

INTERNATIONAL PARKSIDE PRODUCTS INC.

FORM 51-102F1

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2016

(and containing information as of November 25, 2016)

DATED: November 25, 2016

The following Management Discussion and Analysis of International Parkside Products Inc. (the “Company”), prepared as of November 25, 2016 should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2016 and related notes attached thereto (the “Financial Statements”) which have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). The Company’s management is responsible for presentation and preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”. The MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of securities regulators, including National Instrument 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The Company was incorporated on May 18, 1983, pursuant to the Company Act of British Columbia, and made its transition application pursuant to the new British Columbia Business Corporations Act.

Additional information related to the Company is available for view on the Company’s website at www.lenspen.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Description of business

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Parkside Optical Inc. (“Parkside Optical”) and EIC Energy Interface Inc. (“EIC”), is in the business of producing and marketing innovative optical, screen cleaning and eyeglass cleaning products using the Company’s patented carbon black technology and the new light carbon formula for international distribution.

Parkside Optical manufactures and distributes to wholesale distributors the following optical lens cleaning devices: LensPen, PEEPS, DigiKlear, Mini-Pro, Mini-Pro II, MicroPro, Smartphone camera cleaner, Laptop Pro, ScreenKlean, FilterKlear, DSLR Pro Kit, SensorKlear, SensorKlear Loupe Kit, SmartKlear, HunterPro Kits, Outdoor Pro Kits, FogKlear, Photo Pro Kits, Hurricane blower and Microfiber cloth.

Since the first shipment of LensPen in August 1993, the Company has expanded sales of these products to over 80 distributors in over 85 countries, and is continuously seeking to add new distributors and items to its range of cleaning devices.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol IPD. The Company’s head office is located at #650 - 375 Water Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B 5C6.

Performance summary

The following is a summary of significant events and transactions that occurred during the year ended July 31, 2016:

The Company experienced an increase in revenue - \$4,658,586 during the year (\$4,241,046 for 2015). This translates into a revenue increase of \$417,540. The Company sells its products globally in U.S. dollars but reports in Canadian dollars, causing distortions in year to year comparisons.

During the year, the Company attended CTIA 2015 in Las Vegas in support of its mobile device accessories. Vision West 2015 (Las Vegas), Silmo (Paris), Mido (Milan), Vision East (New York) and the Hong Kong Optical show were all attended in support of its eyewear lens cleaning accessories, adding new customers in the United States and Europe. The Company also attended the Film Video Foto show in Lodz, Poland and the Consumer Electronics & Photo Exhibition in Moscow, Russia in support of photo market distributors in those countries. The Company also began sales to a new distributor to the Italian photo market, Rinowa s.r.l., who have demonstrated significant sell-through in the market by repeat orders.

Despite the slumping camera market generally the Company had encouraging sales in a number of countries due to established partnerships with the top photographic distributors. A good example of this is in Canada where all Sony, Blacks and Future Shop stores closed in the past year yet the Company's Canadian distributor, Gentec International, achieved sales targets through sales to remaining and new channels.

The Company is pleased to announce that it has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Daniel J. Patton LLC. of Columbus Ohio, for the global marketing of its new eyeglass cleaning device "PEEPS" and its line of laptop and smartphone screen cleaning devices. The agreement calls for the creation of a new joint venture company named CARBON KLEAN LLC. which will have the global rights to the above mentioned products. The Company will contribute the products and their trademarks and non-formulation patents while Patton will contribute its world- wide network of contacts in the eyewear and IT markets as well as provide warehousing and distribution capacity. IPD will own 60% of the JV initially and will be the sole manufacturer of the products to the JV. Patton will have 40% but will have the ability to reach 50% by achieving sales of 1 million units (approximately \$ 4 million CAD) over the initial 2 years of the deal.

In addition to the above, the Company has paid off all loans outstanding; consequently, the Company is completely debt-free except for current trade payables.

Selected annual information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial operations. For detailed information, refer to the Financial Statements.

	Year Ended July 31, 2016	Year Ended July 31, 2015	Year Ended July 31, 2014
Total sales revenues	4,658,586	4,214,046	4,491,769
Net earnings (loss) for the year	(112,758)	319,127	(324,219)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.01)	0.02	(0.02)
Total assets	1,789,170	1,726,804	1,537,338
Total long-term liabilities	109,000	nil	nil
Cash dividends	nil	nil	nil

Results of operations

Significant revenues generated and expenses incurred during the year ended July 31, 2016 are as follows:

Sales revenue of \$4,658,586 (2015 - \$4,214,046) Sales are made in US dollars but reported in CDN dollars causing distortions in period to period comparisons.

Cost of goods sold of \$2,718,604 (58%) (2015 - \$2,373,352) (56%) Cost of goods remains consistent.

Accounting and audit fees of \$46,732 (2015 - \$41,180) Audit fees have remained stable.

Commissions of \$73,634 (2015 - \$48,220) The majority of commissions were paid to Wong Hou Yee for his work in securing the Asia contracts.

Consulting fees of \$388,573 (2015 - \$268,294) Consulting fees have increased since hiring a new consultant.

Interest and bank charges net of \$22,315 (2015 - \$18,527) Interest and bank charges relate primarily to fees incurred for processing credit cards and wire transfers.

Legal fees of \$52,982 (2015 - \$30,129) Legal fees are largely comprised of costs for patents and trademarks and this year included legal fees relating to the new Joint Venture.

Management fees of \$127,260 (2015 - \$122,400) Management fees were paid to the President, Mr. Murray Keating.

Marketing costs of \$181,338 (2015 - \$123,430) Marketing costs are primarily comprised of promotional strategies and new initiatives.

Office and administration of \$128,759 (2015 - \$113,991) The main cost areas were postage and courier, office supplies, telephone and internet costs, and insurance.

Rent of \$111,356 (2015 - \$99,718) Rent expense has increased slightly.

Salaries of \$505,898 (2015 - \$501,674) Salaries contain gross wages and bonuses paid to Directors, Officers, and employees.

Trade shows of \$163,642 (2015 - \$109,102) The Company continues to attend various International trade shows and in this period attended the Vision West Expo in Las Vegas, the Vision East Expo in New York, Mido in Milan, Italy, Silmo in Paris, France, the Film Video Foto show in Lodz, Poland, the Consumer Electronics & Photo Expo in Moscow, Russia, the Hong Kong Optical show and CTIA and the SHOT show in Las Vegas. These shows are a valuable tool to find new distributors and assist existing distributors.

Transfer agent and regulatory fees of \$11,573 (2015 - \$12,002) Regulatory fees remain consistent.

Travel and promotion costs of \$149,435 (2015 - \$152,287) Travel and promotion consists of visiting and supporting the larger customers.

Summary of quarterly results

Three Months Ended	July 31, 2016	April 30, 2016	January 31, 2016	October 31, 2015
Total assets	1,789,170	1,680,107	1,891,753	1,666,029
Working capital	613,339	547,936	735,301	677,061
Shareholders' equity	1,207,126	1,239,526	1,515,590	1,421,585
Sales revenues	1,255,098	1,034,684	1,442,431	926,373
Net earnings (loss)	(216,831)	(61,053)	123,129	41,997
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Three Months Ended	July 31, 2015	April 30, 2015	January 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Total assets	1,726,804	1,499,839	1,884,071	1,670,389
Working capital	706,575	569,952	784,073	617,948
Shareholders' equity	1,467,491	1,249,221	1,514,933	1,231,228
Sales revenues	1,146,042	797,306	1,159,748	1,110,950
Net earnings (loss)	211,633	(154,686)	187,806	74,374
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.02	(0.01)	0.01	0.00

The quarterly variations in revenue result largely from the cyclical nature of the Company's order pattern.

Liquidity

The Company is self-financed through its generation of positive cash flows.

	July 31 2016	April 30 2016	January 31 2016	October 31 2015
Working capital	613,339	547,936	735,301	677,061
Deficit	(4,502,012)	(4,315,824)	(4,281,062)	(4,404,191)

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended July 31, 2016 consists primarily of the operating activities and changes in non-cash working capital.

Net cash provided by operating activities during the year was \$164,237 compared to \$325,608 during 2015.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities was \$191,314 during the year and (\$97,788) in 2015.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$nil during the year and \$nil in 2015.

Significant accounting policies

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the

financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation and judgment uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to:

The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management.

Equipment comprises a large component of the Company's assets and as such, the amortization of these assets has a significant effect on the Company's financial statements. Management estimates the useful lives, amortization rates and the residual values of assets based on their experience with the use of such assets. These estimates are reviewed on at least an annual basis.

In determining whether any impairment losses have been incurred, management assesses the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use for non-financial assets. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at the end of each reporting period.

Management is required to assess the functional currency of each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and the US dollar is the functional currency of its subsidiary, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

The determination of deferred tax assets and liabilities is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, the Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in the provision for income taxes.

Stock based compensation are subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.

Use of estimates and judgments

The application of the Company's accounting policy for intangible assets expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditures is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Following initial recognition, the Company carries the value of intangible assets at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis based upon management's estimate of the useful life and residual value. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of technical obsolescence or legal and other limits to use. A change in the useful life or residual value will impact the reported carrying value of the intangible assets resulting in a change in related amortization expense.

Outstanding share data

Authorized – Unlimited common shares without par value:

Issued and fully paid	Common shares	Amount \$	Preferred shares	Amount \$	Total \$	Contributed Surplus
Balance – July 31, 2013	15,617,670	5,275,847	91,111	41,000	5,316,847	474,158
Stock Based compensation (c)	-	-	-	-	-	100,532
Balance – July 31, 2014	15,617,670	5,275,847	91,111	41,000	5,316,847	574,690
Balance – July 31, 2015	15,617,670	5,275,847	91,111	41,000	5,316,847	574,690
Balance – July 31, 2016	15,617,670	5,275,847	91,111	41,000	5,316,847	574,690

a) During the 2007 fiscal year, the Company received regulatory approval to an agreement with Cornerstone Technologies for the issuance of 91,111 preferred shares at a price of \$0.45 per share. The preferred shares, which have now been issued, are exchangeable into common shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis.

b) The Company has established a share purchase plan whereby the board of directors may, from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants. Options granted must be exercised no later than five years from date of grant or such lesser period as determined by the Company's board of directors. All stock options vest immediately. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the plan cannot exceed 10% of the Company's issued shares.

Stock options

The following incentive stock options are outstanding as at July 31, 2016:

	Number of Shares/Units	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Options	250,000	0.12	November 2, 2016 *
	1,210,000	0.13	August 15, 2016 *

*Subsequent to July 31, 2016, these options expired unexercised, in line with expiration dates.

Subsequent to July 31, 2016, the Company granted 1,440,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.10 until November 9, 2019.

Related Party Transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

a) Related party transactions

Certain companies which have an officer and/or director in common or which have a partner who is an officer of the Company render services or are charged for certain services as follows:

	Nature of transactions
Ryancorp Management Ltd.	Management fees

The Company incurred the following transactions in the normal course of operations in connection with companies which have key members of management in common.

	For the year ended July 31, 2016	For the year ended July 31, 2015
Management fees	\$ 127,260	\$ 122,400

b) Compensation of key management personnel (includes management and consulting fees)

	Year ended July 31, 2016	Year ended July 31, 2015
Salaries, incentives and short term benefits	\$ 384,908	\$ 352,580

- (i) Key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits, termination benefits or other long-term benefits during the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015. Included in accounts payable is \$1,449 (July 31, 2015 - \$1,452) due to officers, employees and directors of the Company.

Economic dependence

While the Company is economically dependent on one supplier that provides substantially all the products the Company sells, management is of the opinion that should it be necessary, the Company could arrange for an alternate source of product supplies with minimal impact on operations. For the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company had two customer accounting for more than 10% of total sales as follows: 14% and 11%. (2015 – 2 customers as follows: 13% and 13%). As at July 31, 2016, the Company had four customers that accounted for more than 10% of total accounts receivable as follows: 31%, 19%, 14% and 13%. (2015 – 4 customers as follows: 36%, 14%, 11% and 11%)

Commitments

During the year ended July 31, 2014, the Company entered into a Licensing agreement pursuant to a new formula for the Company's cleaning products. The terms of the licensing agreement will be that Richard Darrow (the "Licensor") will be paid (and has been paid) the sum of US \$100,000 for development reimbursements (non-refundable) along with an earned royalty equal to US \$0.0625 per unit for each of the units/products sold, with a minimum guarantee of \$100,000 per year. The Licensing agreement is for a term of 18 years expiring in fiscal 2031. On termination, merger, change of control or death, the agreement provides that the Licensor is entitled to receive on royalties for 18 years from the date of the agreement.

In 2003, the Company entered into an agreement with Cornerstone Technologies (VCC) Ltd. (Cornerstone) for funding in preferred shares of Parkside Optical. Cornerstone agreed to purchase the preferred shares at a minimum price of \$0.45 per share. The preferred shares are exchangeable, at the holder's option, into common shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis. The preferred shares carry a 6.5% annual dividend, payable quarterly, based on the weighted average of funds invested during the quarter. Once the preferred shares have been exchanged for the common shares, all rights to receive the preferred share dividend will cease. The preferred shares and any common shares that may be issued in exchange for the preferred shares are subject to a hold period of five years, commencing from the date of investment of the preferred shares.

In 2004, the Company received \$41,000 for subscriptions for preference shares from Cornerstone.

During fiscal 2007, the Company received regulatory approval to the agreement and the preferred shares were issued. As of July 31, 2016, the Company has accrued \$10,640 dividends payable (2015 - \$7,980). This has been shown as a liability on the financial statements under accounts payable.

Financial and risk management

Cash and short-term investments are carried at fair value using a level 1 for value measurement. The fair value of the Company's receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate carrying value, which is the amount payable on the consolidated statement of financial position, because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Market risk

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on the cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities balances denominated in US dollars. A significant proportion of the Company's transactions occur in US dollars which give rise to the risk that cash flow may be adversely impacted by exchange rate fluctuations between US and Canadian dollars. Management maintains cash accounts denominated in US dollars to complete foreign currency transactions and considers this practice adequate to mitigate significant foreign currency fluctuations. The Company does not engage in hedging contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company maintains cash balances with financial institutions. The interest rate risk on these balances is not considered material.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to a minimal amount of credit risk from its cash and accounts receivable balances. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is considered to be limited due to the credit quality of the customers comprising the Company's customer base. The Company has not experienced significant credit losses to date and the maximum amount of credit risk exposure is limited to the carrying amounts of these balances in the consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk is also limited by the structure of the Company's sale contracts as typically payments are collected before shipment of the goods.

Liquidity risk

The Company is not exposed to a significant amount of liquidity risk. As at the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company had positive working capital of \$613,339 (July 31, 2015 - \$706,575). The accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance is expected to be covered through the collection of accounts receivable balances and from current cash balances. The Company is not reliant on external financing.

Going concern

The Management Discussion and Analysis has been prepared in accordance with IFRS with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation.

During the year ended July 31, 2016 the Company has experienced declining sales of existing products in certain markets and these trends may continue in fiscal 2017. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon maintaining and expanding the market for new and existing products at a profit. While the Company has been successful in maintaining customer relationships and generating cash flow from operations in the past, there is no assurance that this will continue into the future. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern; and to have sufficient capital to be able to fund the operation of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders.

Management considers capital to be assets less liabilities. As at the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company had capital of \$1,207,126 (July 31, 2015 - \$1,467,491).

The Company is internally funded and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company has not established a numeric target for its capital structure and reviews its capital management methods and requirements on an ongoing basis and makes adjustments accordingly.

Discussion of non-financial items

A resolution was approved by the directors and the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct pursuant to section 140(3) of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on March 8, 2007. The Company had their Annual General Meeting on June 17, 2016 at the Company's offices located at #650 – 375 Water Street, Vancouver, BC.

Approval

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it. Additional information relating to the Company's operations and activities can be found by visiting the Company's website at www.lenspen.com as well as numerous news releases which are filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

For more information please contact Mr. Murray Keating, President, at 604-681-6472. ext. 105.

Note Regarding Forward-looking information

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to International Parkside Products Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, and the sufficiency of current working capital. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward looking statements.