Cymat Technologies Ltd.
Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A")
As at July 31, 2017

September 20, 2017

The following discussion and analysis of Cymat Technologies Ltd. ["Cymat" or the "Company"] financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the audited comparative financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2017, and the associated notes to the financial statements.

The Company prepares its unaudited interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ["IASB"]. All financial information contained in this MD&A and in the unaudited interim financial statements has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

This MD&A is dated September 20, 2017 and all amounts herein are denominated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The information below contains certain forward-looking statements that reflect the current view of Cymat with respect to future events and financial performance. Wherever used, the words "may", "will", "anticipate", "intend", "expect", "plan", "believe", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Any such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, and the Company's actual results of operations could differ materially from historical results or current expectations. The Company will review the forward-looking information in the preparation of the MD&A on a quarterly basis and, where appropriate, provide updated forward-looking statements based on the most current view of Cymat.

1. Company Overview and Business of Company

Cymat was incorporated on June 13, 2006 under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) and is the successor to Duntroon Energy (formerly Cymat Corp.) which was incorporated on June 30, 1998 under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario).

Cymat manufactures innovative materials for industry. The Company has worldwide rights, through patents and licenses, to produce Stabilized Aluminum Foam ("SAF"). This ultra-light metallic foam is produced using a proprietary, versatile process in which gas is bubbled into molten-alloyed aluminum containing a dispersion of fine ceramic particles to create foam that is then cast into either flat panels or near-net shapes. The result is a material, which is recyclable, with a wide array of features including very low density, mechanical energy absorption, thermal and acoustic insulation, time and temperature insensitivity and has a relatively low cost of production. The technology is focused on producing products for 3 major markets: automotive, architecture and blast mitigation industries. Cymat markets architectural material under the trademark, "Alusion™" and automotive and blast mitigation products under the "SmartMetal™" trademark.

2. Selected Financial Information

Select financial information for the three month periods ended July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016:

	Three Months Ended July 31	
	2017 **($)**	2016 ($)
Interim Statements of Operations		
Revenue	**567,044**	872,532
Plant operating expenses	**320,337**	456,013
Research and material testing expense	**822**	1,028
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**537,303**	347,811
Income (loss) from operations	**(291,418)**	67,680
Net loss	**(447,016)**	(137,227)
Interim Statements of Cash Flows		
Cash used in operating activities	**(836,701)**	(205,912)

3. Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three Months Ended July 31, 2017 and July 31, 2016

Revenue

Revenue for the quarter ended July 31, 2017 was approximately $567,000, a decrease of $306,000, or 35%, from revenue for the quarter ended July 31, 2016, of $873,000. Total Alusion™ sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 were $535,000 compared to $601,000 for the comparable quarter of last year. Sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 include Alusion™ panel sales regarding larger architectural projects of $365,000, consistent with sales from similarly-sized architectural projects of $362,000 for the same quarter of fiscal 2017.

Revenue from SmartMetal™ for the quarter ended July 31, 2017 was approximately $32,000, compared to SmartMetal™ revenue of $272,000 for the first quarter of last fiscal year. Last fiscal year's first quarter included sales to Panhard General Defense of $122,000 and sales related to a prototype military vehicle protection system of approximately $116,000.

Cymat recognizes product revenue when rights and obligations to the product are transferred to Cymat's customers. Normally this transfer occurs when the products depart the Company warehouse; however this transfer can also occur upon the product arrival at a designated shipping location.

Plant Operating Expenses

Plant operating expenses for the quarter ended July 31, 2017 were approximately $320,000, a decrease of $136,000, or 30%, as compared to the same expenses of $456,000 for the quarter ended July 31, 2016.

Plant operating expenses include the direct operating expenses of labour, material, consumables, maintenance, freight and changes in inventory as well as manufacturing overhead costs. These direct operating expenses were approximately $235,000 for the first quarter of fiscal 2018, as compared to $356,000 for the first quarter of fiscal 2016, representing a 34% quarter-over-quarter decrease. These lower costs were in keeping with the lower amount of sales.

Plant operating expenses also includes factory overhead costs such as rent and utilities. These expenses totalled approximately $73,000 for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 as compared to similar expenses of $86,000 for the same period of fiscal 2017. Higher consumption of electricity in the prior year was the driver of the higher expense.

Plant operating expenses also include depreciation and amortization expense of approximately $12,000 and $14,000, respectively, for both of the three-month periods ended July 31, 2018 and July 31, 2017.

Research and Material Testing Expenses

Research and material testing expenses consisted of depreciation expenses on lab and testing equipment. For the first quarters of fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2017, depreciation expenses were approximately $1,000 in each quarter.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses ("SG&A")

SG&A expenses for the quarter ended July 31, 2017 were approximately $537,000, as compared to an expense of $348,000 for the same quarter ended July 31, 2016. The increase was primarily the result of higher employee stock-based compensation expenses ($135,000) and other employee compensation expenses ($26,000) and higher shareholder services expenses ($25,000).

SG&A expenses also include depreciation and amortization in the approximate amounts of $1,000 for each of the first quarters of fiscal 2018 and 2017.

Foreign Exchange Loss

For the quarter ended July 31, 2017, there was a foreign exchange loss of $16,000 as compared to a loss of $3,000 for the quarter ended July 31, 2016. The loss for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 was primarily the result of the effect of strengthening Canadian dollar on cash and receivable balances denominated in US dollars.

Interest and Financing Expense

Interest and financing expense for the three months ended July 31, 2017, includes cash-based amounts of approximately $82,000 which consisted of:

- $56,000 in convertible debenture interest, and
- $26,000 in royalty-based financing fees (including $10,000 payable to a related party).

The expense for the quarter also includes a non-cash-based amount of $58,000 which consisted of:

- accreted interest on the convertible debentures arising from the difference between the face value and the recorded value of the debentures.

Interest and financing expense for the three months ended July 31, 2016, includes cash-based amounts of approximately $130,000 which consisted of:

- $84,000 in convertible debenture interest,
- $45,000 in royalty-based financing fees (including $17,000 payable to a related party) and
- $1,000 interest on the repayable government contributions liability.

The expense for the quarter also includes a non-cash-based amount of $72,000 which consisted of:

- accreted interest on the convertible debentures arising from the difference between the face value and the recorded value of the debentures.

Net Income (Loss)

A net loss of $447,000 was recorded for the first quarter of fiscal 2018, compared to a net loss of $137,000 for the same quarter of last year.

The net loss for the first quarter of fiscal 2018 includes the non-cash items of depreciation and amortization of approximately $13,000 (2017 – $16,000), a share-based compensation expense of approximately $226,000 (2017 – $91,000), share-based consulting fees of $21,000 (2017 - $Nil) and non-cash interest of $58,000 (2017 - $72,000) regarding the convertible debt.

4. Selected Financial Information

The following table presents selected quarterly financial information derived from the Company's unaudited statements of operations and cash flows for the eight most recent quarters ended July 31, 2017. These operating results are not necessarily indicative of results to be achieved for any future period and should not be relied upon to predict future performance.

Three months ended,	Jul 31, 2017	Apr 30, 2017	Jan 31, 2017	Oct 31, 2016	Jul 31, 2016	Apr 30, 2016	Jan 31, 2016	Oct 31, 2015
Revenue	567	536	756	587	873	522	332	244
Plant operating expenses	320	425	390	359	456	219	265	351
Research and material testing expenses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SG&A expenses	537	369	340	301	348	275	276	267
Net Loss	(447)	(456)	(183)	(268)	(137)	(147)	(386)	(505)
Net Loss per Share	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Operating cash flow	(837)	(72)	(88)	(186)	(206)	(2)	(223)	(88)

5. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Cash

As at July 31, 2017 the Company had approximately $929,000 of cash and cash equivalents on hand. For the three months ended July 31, 2017, the cash flow used in operating activities was approximately $837,000 (July 31, 2016 – used $206,000). Cash utilized by operating activities was the result of a net loss adjusted for items not involving cash of negative $531,000 (July 31, 2016 – positive $83,000) and cash used by changes in non-cash working capital balances of $306,000 (July 31, 2016 – $289,000 used by changes in non-cash working capital). For the first quarter of fiscal 2018, cash from operating activities was impacted by the payment of accrued interest on the convertible debentures in the amount of $457,000.

For the three month periods ended July 31, 2017, cash used in investing activities was $52,000 (July 31, 2016 - $Nil) as the result of the purchase of plant equipment.

For the three months ended July 31, 2017, cash provided by financing activities was $1.36 million as the result of the exercise of warrants. For the three months ended July 31, 2016, cash provided by financing activities was $194,000, as the result of deposits received pertaining to an equity private placement closing subsequent to the period end of $210,000 and proceeds from exercise of employee stock options of $4,000, somewhat offset by repayments of government contributions in the amount of $20,000.

Investments in Property, Plant and Equipment

In the first quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company incurred $52,000 (fiscal 2017 - $Nil) of capital expenditure on production equipment, including $48,000 on equipment to increase production capacity.

Management maintains its capital expenditure with the goal of meeting expected production demands.

Licenses and technology rights

Cymat controls the following patent elements related to its SAF which cover:

- the fundamental process to make foam, irrespective of final shape;
- the fundamental process to make foam as a shaped part or a flat panel; and
- the fundamental process to make shaped parts using displacement casting.

Some of these patents are controlled under a license from Alcan International Inc. [“Alcan”]; some have been acquired from Hydro Aluminum a.s. [“Hydro”]; and Cymat has developed others independently. The scope of patent protection provides Cymat with important cost advantages in the production of aluminum foams.

Cymat continues to develop and protect its intellectual property and its proprietary manufacturing processes. It is Cymat’s intention to continue to vigorously employ all legal remedies available to enforce its intellectual property rights.

Going Concern Uncertainty

To date, the Company has financed its operations primarily through share and convertible debt issuances, investment tax credits, interest income, and collaborative co-development agreements. The Company has incurred significant operating losses and cash outflows from operations. As at July 31, 2017, the anticipated level of cash flows from operating activities for the next twelve months is not assured to be sufficient to sustain operations. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon achieving future profitable operations and may also be dependent upon raising additional financing through borrowings or equity issuance. The outcome of these matters is dependent on a number of items outside the Company’s control. As a result, there are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Company will have the ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments or disclosures that may result from the Company’s inability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not found to be appropriate for these financial statements, adjustments might be necessary in the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the statement of financial position classifications and the reported expenses. Such adjustments could be material.

6. Investments and Capitalization

Cymat is listed on the TSX – Venture Exchange, trading under the symbol CYM.

The table below sets out the number of issued and outstanding common shares as at September 20, 2017.

	Number of Securities
Common Shares	37,124,331
Convertible Debentures	-
Stock Options	5,281,908
Warrants	1,187,500
Total Diluted Shares Outstanding	43,593,739

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. At July 31, 2017, issued and outstanding common shares totalled approximately 37,124,331 shares.

The Company has not paid dividends on its common shares and has no expectations of paying dividends in the near future.

Stock Options

Under the terms of the stock option plan approved at the Annual General Meeting on July 13, 2017, the aggregate number of common shares reserved for the issuance of stock options is 7,424,866.

During the three months ended July 31, 2017, stock options were granted as follows:

- On July 13, 2017, the Company granted 2,785,000 options to certain directors, officers and employees at an exercise price of $0.205, with 34% vesting on the grant date, 33% vesting on July 13, 2018 and the remaining 33% vesting on July 13, 2019. Vesting for 878,331 of these options is further dependent upon the attainment of certain performance criteria; and

- On July 13, 2017, the Company granted 100,000 options to a consultant at an exercise price of $0.21, vesting immediately.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, stock options were granted as follows:

- On January 11, 2017, the Company granted 17,500 options to a consultant at an exercise price of $0.34, vesting immediately.

- On June 7, 2016, the Company granted 970,000 options to certain directors, officers and employees at an exercise price of $0.20, with one third vesting on June 7, 2016, one third vesting on June 7, 2017 and one third vesting on June 7, 2018.

No options were exercised in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. In fiscal 2017, 55,810 stock options were exercised.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of manufactured products is recognized when the rights and obligations associated with the products are transferred to the purchaser. Normally this transfer occurs upon the products' departure from the Company's warehouse; however based on the terms of the specific transaction, transfer can also occur upon the product arrival at a designated shipment location. Amounts received in advance of earned revenues are recorded as deferred revenue.

Convertible debentures

The convertible debentures are accounted for as a compound financial instrument that contains both a liability component, represented by the loan, and an equity component, represented by the share purchase warrants and conversion feature. The Company has allocated the total proceeds of the issuance between the debt and equity components of the convertible debenture using the residual method. First the fair value of the debt component was calculated as the present value of the related cash flows using an appropriate discount rate. The remaining proceeds were allocated to the equity components of the convertible debt with this amount divided between the warrants and the conversion feature based on their relative fair values as calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the debt portion is accreted to its face value through the recording of interest expense, calculated using the effective rate method, over the term of the convertible debentures.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include those used in:

- the measurement of the cost of finished goods inventory, including the allocation of costs of conversion and manufacturing overhead,
- allowance for doubtful accounts,
- the determination of the useful lives of long lived assets,
- the determination of the appropriate amount, if any, of the writedown in the carrying value of long term assets, including the estimation of the associated future cash flows and the appropriate discount rate used to estimate the recoverable amount,
- the valuation of the accrued royalties on the promissory notes, including the forecasted revenues and the appropriate discount rate to apply in the determination of present value,
- the valuation of the debt and equity components of the convertible debt, including the appropriate discount rate to apply in the determination of the fair value of the debt and the volatility and risk free rates used in the valuation of the warrants and conversion feature, and
- the measurement of the fair value of share-based compensation, including the volatility and risk free rates used in the option valuation models and the estimation of number of options expected to vest.

The Company's assessment of the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets is based on management's assessment of potential indicators of impairment and best estimates of likely courses of action by the Company. This assessment is subject to significant measurement uncertainty. Material write-downs of these assets could occur if actual results differed from the estimates and assumptions used.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made judgments regarding the determination of whether there has been impairment in the carrying value of long term assets which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The Company has also applied significant judgment in classifying the perpetual royalty related to promissory notes as a derivative liability.

7. Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Applied

The IASB has issued a number of amendments to standards that are not yet effective for the fiscal period ending July 31, 2017. Accordingly these standards have not been applied by the Company in the preparation of these financial statements.

The following is a description of the new standards:

The IASB published IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 fundamentally rewrites the accounting rules for financial instruments. IFRS 9 introduces a new approach for financial asset classification, a more-forward looking expected loss model, and major new requirements on hedge accounting.

<u>Classification, measurement and derecognition</u>
IFRS 9 divides all financial assets into two classifications – those measured at amortised cost and those measured at fair value. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The transition guidance is complex and mainly requires retrospective application.

A new measurement category of 'fair value through other comprehensive income' is also included in IFRS 9. The Standard requires an entity to measure a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities have been carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. Where an entity chooses to measure its own debt at fair value, IFRS 9 now requires the amount of the change in fair value due to changes in the issuing of the entity's own credit risk to be presented in other comprehensive income. An exception to the new approach is made where the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case all gains or losses on that liability are to be presented in profit or loss. The requirements in IAS 39 related to derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities have been incorporated unchanged into IFRS 9.

Impairment model
IFRS 9 contains a new credit loss impairment model which is based on a more forward-looking approach. The new model distinguishes between financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk and financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low. The model requires '12-month expected credit losses' to be recognized for a financial instrument in the first category and 'lifetime expected credit losses' to be recognized for a financial instrument in the second category. There is also a third step to the model in the sense that for assets which actually become credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest is calculated on the asset's amortised cost (i.e., the amount net of the loss allowance) as opposed to its gross carrying amount.

IFRS 9 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company does not anticipate early adoption of this standard and has not yet assessed its impact on the financial statements.

The IASB has published IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the product of a major joint project between the IASB and the US Financial Accounting Standards Board. The previous requirements of IFRS and US GAAP were not harmonized and often resulted in different accounting treatments for economically similar transactions. In response, the Boards developed new, fully converged requirements for the recognition of revenue under both IFRS and US GAAP.

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations; establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model; changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognized over time or at a point in time; provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics; and expands and improves disclosures about revenue.

IFRS 15 applies to contracts with customers to provide goods or services, including construction contracts and licensing of intellectual property. It will not apply to certain contracts within the scope of other IFRSs such as lease contracts, insurance contracts, financing arrangements, financial instruments, guarantees other than product warranties, and non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to third-party customers.

IFRS 15 includes important new guidance on:

- contracts involving the delivery of two or more goods and services – when to account separately for the individual performance obligations in a multiple element arrangement, how to allocate the transaction price, and when to combine contracts,
- timing – when revenue is required to be recognized (over time or at a point in time),
- variable pricing and credit risk – how to treat arrangements with variable (e.g., performance-based) pricing, and how revenue can be constraint,
- time value of money – when to adjust a contract price for a financing component,
- specific issues, including: non-cash consideration and asset exchanges; contract costs; rights of return and other customer options; supplier repurchase options; warranties; principal versus agent; licencing; breakage; non-refundable upfront fees; and consignment and bill-and-hold arrangements.

IFRS 15 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company does not anticipate early adoption of this standard and has not yet assessed its impact on the financial statements.

The IASB released IFRS 16 Leases, completing its long-running project on lease accounting. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (the lessee and the lessor).

All leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, from the perspective of the lessee, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases that is currently required by IAS 17 Leases and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. When applying that model, a lessee is required to recognize:

- assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and
- depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the income statement.

From the perspective of the lessor, IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and accounts for those two types of leases differently.

In addition, IFRS 16 also:

- changes the definition of a lease;
- sets requirements on how to account for the asset and liability, including complexities such as non-lease elements, variable lease payments and option periods;
- provides exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets;
- changes the accounting for sale and leaseback arrangements; and
- introduces new disclosure requirements.

IFRS 16 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company does not anticipate early adoption of this standard and has not yet assessed its impact on the financial statements.

8. Related Party Transactions

Interest and financing expense for the three months ended July 31, 2017, includes cash-based royalties in the amount of $10,000 (July 31, 2016 – $17,000) payable to a related party. The first quarter of fiscal 2018, also includes interest in the amount of $11,000 (Fiscal 2017 - $14,000) pertaining to convertible debentures that were payable to a related party.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

Financial and Liquidity Risk

The Company has not yet attained sufficient sales levels to completely support its operations. As at July 31, 2017, the anticipated level of cash flow from operations for the next twelve months is not assured to be sufficient to sustain the business. In addition to being able to successfully execute its business plan, which includes increased sales, it may be necessary for the Company to raise additional financing through either borrowings or equity financing. While there can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in growing sales sufficiently or in completing additional financing, increased sales are forecasted for fiscal 2018.

Dependence on Key Personnel

Cymat is dependent on key employees and believes that its future success will depend on its ability to attract and retain highly skilled engineering and production, managerial and marketing personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to retain, attract or hire qualified personnel in the future. The loss of certain key employees, or the inability to hire and retain additional key employees could adversely impact the Company.

Proprietary Technology Protection

Cymat's technology leadership is subject to the risks of patent infringement by competitors, and of competitors making technological breakthroughs, which may make the Company's products less attractive. An intellectual property management program is in place to protect Cymat's intellectual property and trade secrets. Cymat funds ongoing improvements to its proprietary manufacturing processes, which create new patent opportunities that enhance and may extend the period of the technological exclusivity. There is the risk that the Company's patents and trade secrets may not be held valid and enforceable, or be held to have a scope sufficiently broad to cover competitors' products or processes. There is also the risk that Cymat's products or process may infringe on other patents, which may limit the Company's ability to fully commercialize certain SAF applications. The cost of enforcing Cymat's patent rights in lawsuits or defending against infringement claims may be significant and could interfere with the Company's operations. For a more complete discussion please refer to the "License and Technology Rights" section above.

Government Regulation and Certification Requirements Imposed by Customers

The use of SAF in certain applications may be subject to regulation by certain government bodies and to compliance with applicable laws, both inside and outside of Canada. In addition, industry users may impose significant certification, safety, quality control and other requirements. Compliance with these laws and regulations may be costly and time consuming, and failure to comply may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's business.

Other Risks

The Company may be subject to a number of other risks that could materially and adversely affect Cymat's business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. Such risks include those associated with competing products, international markets, fluctuating currency exchange rates and the possibilities of trade restrictions and the ability of the Company to manage growth.

10. Management's Assessment of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is responsible for the design of internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. Overall, the Company believes its internal controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

Management is also responsible for the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company is made known to the Company's certifying officers.

There were no changes in the internal controls over financial reporting during the period ended July 31, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting

11. Outlook

For the remainder of fiscal 2018, Cymat has expectations for a significant increase in revenues, with Alusion™ sales being the leading source for the revenue increase. Building upon the successful installations in the Mallorca Convention Center and the Milan Fondazione Prada Museum, architectural façade installations are expected to drive the rise in Alusion™ sales. For the second quarter of 2018, Cymat will continue to ship Alusion™ panels for the façade of an eight-story arts centre in New York. For the remainder of fiscal 2018, Cymat also has expectations for the order of Alusion™ panels to be installed in the façade of a high-rise residential building in the Netherlands, and additional exterior façade installations in North and South America. The significant increase in Alusion™ revenue is expected to occur in the last half of fiscal 2018.

Based on continuing prototype and quoting activity in the military segment, Cymat expects significant future developments in SmartMetal™ blast mitigation applications for military/security vehicles. Additionally, the potential for additional blast-mitigation kit orders for Panhard, a subsidiary of the Volvo Group, is anticipated. Cymat also continues to explore non-vehicular energy absorption applications for SmartMetal™ including the use of SmartMetal™ in the French nuclear energy industry for safeguards involving the transport of radioactive material.

In the automotive sector, the Company continues to participate in discussions involving the development of SmartMetal™ applications for NVH applications, vehicle crash mitigation systems and light-weighting applications. Management remains convinced that SmartMetal™ has the potential to resolve the conflicting requirements within automotive design for increased vehicle crashworthiness while at the same time reducing vehicle weight. Weight reduction is a key strategy being employed by automotive OEM's in order to achieve vehicle fleet fuel economy levels mandated by CAFE regulations in the United States and to address increasing customer demands for improved fuel efficiency.

Cymat continues to work closely with our partner, Alucoil SA. ("Alucoil"), in the development of sandwich panels with Cymat's SAF as the panel core. We are optimistic that a meeting with Alucoil to be held at the end of September will signal the culmination of the project's engineering phase and that we will shortly progress to the next stage of the joint venture's advancement.