Unit 9, Pickering, Ontario, L1W 3W9, Canada.

The Company offers an intuitive web-based platform that provides fleet operators and vehicle owners with a suite of asset management solutions to reduce cost, improve efficiency and monitor, manage and protect their assets. Services are available online or via a mobile app, and include: instant vehicle locating, boundary notification, automated inventory reports, maintenance reminders, security alerts and vehicle disabling and unauthorized movement alerts.

For additional information on AirIQ and its products and services, please visit the Company’s website at www.airiq.com. The information on AirIQ’s website is not considered to be a part of this management’s discussion and analysis.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company is focusing its efforts and resources on revenue growth and profitability by continuing to offer leading-edge technology solutions for existing and new customers. We continue to focus on recurring revenues, gross profits and improving cash-flows to build a sustainable business.

The Company adopted IFRS 15 effective as of April 1, 2018 (as described in note 3 to the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019). Under this adoption, the comparative information is not restated herein (unless otherwise noted), or in the Company’s financial statements.

Highlights of the quarter and the year are as follows:

Fourth Quarter Highlights:

- The Company filed a Notice of Intention to Make a Normal Course Issuer Bid (the “Bid”) with the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) commencing February 19, 2019 and ending on February 18, 2020. Pursuant to the Bid, the Company proposed to purchase through the facilities of the TSXV up to 1,491,447 common shares, representing approximately 5% of the then issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. As of the date hereof, no shares have been repurchased by the Company pursuant to the Bid.
- Recurring revenue of \$676 for this quarter decreased by 1% or \$5 compared to \$681 for the prior quarter, and increased by 10% or \$60 compared to \$616 for same quarter in the prior year.

- Gross margin of 52% for this quarter decreased 12% compared to 64% for the prior quarter; and 7% compared to 59% for the same quarter in the prior year.
- EBITDAS of \$113 for this quarter increased by 16% or \$16 compared to \$97 for the prior quarter; and decreased by 25% or \$39 compared to \$152 for the same quarter in the prior year.
- Net income (loss) of \$35 for the quarter increased by 13% or \$4 compared to \$31 for the prior quarter; and 369% or \$48 compared to (\$13) for the same quarter in the prior year.

Annual Highlights

- Recurring revenue of \$2,722 for the year ended March 31, 2019 increased by 22% or \$493 compared to \$2,229 for the prior year. Recurring revenue represented 74% of total revenue compared to 68% in the prior year.
- Gross margin of 57% for the year ended March 31, 2019 decreased by 4% compared to 61% for the prior year.
- EBITDAS of \$503 for the year ended March 31, 2019 did not change when compared to the prior year.
- Net income of \$231 for the year ended March 31, 2019 increased 44% or \$71 compared to \$160 for the prior year.
- Net cash flows generated \$190 of cash for the year ended March 31, 2019, a decrease of 52% or \$205 compared to \$395 for the prior year.
- Working capital of \$1,122 for the year ended March 31, 2019 improved by 52% or \$385 compared to \$737 for the prior year. (Working capital has been calculated by netting current assets, excluding current costs of deferred revenues, and current liabilities, excluding deferred revenue that are non-cash items.)

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

In order to provide comparable information to the previous year, set out in the table below are the year end results reflecting pre and post IFRS 15 adjustments where applicable:

Financial Highlights

	Year ended 31-Mar-2019 with adoption of IFRS 15 ⁽¹⁾	Year ended 31-Mar-2019 without adoption of IFRS 15 ⁽¹⁾	Year ended 31-Mar-2018 ⁽¹⁾	Year ended 31-Mar-2017 ⁽¹⁾
Recurring revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$2,722	\$2,626	\$2,229	\$1,960
Hardware and other revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$960	\$852	\$1,050	\$1,293
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$3,682	\$3,478	\$3,279	\$3,253
Gross profit	\$2,107	\$1,977	\$1,984	\$1,786
Gross profit%	57%	57%	61%	55%
Expenses ⁽²⁾	\$1,604	\$1,604	\$1,481	\$1,212
EBITDAS ⁽³⁾	\$503	\$373	\$503	\$574
Other expenses ⁽⁴⁾	\$272	\$272	\$343	\$219
Total net income	\$231	\$101	\$160	\$355
Income per share, basic and diluted	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01

- (1) Revenues have been impacted by the adoption of IFRS 15, as described in note 3 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019. Under this adoption, the comparative information is not restated.
- (2) Excludes share-based compensation and other expenses.
- (3) EBITDAS represents earnings before interest and non-cash items: depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets and share-based compensation.
- (4) Includes non-cash notional charges such as interest, depreciation and amortization and share-based compensation expense.

The accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income are presented for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, comparatively, and include the operating results of AirIQ Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Unless otherwise noted herein, all references to dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars in thousands of dollars except share and per share information.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues

Total revenue consists of airtime services, hardware, components and miscellaneous parts, repair, warranties and sales related to lost units.

Revenue from airtime services are recognized as services over the life of the contract as services are provided; revenue from hardware, components and miscellaneous parts, repairs and lost unit sales that are independent of the provision of airtime services are recognized upon delivery; and revenue from hardware, components and miscellaneous parts and warranties sold as part of airtime service contracts are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized over the initial term of the service contract.

Total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2019, increased 12% to \$3,682 from \$3,279 for the year ended March 31, 2018. The impact of the change in the U.S. to CAD dollar exchange rate was not material.

Recurring Revenues

Recurring revenue from service contracts of \$2,722 represents an increase of \$493 or 22% compared to \$2,229 for the year ended March 31, 2018. Recurring revenue represented 74% of total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2019 compared to 68% of total revenue for the year ending March 31, 2018.

Hardware and Other Revenues

Included in the Company's revenues are:

- Sales of hardware units associated with service contracts and recorded to deferred revenues of approximately \$674 during the year ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$1,135 during the year ended March 31, 2018. Revenues recognized from deferred hardware revenues for the year ended March 31, 2019 were approximately \$695 compared to \$835 during the year ended March 31, 2018.
- Sales of units that were sold without a fixed term service contract of approximately \$208 and \$153, respectively, during the twelve months ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.
- Miscellaneous parts, repair, warranty and lost unit sales of approximately \$57 during the year ended March 31, 2019, compared to \$62 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Revenues for the year ended March 31, 2019 have been impacted by the adoption of IFRS 15, however, comparative revenues have not been restated. See note 3, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, for details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of the changes.

Gross Profit

Overall, gross profit increased by 6% or \$123 to \$2,107 for the year ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$1,984 for the year ended March 31, 2018. Gross margin of 57% decreased compared to 61% in the prior year.

Equipment gross profits decreased by approximately 54% or \$103 to \$88 during the year ended March 31, 2019 from \$191 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Service contract gross profits increased by approximately 13% or \$226 to \$2,019 for the year ended March 31, 2019 from \$1,793 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Expenses and Other Items

Expenses include sales and marketing costs, general and administrative expenses and engineering and research expenses.

“Sales and marketing” expenses include all salaries and related costs of marketing, sales, client care, account management and other direct expenses such as advertising, marketing and sales support materials, trade show and other travel costs.

“Engineering and research” expenses consist of costs associated with acquired and internally developed software and device hardware, including fees to independent contractors and salaries and related expenses of personnel engaged in these activities.

“General and administrative” expenses include: salaries and related costs including finance, information technology and administrative personnel. In addition, general and administrative expenses include rent and occupancy costs, professional fees, insurance, investor relations, directors’ fees, regulatory filing fees, share-based payments, travel and costs related to board of directors or committee activities.

Sales and marketing, research and development and general and administrative expenses totalled \$1,657 for the year ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$1,505 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Overall these expenses increased by \$152 for the year ended March 31, 2019 when compared to the year ended March 31, 2018.

Expense increases for the year ended March 31, 2019 when compared to the year ended March 31, 2018 occurred in the following areas: (a) wage and related expenses of approximately \$199, (b) legal fees, audit and tax expenses of \$2, (c) public reporting costs of \$3, and (d) other expense of \$9. These increases were offset by a decrease in: (a) consulting expenses of \$18, (b) computer operating expenses of \$22, (c) commercial, officer and director insurance of \$1, (d) rent and maintenance expenses of \$1, (e) stock-based compensation expense of \$7, and (f) bad debt expense of \$12.

Foreign Exchange

For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$20 compared to a loss of \$16 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Interest and Other Financing Charges

Net interest expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was \$2.

Interest charges include cash payments of \$2 related to the credit facility from the Royal Bank of Canada (year ended March 31, 2018 - \$nil).

Depreciation and Amortization

Amortization for the year ended March 31, 2019 was \$227, compared with \$199 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The charge for impairment of long-lived assets for the year ended March 31, 2019 was \$10, compared to \$102 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Net Income

The Company generated net income for the year ended March 31, 2019 of \$231 or \$0.01 per share, compared to net income of \$160 or \$0.01 per share for the year ended March 31, 2018, an increase of \$71 or 44%.

The increase in net income for the year ended March 31, 2019 when compared to the year ended March 31, 2018 can be attributed to the following areas: (a) an increase in gross profits of \$123 (see *Gross Profit* above), (b) an increase in foreign exchange gain of approximately \$36 (see *Foreign Exchange* above), and (c) a decrease in impairment of long-lived assets of approximately \$92 (see *Impairment of Long-Lived Assets* above). These increases were offset by: (a) an expense increase of approximately \$152 (see *Expenses and Other Items* above), and (b) an increase in amortization of approximately \$28 (see *Depreciation and Amortization* above).

Summary of Quarterly Results

The information in the table below has been derived from the Company's consolidated condensed interim financial statements.

For the three months ended	31-Mar-2019	31-Dec-2018	30-Sep-2018	30-June-2018
Recurring revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$676	\$681	\$691	\$674
Hardware and other revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$393	\$102	\$332	\$133
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$1,069	\$783	\$1,023	\$807
Gross profit	\$553	\$501	\$561	\$492
Gross profit %	52%	64%	55%	58%
Expenses ⁽²⁾	\$440	\$404	\$425	\$335
EBITDAS ⁽³⁾	\$113	\$97	\$136	\$157
Other expenses ⁽⁴⁾	\$68	\$66	\$69	\$59
Impairment of long-lived asset	\$10	—	—	—
Total net income (loss)	\$35	\$31	\$67	\$98
Income per share, basic and diluted	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.01 ⁽⁵⁾	\$0.00

For the three months ended	31-Mar-2018	31-Dec-2017	30-Sep-2017	30-Jun-2017
Recurring revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$616	\$557	\$512	\$544
Hardware and other revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$257	\$263	\$262	\$268
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$873	\$820	\$774	\$812
Gross profit	\$515	\$502	\$462	\$505
Gross profit %	59%	61%	60%	62%
Expenses ⁽²⁾	\$363	\$357	\$381	\$380
EBITDAS ⁽³⁾	\$152	\$145	\$81	\$125
Impairment of long-lived asset	\$102	—	—	—
Other expenses ⁽⁴⁾	\$63	\$63	\$58	\$57
Total net income (loss)	(\$13)	\$82	\$23	\$68
Income per share, basic and diluted	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

(1) Revenues for the twelve months ended March 31, 2019 have been impacted by the adoption of IFRS 15, as described in note 3 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Under this adoption, the comparative information is not restated.

(2) Excludes share-based compensation.

(3) EBITDAS represents earnings before interest and non-cash items: depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets and share-based compensation. See "Non-IFRS Measures" below.

(4) Includes non-cash notional charges such as interest, depreciation and amortization and share-based compensation expense.

(5) Represents earnings per share for the six months ended September 30, 2018

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating activities

The Company generated approximately \$480 cash from operating activities during the year ended March 31, 2019; \$620 generated from operations and \$140 used for working capital. This compares with cash generated of approximately \$759 from operating activities during the year ended March 31, 2018; \$1,051 generated from operations and \$292 used for working capital.

Proceeds from equipment sold in connection with service contracts are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized over the expected life of the equipment on a straight-line basis.

Deferred revenue totaled \$475 as at March 31, 2019 and \$828 as at March 31, 2018 (offset by the costs of deferred revenues totalling \$408) following the adoption of IFRS 15 (see note 3, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 for details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of the changes).

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had cash on hand of \$716, and positive working capital of \$1,122. Working capital is defined as total current assets, excluding current costs of deferred revenues, less total current liabilities, excluding deferred revenue. Both costs of deferred revenues and deferred revenues are non-cash items.

Investing activities

Investing activities related to additions to software, rental units and property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2019 totaled approximately \$323 of cash used compared with approximately \$377 of cash used for the year ended March 31, 2018. The Company spent approximately \$267 on software development related to the integration of new hardware onto its existing platform, upgrade of customer interfaces and development of new solution features.

Financing activities

Credit Facility

On December 15, 2014 the Company announced the establishment of a 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 a March 31, 2019, \$nil (March 31, 2018 - \$nil) has been drawn from the credit facility. The Company paid RBC a total of approximately \$2 related to interest on the credit facility during the year ended March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 - \$nil) which is included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

As of July 10, 2019, AirIQ has a total of 29,828,947 common shares issued and outstanding.

Contractual Obligations

March 31, 2019: Payments due by period

	Total	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	570	570	—	—	—	—
Operating leases	136	26	26	26	29	29
	706	596	26	26	29	29

March 31, 2018: Payments due by period

	Total	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	384	384	—	—	—	—
Operating leases	41	18	18	5	—	—
	425	402	18	5	—	—

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

Total future minimum payments under leases for premises are approximately \$136.

On December 8, 2017, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement for the purchase of certain assets of Connected Telematics Corp. (“Connected”). The purchased assets included customer contracts and approximately 2,000 GPS devices. The purchase price for the acquisition included an initial cash payment of \$90 plus potential performance based earn-outs on the first, second and third anniversaries of the transaction (the “Earn-Outs”) equal to the recurring revenue of the month immediately preceding the anniversary of the acquired business times a factor of 1.33. The Earn-Outs are payable in cash and/or common stock of AirIQ, in its sole discretion, and any share issuances shall be subject to approval of the TSX Venture Exchange. In the event any common shares of the Company are issued in connection with the Earn-Outs, the share price will be calculated using the Company’s volume weighted average price of the common shares for the twenty (20) days prior to the calculation date. The Company calculated the First Earn-Out Amount based on the monthly recurring revenues of Connected as of December 8, 2018, less any setoffs as permitted under the asset purchase agreement, and amounts owed by Connected to AirIQ. As a result, a \$10 impairment charge was recognized, and no amounts were paid or due to Connected in respect of the First Earn-out. As at March 31, 2019, no Earn-Outs are due or payable (March 31, 2018 - \$nil). The Company recognized an impairment charge of \$102 for the entire purchase amount in March 2018.

The transaction did not constitute a business combination as the acquired assets did not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3, Business Combinations, as substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired was concentrated in the customer contracts. As a result, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition with the Company identified as the acquirer and the equity consideration accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-based Payment, measured at fair value. Related transaction costs were capitalized as part of the cost of the asset acquisition.

The Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with Timeout Studios Inc. (“Timeout”) on May 31, 2016, for the purchase of certain software assets in the aggregate amount of \$60 and included in software additions (Note 6). Pursuant to the terms of the asset purchase agreement, the Company executed a promissory note in favor of Timeout in the principal amount of \$45, payable in equal monthly installments of \$2.50 from June 2016 to May 2017, and \$1.25 each month from June 2017 to May 2018. An additional earn-out was contemplated under the terms of the asset purchase agreement provided that the acquired assets result in certain revenue objectives in the first twelve months following the acquisition. These objectives have not been met. Therefore, no additional consideration is required. As at March 31, 2019, the principal amount outstanding on the promissory note is \$nil (March 31, 2018 - \$nil).

The Company is party to certain management contracts. The Company has minimum contractual commitments with these contracts of \$130, all due within one year. Included is a contractual commitment to pay a consultant \$100 on termination of his 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 \$100 if both events should occur simultaneously. As a triggering event has not occurred, no provision has been made with respect to this commitment. In addition, included in the management contracts is a contractual commitment to pay an employee approximately \$43 on termination of the employee by the Company without cause in the event of a “change of control” (as defined in the employment agreement) occurring within one (1)

year of such “change of control”. As a triggering event has not occurred, no provision has been made with respect to this commitment.

The Company has a profit-sharing plan to incentivize employees and certain officers of the Corporation to meet specific goals and objectives. The profit-sharing pool for fiscal year 2019 has been set by the Board at \$60,000, subject to meeting certain criteria related to total operating revenues, total recurring revenues and operating profit based on the March 31, 2019 audited year end results. The full bonus pool has been accrued for over the year. Payments under the profit-sharing plan are at the sole discretion of the Chief Executive Officer.

Contingencies

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. Although it is possible that liabilities may be incurred in instances for which no accruals have been made, the Company has no reason to believe that the ultimate outcome of these matters would have a significant impact on its consolidated financial position.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

The following is a summary of the Company’s related party transactions during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

a) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel compensation is comprised of:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	\$	\$
Salary, consulting fees and benefits	216	196
Share-based payments	13	36
	229	232

(b) Related Party Transactions

During the year ended March 31, 2019, \$14 was expensed for directors’ fees and stock-based compensation (March 31, 2018 - \$17).

AirIQ owed a company controlled by a former director \$36 at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 - \$36) which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. AirIQ is also owed \$36 from the related company of the former director and/or its controlling shareholder at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018

- \$36) which is included in trade and other receivables. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES DATA

	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding as at 31-Mar-2019	Issued and Outstanding as at 10-Jul-2019
Common shares	unlimited	29,828,947	29,828,947
Warrants	n/a	—	—
Stock options	n/a	2,196,127	2,196,127

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING 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, 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 accompanying consolidated financial statements are outlined below.

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.

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.

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.

Judgment in Determining Asset Acquisition vs. Business Combination

The determination of whether a transaction meets the definition of a business combination or constitutes an asset acquisition under IFRS 3 is disclosed in note 13(a) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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.

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.

Useful Lives of Depreciable Assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets including software, rental units, property, plant and equipment and customer contracts 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 and property, plant and equipment are provided in note 6.

Inventories

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 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Determination of fair values of assets acquired in business combinations

The assets acquired in business combinations are all initially recorded at fair market value. Determination of fair value included assessments of discounted cash flows for the assets acquired and expected to be derived from the use of these assets.

Revenue recognition

The Company offers certain arrangements whereby a customer can purchase products and services together. Prior to adoption of IFRS 15, the products and related services were not accounted for as separately identifiable components. As a result, revenues received from the sale of a product and service bundle were deferred and recognized over the term of the contract. However, upon adoption of IFRS 15, 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. Any discounts identified as part of a multi-element arrangement are proportionately allocated to all separately identifiable components, unless there is observable evidence that the discount relates to only one of the performance obligations in a contract. Upon adoption of IFRS 15, 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.

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 financial statements. Obligations arising in respect of contingent liabilities that have been disclosed, or those which are not currently recognized or disclosed in the 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 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 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.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following changes in accounting policies were adopted in these consolidated financial statements at and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) replaces International Accounting Standard *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (“IAS 39”), with a single model under which financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). This classification is based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics and eliminates the IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not, however, change the measurement bases of the Company's financial assets; cash, trade and other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities will all continue to be measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9.

The impairment of financial assets under IFRS 9 is based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model, as opposed to the incurred loss model in IAS 39. 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 income statement.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 retrospectively without restating comparative periods. The adoption of IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments.

IFRS 15 - Revenue From Contracts With Customers ("IFRS 15") replaces IAS 18 - Revenue, IAS 11 - Construction contracts, and some revenue-related interpretations. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.

The standard is mandatory for financial years commencing on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has adopted the standard effective April 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective approach, which requires the Company to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as at April 1, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18 – Revenue. The details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of the changes, if any, are set out below.

In its adoption of IFRS 15, the Company has elected to apply the requirements of the new standard only to contracts that are incomplete at the date of initial application. The Company has also elected to apply the contract modification practical expedient and reflect the aggregate effect of all contract modifications prior to the transition date.

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

The Company offers certain arrangements whereby a customer can purchase products and services together. Prior to adoption of IFRS 15, the products and related services were not accounted for as separately identifiable components. As a result, revenues received from the sale of a product and service bundle were deferred and recognized over the term of the contract. However, upon adoption of IFRS 15, 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. Any discounts identified as part of a multi-element arrangement are proportionately allocated to all separately identifiable components, unless there is observable evidence that the discount relates to only one of the performance obligations in a contract. Upon adoption of IFRS 15, 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 revenue.

The cumulative effect of the changes made to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at April 1, 2018 for the adoption of IFRS 15 Revenue From Contracts with Customers was as follows:

	Balance at March 31, 2018	Adjustments due to IFRS 15	Balance as at April 1, 2018
Balance Sheet			
Assets			
Deferred costs - current	343	(343)	—
Deferred costs – long term	65	(65)	—
Total Assets	408	(408)	—
Liabilities			
Deferred revenues - current	(723)	343	(380)
Deferred revenues – long term	(105)	65	(40)
Total Liabilities	(828)	408	(420)
Shareholders Equity			
Total shareholders' equity	1,267	\$nil	1,267

In accordance with the new revenue standard requirements, the disclosure of the impact of adoption on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019		
	As reported after adoption of IFRS 15	Balances prior to adoption of IFRS 15	Effect of change Higher/(Lower)
Income Statement			
Revenues			
Recurring revenues	\$2,722	\$2,626	\$96
Hardware and other revenues	\$960	\$852	\$108
Total revenues	\$3,682	\$3,478	\$204
Direct cost of sales	\$1,575	\$1,501	\$74
Gross profit	\$2,107	\$1,977	\$130
Expenses	\$1,637	\$1,637	—
Other expenses	\$239	\$239	—
Net income and comprehensive income	\$231	\$101	\$130

Practical Expedients Used

AirIQ has elected to make use of the following practical expedients:

- Completed contracts under IAS 11 and IAS 18 before the date of transition have not been reassessed.

	For the Years Ending March 31st		
	2020	2021	Total
Revenues expected to be recognized on deferred revenues at March 31, 2019	\$375	\$100	\$475

IFRIC 22 – Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (“IFRIC 22”) was issued in December 2016 and addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated in a foreign currency; a prepaid asset or deferred income liability is recognized in respect of that consideration, in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense

or income; and the prepaid asset or deferred income liability is non-monetary. The interpretation committee concluded that the date of the transaction, for purposes of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepaid asset or deferred income liability. IFRIC 22 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has adopted the new standard effective April 1, 2018; however, there is no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

IFRS 16 – Leases (“IFRS 16”) was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement, a lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments (“IFRIC 23”) was issued in June 2017 and clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation committee concluded that an entity shall consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If an entity concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, then the entity shall determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If an entity concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity shall reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (“IAS 8”) were amended in October 2018 to refine the definition of materiality and clarify its characteristics. The revised definition focuses on the idea that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

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

NON-IFRS MEASURES

Certain non-IFRS measures are presented in this management's discussion and analysis of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of AirIQ Inc., including, but not limited to “EBTIDAS”, which is defined as Earnings before interest and non-cash items: depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets and share-based compensation and impairment on long-

lived asset. These measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and differ from measures determined in accordance with IFRS. The amounts presented may not be comparable with amounts presented by other companies. These non-IFRS measures are intended to provide additional information regarding the Company's financial performance and should not be construed as an alternative to net income or to cash flows from operating activities (as determined in accordance with IFRS) or as a measure of liquidity.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, promissory notes and obligations under finance lease. The Company does not utilize derivative financial instruments to manage various types of risks related to the accompanying consolidated financial instruments. The adoption of IFRS 9 as of April 1, 2018, did not have a significant impact on the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments

The Company faces currency risk related to the variations in exchange rates between U.S. and Canadian currencies which may 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 Company is also 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.

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. The ability to do this relies on the Company collecting its accounts receivable in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities in excess of anticipated needs.

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.

Further details related to the Company's financial instruments and risk management approach are set out in Note 3, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Financial Instruments*, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

RISK FACTORS

There are certain risks inherent in an investment in the securities of AirIQ and in the activities of the Company, including the following, which investors should carefully consider before investing in securities of AirIQ. This description of risks does not include all possible risks, and there may be other risks of which the Company is not currently aware.

Financing Requirements

AirIQ may require additional financing in order to support expansion, develop new or enhanced services, respond to competitive pressures, acquire complementary businesses or technologies or take advantage of unanticipated opportunities. The ability of AirIQ to arrange such financing will depend

in part upon the success of AirIQ's existing and new service offerings and competing technological and market developments. There can be no assurance that AirIQ will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to AirIQ. Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to shareholders, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of the shareholders of AirIQ will be reduced, shareholders may experience additional dilution in net book value per share, or such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of AirIQ's common shares. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, AirIQ may be unable to develop or enhance its services and products, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on AirIQ's business, financial condition and operating results.

Dependence on Wireless Carriers

AirIQ depends on wireless networks owned and controlled by others. If AirIQ's customers do not have continued access to sufficient capacity on reliable networks, AirIQ may be unable to deliver services and AirIQ's revenue may decrease. AirIQ's financial condition could be harmed if its wireless carriers were to increase the prices of their services.

Operating Results

AirIQ has incurred significant losses to date. Consequently, there is no assurance that AirIQ will achieve profitability in the future or that AirIQ will be able to generate sufficient cash from operations, or to raise sufficient financing to fund its operations. Operating results of AirIQ could be materially adversely affected by general economic and other conditions affecting the timing of customer demand and specifically the development of the GPS, wireless communication and Internet information markets.

Client Concentration; Dependence on Large Projects

AirIQ has derived, and believes that it will continue to derive, a significant portion of its revenues from a limited number of large client contracts. The loss of any large client could have a material adverse effect on AirIQ's business, financial condition and results of operation. In addition, revenues from a large client may constitute a significant portion of AirIQ's total revenues in a particular quarter. The cancellation or a significant reduction in orders from these clients could have a material adverse effect on AirIQ's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in Quarterly Operating Results

AirIQ's quarterly revenues and operating results may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, many of which are outside its control, including the following:

- delays in market acceptance or implementation by customers of AirIQ's products or services;
- delays or restrictions in supply of materials
- changes in demand by a customer's customers for existing and additional services;
- changes in or cancellations of AirIQ's agreements with wireless carriers;
- introduction of new products or services by AirIQ or its competitors;
- changes in AirIQ's pricing policies or those of its competitors or suppliers;
- changes in AirIQ's mix of sources of revenues; and
- changes in accounting standards, including standards relating to revenue recognition, business combinations and share-based payments.

AirIQ's expense levels are based, in part, on its expectation of future revenues. As a result, any shortfall in revenues relative to AirIQ's expectations could cause significant changes in AirIQ's operating results from quarter to quarter.

Lapses in Coverage

Wireless networks and GPS occasionally suffer lapses in coverage due to obstructions blocking the transmission of data to and from vehicles. Such lapses could make AirIQ's services less reliable and useful, and customer satisfaction could suffer, which may result in loss of customers as well as litigation. AirIQ's financial condition could be seriously harmed if it were to suffer operational or technical failures. If wireless carriers do not expand coverage, AirIQ may be unable to offer its services to additional areas. There are a limited number of wireless carriers offering services compatible with AirIQ's service. AirIQ's existing agreements with wireless carriers may be terminated at the end of their respective contract periods. Termination of a wireless carrier's contract with AirIQ could require AirIQ to incur additional costs relating to obtaining alternative coverage from another wireless carrier outside its primary coverage area or AirIQ may be unable to replace the coverage at all, causing a complete loss of service to AirIQ's customers in such coverage areas. Wireless carriers are continually updating their infrastructure and, in turn, shutting down older, slower networks. An example is the sunset of the 2G wireless network which had a negative impact on the Company's revenues, gross profits and net income, as some customers canceled their services with the Company as a result of the sunset. There can be no assurances that future wireless sunsets will not negatively impact the Company's revenues, profits and income.

Rapid Technological Change; Delays in Introduction of New Services and Products

GPS, wireless communication and Internet information industries are characterized by rapid technological change, changes in client requirements, frequent new service and product introductions and enhancements, and emerging industry standards. The introduction of services and products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices can render existing services and products obsolete and unmarketable. Also, products and services that address the GPS, wireless communication and Internet information markets are likely to contain undetected errors or defects, especially when first introduced or when new versions are introduced. AirIQ's services may not be free from errors or defects, which could result in the cancellation or disruption of AirIQ's services. This would damage AirIQ's reputation and result in lost revenues, diverted development resources and increased service and warranty costs. AirIQ's future success will depend, in part, on its ability to develop leading technologies, enhance its existing services, enter new markets, develop new services that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of its prospective customers, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a timely and cost-effective basis. The development of new services or enhanced versions of existing services entails significant technical risks. There can be no assurance that AirIQ will be successful in effectively using new technologies, adapting its services to emerging industry standards, developing, introducing and marketing service enhancements, or new services, or that it will not experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction or marketing of these services, or that its new service enhancements will adequately meet the requirements of the marketplace and achieve market acceptance. If AirIQ is unable to develop and introduce new services or enhancements of existing services in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, or if new services do not achieve market acceptance, AirIQ's business, financial condition and operating results will be materially adversely affected.

Risk of Infringement

AirIQ may in the future receive notices of claims of infringement of other parties' proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that claims for infringement or invalidity (or claims for indemnification

resulting from infringement claims) will not be asserted or prosecuted against AirIQ. Any such claims, with or without merit, could be time consuming to defend, result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources or require AirIQ to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. There can be no assurance that such licenses would be available on reasonable terms, if at all, and the assertion or prosecution of any such claims could have a material adverse effect on AirIQ's business, financial condition and operating results.

Product Liability Claims

AirIQ may be subject to claims for damages related to errors and malfunctions of AirIQ's hardware components or their installation. A product liability claim could seriously harm AirIQ's business because of the costs of defending against this type of lawsuit, diversion of employees' time and attention, and potential damage to AirIQ's reputation. Some of AirIQ's agreements with its customers contain provisions designed to limit exposure to potential product liability claims. Limitation of liability provisions contained in AirIQ's agreements may not be enforceable under the laws of some jurisdictions. As a result, AirIQ could be required to pay substantial amounts of damages in settlement or upon the determination of any such type of claims.

Supply Arrangements

AirIQ has established a number of relationships with major suppliers and service providers for critical components of AirIQ's products and services. AirIQ will continue to seek out similar arrangements in the future. There can be no assurance that any such partnerships or arrangements will be maintained, and that if such relationships are maintained, they will be successful or profitable, or that AirIQ will develop any new such relationships. Reliance on such relationships exposes AirIQ to risks arising from such third parties' integrity, reputation, solvency or operations, as well as product and/or service quality, quantity, delivery, security, privacy, availability or suitability, over which AirIQ has no control, and which may have a material adverse effect on AirIQ's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company relies on certain key suppliers for the manufacturing of new in-vehicle devices and the delivery of wireless network services. No assurances can be given that the Company will not experience delays or other difficulties in sourcing sufficient devices or wireless network services to meet the Company's needs.

Dependence on Key Personnel

AirIQ's success will depend in large part upon the continued services of a number of key employees. The loss of the services of one or more of AirIQ's key personnel could have a material adverse effect on AirIQ and its business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, if one or more of AirIQ's key employees resigns from AirIQ to join a competitor or to form a competing company, the loss of such personnel and any resulting loss of existing or potential clients to any such competitor could have a material adverse effect on AirIQ's business, financial condition and operating results. In the event of the loss of any such personnel, there can be no assurances that AirIQ would be able to prevent the unauthorized disclosure or use of its technical knowledge, practices or procedures by such personnel.

Government Regulations and Standards

In addition to regulations applicable to businesses in general, AirIQ may also be subject to direct regulation by governmental agencies, including the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (the "CRTC") in Canada and the FCC and Department of Defense in the United States. These regulations may impose licensing requirements or safety standards with respect to human exposure to electromagnetic radiation and signal leakage. A number of legislative

and regulatory proposals under consideration by federal, state, provincial, local and foreign governmental organizations may lead to laws or regulations concerning various aspects of the Internet, wireless communications and GPS technology, including on-line content, user privacy, taxation, access charges and liability for third-party activities. Additionally, it is uncertain how existing laws governing issues such as the use of AirIQ's systems or services by its customers or taxation on the use of wireless networks, intellectual property, libel, user privacy and property ownership, will be applied to AirIQ's services. The adoption of new laws or the application of existing laws may expose AirIQ to significant liabilities, additional operational requirements, or restrictions on the use of AirIQ's system or services, which could decrease the demand for AirIQ's services and increase AirIQ's costs of doing business. Wireless carriers who supply AirIQ with airtime are subject to regulation by CRTC in Canada and by the FCC in the United States and regulations that affect them could also increase AirIQ's costs or limit the provision of AirIQ's services.

Litigation

In the course of its business, AirIQ is involved in various claims and lawsuits seeking damages and other forms of relief. AirIQ cannot predict with any certainty the outcome of such claims and lawsuits and as such, there can be no assurance that results will not negatively impact the business, financial condition and operations of the Company.

Management of Growth

AirIQ's financial condition has placed significant demands on its management and other resources. AirIQ's ability to manage this effectively will require it to continue to develop and improve its operational, financial and other internal systems, and to train, motivate and manage its employees. If AirIQ is unable to manage its financial condition effectively, such inability could have a material adverse effect on the quality of AirIQ's services, its ability to retain key personnel and its operating results.

Global Positioning System Technology

AirIQ's services rely on signals from GPS satellites built and maintained by the U.S. Department of Defense. GPS satellites and their ground support systems are subject to electronic and mechanical failures and sabotage. If one or more satellites malfunction, there could be a substantial delay before they are repaired or replaced, if at all, and AirIQ's services may cease and customer satisfaction would suffer. In addition, the U.S. government could decide not to continue to operate and maintain GPS satellites over a long period of time or to charge for the use of GPS. Furthermore, because of ever-increasing commercial applications of GPS, other agencies may become involved in the regulation of the use of GPS in the future. If any of the foregoing factors affect GPS, such as by affecting the availability and pricing of GPS technology, AirIQ's business could suffer.

System Failure

Any disruption in AirIQ's services, information systems or communications networks could result in the inability of AirIQ's customers to receive AirIQ's services for an indeterminate period of time. Any disruption to AirIQ's services could cause AirIQ to lose customers or revenue, or face litigation, or could cause customer service or repair work that would involve substantial costs and distract management from AirIQ's business.

Segregation of Duties

Certain duties within the Company's accounting and finance departments are not properly segregated due to the small number of individuals employed in these areas. These deficiencies may be considered to be a significant deficiency in internal control, or a material weakness resulting in a more than

remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of exporting most of its products and services to the United States and selling them in U.S. dollars. The Company's exposure to foreign currency fluctuations is partially hedged by purchasing certain hardware devices, wireless services and supplies in U.S. dollars. The Company monitors its foreign exchange exposure and will consider forward exchange contracts for any significant exposure. To date, the Company has not entered into forward exchange contracts.

Political Uncertainty

The Company's products are primarily sourced through suppliers in the United States, however many products and/or components are manufactured in China. The current political uncertainty surrounding trade disputes, rising tariffs and the adoption of protectionist measures could result in increases of the cost of the Company's products, which would have a negative impact on the Company's sales and gross profits. Additionally, there are similar concerns related to the new United States-Mexico-Canada (USMCA) trade agreement.

Mergers and Acquisitions

The success of the Company depends on achieving certain strategic objectives, which may include mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures and restructurings. With respect to any such activities, the Company may not achieve expected returns and other benefits as a result of various factors, including integration and collaboration challenges, such as personnel and technology. In addition, the Company may not achieve anticipated cost savings from restructuring actions, which could result in lower margin rates.

DISCLOSURE PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported on a timely basis to senior management, so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. As at the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition, management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as required by Canadian securities law.

Based on that evaluation, management has concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, the disclosure controls and procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual filings and interim filings (as such terms are defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) and other reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by those laws, and that material information is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. However, as a result of control weaknesses noted below, management has concluded that the disclosure controls are not effective. Any material weaknesses identified have not resulted, either individually or collectively in any adjustments to the Company's interim or annual financial statements.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting, or causing them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Management and the board of directors work to mitigate the risk of a material misstatement in financial reporting; however, there can be no assurance that this risk can be reduced to less than a remote likelihood of a material misstatement.

The Company has identified control deficiencies within its accounting and financial function and its financial information systems over segregation of duties.

Specifically, certain duties are not properly segregated due to the small number of individuals employed in this area. However, management has concluded that considering the employees involved and the control procedures in place, including management and Audit Committee oversight, risks associated with such lack of segregation are not significant enough to justify the expense associated with adding a number of employees to clearly segregate duties.

During the documentation and assessment of the design of its internal controls, management identified certain areas where internal controls should be enhanced including inventory management and revenue recognition. Management has been enhancing its internal controls, some of which include program change and access controls over certain financial reporting related IT software and applications, and the sufficiency of the Company's financial reporting processes. Management is also aware that in-house expertise to deal with complex taxation, accounting and reporting issues may not be sufficient. The Company utilizes, and will continue to utilize, outside assistance and advice on new accounting pronouncements and complex accounting and reporting issues, which is common with companies of a similar size.

Management is of the opinion that none of these control deficiencies has resulted in a misstatement to the financial statements. However, these deficiencies may be considered a material weakness resulting in a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected. At the present time, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer oversee all material transactions and related accounting records. In addition, the Audit Committee reviews the financial statements and key risks of the Company and queries management about significant transactions on a quarterly basis.

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Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the Canadian Securities Administrators System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR), located at www.sedar.com.