

GATEKEEPER

PROTECTING PEOPLE IN TRANSIT



GATEKEEPER SYSTEMS INC.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

For the Nine Months Ended May 31, 2026

Gatekeeper-Systems.com

**GATEKEEPER SYSTEMS INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 2026**

General

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared as of July 21, 2026, and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Gatekeeper Systems Inc. ("Gatekeeper", "GSI" or the "Company") for the nine months ended May 31, 2026 and the related notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All dollar figures are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including statements regarding developments in the Company's operations in future periods, adequacy of financial resources, and future plans and objectives of the Company. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this forward-looking information.

These documents and additional information on the Company are available on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements about our activities, events and developments that we expect to, or anticipate, may occur in the future including, for example, statements about our business outlook, assessment of market conditions, strategies, future plans and future sales. Forward-looking statements normally contain words like believe, expect, anticipate, plan, intend, continue, estimate, may, will, should and similar expressions. Such statements are not guarantees of future performance. They are based on management's expectations and assumptions regarding historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that we believe are appropriate in the circumstances.

We have based these statements on estimates and assumptions that we believed were reasonable when the statements were prepared. Our actual results could be substantially different because of the risks and uncertainties associated with our business. Important risks that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, the length of sales cycles, rapid technological advancement, competition, the availability of critical inputs, foreign exchange rate occurrences and doing business in foreign countries. Additionally, differences could arise because of events that are announced or completed after the date of this report, including mergers, acquisitions, other business combinations and divestitures. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, among other things, those risks identified in the Company's other public filings available at www.sedarplus.ca.

Although we have attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking statements or information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are beyond the control of the Company. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update any forward-looking statements or information as a result of new information or events after the date hereof except as may be required by law. All forward-looking statements and information herein are qualified by this cautionary statement.

Company History

Gatekeeper Systems Inc. (the “Company” or “Gatekeeper” or “we” or “our”) was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on August 26, 2010, and completed its initial public offering as a Capital Pool Company (“CPC”) on January 7, 2011. As a CPC, the Company’s only business had been to identify and evaluate businesses or assets with a view of completing a Qualifying Transaction.

On February 19, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of all the issued and outstanding shares of the private company, GSI Systems Inc., through a reverse takeover arrangement constituting its Qualifying Transaction under the applicable policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”). On May 28, 2013, the Company changed its name to Gatekeeper Systems Inc. and its trading symbol on the TSX-V to “GSI”.

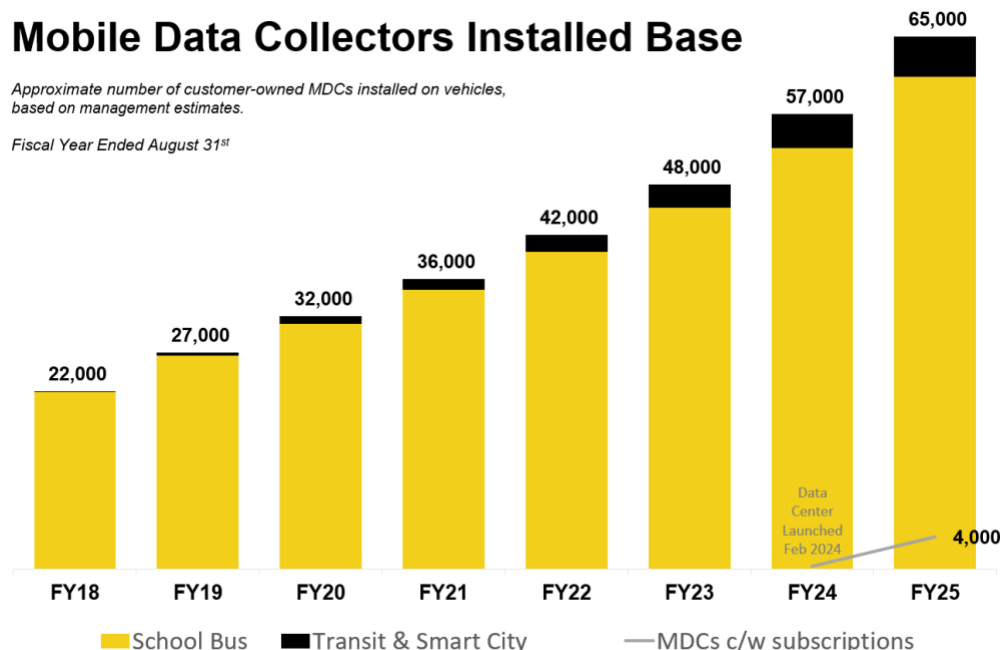
On March 1, 2018, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary called Gatekeeper Systems USA Inc. (the “US Subsidiary”).

Effective August 31, 2018, Gatekeeper Systems Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, GSI Systems Inc., combined by amalgamating into a single company, to carry on business under the name Gatekeeper Systems Inc. The amalgamation had no financial impact on its consolidated financial statements as the two entities have historically been consolidated for reporting purposes. From August 31, 2018 onward, Gatekeeper Systems Inc. is the operating entity and is being consolidated with its remaining wholly owned subsidiaries: Gatekeeper Systems USA Inc. and Deep Development Corp. Deep Development Corp. has no current or historical business activity.

Business Overview

Gatekeeper provides industry leading high-definition mobile video and data solutions for a range of markets including school districts, public transit authorities, law enforcement, as well as the U.S. military. The primary applications are for video recording and storage on public transportation vehicles such as buses, trains, and streetcars.

Over the past several years, Gatekeeper has installed more than 65,000 intelligent Mobile Data Collectors (“MDCs”) for customers on school buses, transit buses and trains. This forms the foundation of the Company’s Platform-as-a-Service (“PaaS”) business model. These intelligent MDCs collect vehicle data such as video, audio, GPS, time, door open/close. The military grade MDCs serve as the “black box” recorder to aid in transit accident investigations. Each MDC is Wi-Fi enabled, mobile connected, or mobile capable, which allows the customer to easily add wireless connectivity for applications such as live video streaming, fleet-wide vehicle tracking, live driver training, or centralized video analytics.



Gatekeeper offers a comprehensive suite of high-definition digital video devices that capture an encompassing view of activity both inside and outside of school buses, transit buses and trains. Over the past several years, Gatekeeper has installed over 180,000 of these video devices for more than 3,500 customers on school buses, transit buses and trains. Video evidence from these devices is recorded and stored on the MDC located inside the vehicle. High-definition cameras operate in day or night conditions and collect detailed video evidence such as license plate details of vehicles illegally passing streetcars or school buses while passengers are loading or unloading.

In February 2024, Gatekeeper established a data center for AI-based video analytics hosted services, allowing the Company to offer AI-assisted software applications for video management, analysis and storage, in a per-vehicle per-month subscription business model. MDCs are wirelessly connected and video data is managed remotely from the Company's data center. Live video can be streamed from any vehicle, anywhere, anytime. Video analysis can be conducted on a real-time, full-fleet basis, which provides for improved vehicle fleet management and incident management. The Company has worked closely with its customers to shape these service offerings in accordance with the customer's needs. The number of MDCs under contract for these monthly-recurring hosted services has grown to more than 4,000 as of August 31, 2025.

Product and service offerings are sold to customers through the Company's direct sales staff, as well as through a network of distributors and system integrators who have relationships with customers in multiple mobile markets. Gatekeeper is primarily focused on the North American market but has also pursued global distribution relationships outside of North America.

Gatekeeper's hardware products are manufactured by its OEM suppliers, which allows the Company to competitively offer comprehensive video solutions to customers. The Company directs and influences the product design standards including the look and feel and is the exclusive user of its proprietary yellow color product branding. Gatekeeper's software is either designed by the Company or designed by the OEM and rigorously tested by Company.

Gatekeeper's Canadian head office is in Abbotsford, British Columbia. Product research and development, design, and engineering take place at the Abbotsford office. Quality control and quality assurance on software products is conducted at the Abbotsford office.

Gatekeeper's US Subsidiary is in Bristol, Pennsylvania, and is its service center for a major transit customer, the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, and a major school customer, the School District of Philadelphia. The US Subsidiary employs a team of service technicians and operates a mobile fleet of service vehicles to provide on-site installation, service and support. Quality control and quality assurance on hardware products is conducted at the Bristol office and adheres to the operating standards that would generally be expected by major transit agencies or the U.S. military.

Gatekeeper products destined for Canadian customers are primarily imported from the OEM and assembled at Abbotsford, British Columbia, to mitigate the impacts of international trade tariffs. Gatekeeper products destined for U.S. customers are primarily imported from the OEM and assembled at Bristol, Pennsylvania, to comply with "Buy America" requirements and to mitigate the impacts of international trade tariffs.

School Bus Segment

Gatekeeper's history has been anchored in the design and supply of video and data solutions for school buses that help protect school children while travelling to and from school. Gatekeeper has well-established relationships with school districts throughout North America and has installed more than 60,000 MDCs and more than 180,000 video devices on school buses for more than 3,500 school district customers. Reports indicate that in North America there are approximately 15,000 regular school districts and approximately 534,000 school buses, which provides continuing opportunity for the Company's market share growth in the school segment.

Governments and school districts are significantly embracing the use of video on school buses to improve student safety. For example, recent Transport Canada regulation requires that perimeter visibility systems be installed on all new school buses beginning on November 1, 2027. As an experienced provider of school bus video solutions, Gatekeeper was selected as a pilot project supplier for this initiative and installed its 360 Surround Vision perimeter visibility systems on pilot project school buses in British Columbia and Ontario. Transport Canada estimates the costs of this regulation to be \$196 million in present value between 2024 and 2036 and estimates 65,105 school buses will be affected by 2036.

Gatekeeper has developed a comprehensive suite of video and data products designed to improve school bus safety including:

Incident Management Video Analytics - records time, location, audio, and video, enabling quick and easy assembly of video evidence needed to deal with school bus problems such as bullying, grazing, vaping, or verbal abuse.

Live View Wireless - provides real-time access to all video and data on the MDC while the school bus is on the road. School districts can optimize fleet operations and respond to incidents immediately using precise map locations of the entire bus fleet and other vehicle data such as bus speed and erratic driving behavior.

Student Protector - records license plate information day or night, of vehicles that illegally pass a school bus when the stop arm is deployed. Gatekeeper's optional proprietary software also automates the ticketing process of stop-arm infractions.

Pedestrian Protector – uses AI to assist the bus driver with blind spot detection and provides alerts of nearby pedestrians and school children near a school bus when stopped or operating at slow speeds. Advanced video analytics algorithms identify pedestrians while ignoring non-relevant objects like street signs, trees, and vehicles.

Mobile Wi-Fi - provides 4G or 5G internet connectivity for students and authorized users while the bus is transporting students or while the bus is parked in a neighborhood for the purpose of providing internet access to students who do not have suitable connectivity at home.

360 Surround Vision - provides a surround view of the school bus and is automatically activated when the bus is reversing or making side turns. The surround view is displayed on a specialized rear-view mirror system allowing drivers to monitor school children all around the bus.

Interior Camera - records the video and audio activity on the bus interior using adjustable vandal-resistant cameras.

Tactical Ready Kit - is a portable unit that allows law enforcement personnel to obtain quick and easy display of the internal video and audio of a school bus in close proximity, even while in motion.

School bus safety is also a growing concern due to the rise of vehicles illegally passing school buses while stopped. In the United States, The National Association of State Directors of Pupil Transportation Services (NASDPTS) conducts an annual survey of stop-arm violations. In a press release dated July 24, 2025, NASDPTS states: "In the survey, 114,239 school bus drivers reported that 67,258 vehicles passed their buses illegally on a single day during the 2024-2025 school year. Adjusting for 100% of the school bus drivers in the U.S., we would have seen just over 218,000 illegal passings. Projected across a 180-day school year, these sample results point to more than 39.3 million violations per year among America's motoring public. As the projected violations for the 2023- 2024 school year were 45.2 million, we recognize for the first time we have seen a reduction in illegal passings, but we also note the problem is far from resolved."

To address this concern Gatekeeper developed Student Protector which is an advanced video-based system for recording school bus stop-arm violations. The system includes digital recorders, up to 10-megapixel cameras for multi-lane high-speed license plate capture, GPS location, and wireless network compatibility for remote downloading. Student Protector utilizes AI and video analytics to automatically identify and record incidents and uses the Company's proprietary cloud-based application to provide automated video analysis and pre-formatted incident reports that can be used by enforcement agencies. Several states and provinces have recently authorized the use of video and photo evidence for issuing citations as a method to deter this dangerous practice.

Gatekeeper also offers CLARITY, an industry-first integrated video and school bus operating platform, under a partnership with an established technology provider for school bus transportation who has developed software solutions for school bus scheduling and dispatch, school bus driver time and attendance, as well as driver communications. CLARITY provides school districts with the scheduling and on-bus video and data analysis tools they need to efficiently manage the logistics of their school bus operations.

The Company has developed Mobile Wi-Fi to allow students and authorized users to connect their Wi-Fi-enabled devices to the Internet when the school bus or vehicle is in motion or parked to provide a community Internet access point. The Mobile Wi-Fi access point is mounted in the vehicle and is specially designed to operate in the extreme temperature range found on school buses. Mobile Wi-Fi data is routed through the school's firewall and content filters to ensure a safe Internet experience for students. The U.S. Department of Education estimates that 28 million households in the U.S. do not have high-speed internet at home, and two-thirds of these households are offline because they need help affording an available internet connection.

High back seats on school buses have become increasingly popular for safety reasons and are now mandated in many states in the US. This limits the viewing angles for traditional video systems and prevents adequate video capture of the passengers. Gatekeeper's high-definition wide angle dome cameras are designed to overcome this challenge and offer complete coverage inside the bus. Several school districts are therefore upgrading their buses with new digital video recorders as well as interior and exterior cameras.

School districts are embracing Gatekeeper's comprehensive suite of school bus video and data offerings for their complete fleet of school buses. For example, Lexington County School District selected Gatekeeper for their full-fleet implementation of Live View Wireless and internal video on the district's 250 school buses, as well as Student Protector stop arm cameras on 150 buses. Likewise, in September 2025, the Company announced its largest-ever school bus segment contract with a student transportation provider for \$9.3 million to install MDCs and video solutions on school buses for a school district in California, which are also expected to subscribe to the Company's video management software offering.

Transit Segment

Gatekeeper designs, installs, and services intelligent video and data solutions for the transit industry. These solutions allow cities to improve passenger safety and operational efficiencies. Transit agencies throughout North America are also pursuing video enforcement solutions to enforce moving and parking violations in designated transit lanes in an effort to keep buses on schedule. For example, in California on January 1, 2022, AB 917 became law and enables public transit operators state-wide to install automated forward-facing cameras on transit vehicles to enforce parking violations in bus lanes, and at designated transit stops.

The Company developed its AI-enabled Automated Lane Enforcement (ALE™) solution designed to help cities reduce transit lane violations by automating the video evidence capture and processing vehicle infractions relating to bus lanes and streetcars. ALE uses video analytics and Artificial Intelligence to identify instances in which vehicles are violating transit lane traffic laws, including specialized applications such as vehicles that partially obstruct the bus lane, vehicles in the bus lane that signal a legal right-hand turn but illegally continue to drive straight, and vehicles that pass a streetcar when passengers are boarding or deboarding. ALE records the video evidence, captures the vehicle license plate, and prepares the instance for review and ticketing using the Company's proprietary Traffic Infraction Management System (TIMS) software. ALE builds on nearly a decade of experience within the Company using video analytics to identify, capture evidence and ticket vehicles that illegally pass stopped school buses.

In February 2025, the Company announced the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) awarded Gatekeeper its Automated Streetcar Enforcement System (ASES) pilot contract. ASES is a video-based evidence capture and automated ticketing solution for enforcement of motorists that fail to stop for streetcars when the passenger doors are open. Gatekeeper will deploy its proprietary AI-assisted video analytics for incident detection, license plate capture, and automated ticket processing.

The Company has been active in the transit industry since March 2018, when it acquired business assets of a mobile video surveillance service provider to the transit industry and the assignment of contracts relating to mobile video surveillance products, support, and maintenance for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority ("SEPTA"). SEPTA is one of the largest transit systems in the U.S. and is actively using vehicle video surveillance to evaluate and defend claims, monitor system safety and security, and protect against fraud. SEPTA has an installed base of more than 27,000 video cameras on vehicles and in stations.

The Company has been awarded several contracts from SEPTA and views SEPTA as a strategic reference customer to enable other business opportunities in the North American transit market. Revenues related to transit have been increasing, and the Company is optimistic about expansion opportunities in the transit market.

The Company has also been contracted to provide factory-installed video solutions for light rail transit and transit buses at the place of manufacture, such as at the factories of Alstom and New Flyer of America. The Company believes that having its video solutions factory-installed is an endorsement of the value that transit customers recognize for the Company's offerings.

Gatekeeper offers digital video recorders (DVRs) and crash hardened memory modules (CHMMs) that record and protect operating evidence in rail transit applications. The DVRs and CHMMs have continuous-recording capabilities that can be used to verify crew actions and train operating conditions, which greatly aids accident investigations in the same way that black boxes are used in the airline industry. They are compliant with the recommendation made by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which calls upon the Federal Transit Administration to install crash-resistant inward and outward-facing cameras and continuous recorders in all rail transit vehicles. The related devices meet the EN 50155 international standard for electronic equipment used in railway applications. Additional product

certifications, strategic partnering, and bundling are being explored to capture additional opportunities within the commuter rail market.

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) has mandated that all passenger train lead locomotives providing scheduled intercity rail passenger or commuter service be equipped with crashworthy memory modules and image recording devices prior to October 12, 2027. Gatekeeper has significant experience in fulfilling the FRA mandate requirements and has installed hundreds of EN50155 compliant crashworthy video recording devices on passenger trains. The Company believes the FRA mandate represents a significant business opportunity for the Company. In September 2025, the Company announced its largest-ever contract for \$27 million with New York MTA's Long Island Rail Road for the replacement of their audio-visual recording monitory system in compliance with the FRA mandate.

The Company's strategic decision in 2018 to pursue transit as an additional industry vertical prompted the development of several new proprietary products and solutions targeted toward the transit industry. The Company has expanded its sales outreach to several transit authorities throughout North America and has installed approximately 5,000 MDCs and over 14,000 video devices on transit buses and trains for approximately 60 transit customers, with SEPTA being the largest.

Artificial Intelligence and Video Analytics

The Company continually innovates and launches new products and feature enhancements to expand existing product capability and customer service offerings to broaden its market reach. The Company now provides Artificial Intelligence (AI) assisted solutions to support reliable video evidence collection and it believes that AI-based video analytics is an important component within vehicle video safety and security. Today's school and transit vehicle video systems can now be considered mobile data collection systems that perform live video analytics, detection, and alerts. The Company is actively expanding its AI-based offerings:

- Student Protector - uses video analytics to detect vehicles and record license plate information of vehicles that illegally pass a school bus when the stop arm is deployed.
- Pedestrian Protector - uses AI to assist the bus driver with blind spot detection and provides alerts of nearby pedestrians and school children near a school bus when stopped or operating at slow speeds. Advanced video analytics algorithms identify pedestrians while ignoring non-relevant objects like street signs, trees, and vehicles.
- AI Dash Cam – is an AI-based camera that uses proprietary video analytics to provide Driver Status Monitor (DSM) and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) functions which detect and alert various driving events and unsafe driving behavior.
- Cell Phone Detection Camera – is an AI-based camera mounted above the driver that uses video algorithms to automatically detect if a driver is using a mobile phone while driving.
- Automated Lane Enforcement (ALE TM) - an AI-enabled solution designed to help cities reduce transit lane violations by automating video evidence capture and processing vehicle infractions relating to bus lanes and streetcars. ALE uses video analytics and AI to identify instances in which vehicles are violating transit lane traffic laws, including specialized applications such as vehicles that partially obstruct the bus lane, vehicles in the bus lane that signal a legal right-hand turn but illegally continue to drive straight, and vehicles that pass a streetcar when passengers are boarding or deboarding.

Customers are now equipping a greater number of vehicles with video systems and are also increasing the number of high-definition video components within each vehicle. This trend dramatically increases the amount of video data collected, stored, and analyzed in school and transit vehicle applications, and can become overwhelming to staff operations.

Gatekeeper offers AI-assisted software applications for video management, analysis and storage, in a per-vehicle per-month subscription business model. MDCs are wirelessly connected, and video data is managed remotely from the Company's data center. Video analysis can be conducted on a real-time, full-fleet basis, which provides for improved vehicle fleet management and incident management. AI assists with incident management by providing alerts for camera tampering, behavioral analysis of passengers and drivers, or flagging events such as illegal vehicle passings or erratic driving behavior.

AI and incident management tools deliver enormous benefits when analyzing video evidence for false liability claims. SEPTA is an example of the importance of using AI to assist with video evidence. SEPTA has over 27,000 video cameras

installed in vehicles and stations and operates a fleet of approximately 3,000 vehicles operating more than 12 hours per day, transporting nearly 1 million riders per weekday. The vehicle video surveillance systems collect enormous amounts of video evidence that must be transmitted, stored, and analyzed. Video analysis is extremely important to SEPTA, and through effective collection and management of video evidence, SEPTA has reported savings of approximately US\$22 million per year in liability claims, which have historically cost more than US\$40 million per year.

The Company believes its Artificial Intelligence and video analytics solutions for school and transit vehicle applications are competitive differentiators and growth drivers which are already recognized by customers with sophisticated video evidence systems, such as SEPTA. The Company also believes that AI has the future potential to transition conventional mobile video systems to intelligent machine vision solutions that automatically make decisions without human interaction.

Sales Activity

The Company's sales backlog continues to remain strong, and the Company is actively working on several sales contracts and competitive bids. Since the start of current fiscal year beginning September 1, 2025, the Company has announced approximately \$73 million of new business contracts, of which approximately \$14 million has been recorded as revenue during the nine months ended May 31, 2026.

During calendar year 2026, the Company expects to participate in over 72 industry trade show conferences as part of its overall brand awareness strategy, which compares to 64 trade shows attended during calendar year 2025. The Company's per-vehicle per-month subscription business model for video management and storage is gaining traction with customers in both the school and transit segments. This recurring revenue component now forms part of most of the Company's proposals to customers.

The Company has added new members to the transit sales team and has a particular focus on the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) mandate. The FRA mandate requires that all passenger train lead locomotives providing scheduled intercity rail passenger or commuter service be equipped with crashworthy memory modules and image recording devices prior to October 12, 2027. With the FRA compliance date fast approaching, the Company is increasing market awareness of its transit solutions. During calendar year 2026, the Company expects to attend 17 transit industry conferences.

Future Development and Deployment

During 2021, U.S. federal funding commitments for over US\$100 billion were announced for both the transit and school industries, which are the primary business segments the Company serves. This is the largest federal funding assistance these industries have ever received. The Company continues to pursue the opportunities that lie ahead in these industries by continuing to increase its investment in marketing and sales as well as research and development.

The Company has increased its focus on services and solutions that are annually recurring. Since the Company launched its data center in February 2024, more than 4,000 MDCs are now subscribing to the Company's video management software offerings for video analysis and storage.

As new video and data technologies become more prominent, many of the Company's customers are returning to the Company for system upgrades and/or system replacement. These returning customers represent a high percentage of the business, and the Company refers to this business as its "reoccurring customer" business. Growth in the reoccurring customer business is a testament to the excellent customer satisfaction which the Company prides itself in.

In the transit market the Company has conducted proof-of-concept trials for new products and continues to develop solutions that integrate AI and video analytics capabilities. For example, the video analytics capabilities that have been developed for the school industry segment such as the Student Protector technology, can be adapted for transit applications for street cars to record video evidence of cars who illegally pass street cars while transit passengers are loading or unloading.

Gatekeeper continues to design and manufacture industry leading video and systems that incorporate the latest software, features and functionality. Management believes that accelerating future growth is dependent upon being able to provide comprehensive, integrated management solutions for the data and information our equipment and other devices collect, combined with intelligent applications able to analyze and interpret video as it is being recorded.

The Company now provides professional hosted data management services to monitor, review, and package video evidence on behalf of customers as a monthly recurring revenue offering. Product development efforts have been focused on emerging technologies that incorporate intelligent self-diagnostics, video analytics, artificial intelligence, deep learning, and overall data management.

Research and development efforts are being directed towards integrating Gatekeeper products with third-party software and hardware to deliver more robust, faster to market, and cost-effective solutions. The Company's core strategy is to evolve our software applications to manage discrete data input, from multiple devices, and to transition parts of our business to a software-as-a-service revenue model. This model may position the Company's software as being the gateway or portal to multiple devices and applications all managed through a single Gatekeeper software hub.

The Company's video and data solutions can also be expanded to other niche markets and industries, such as transport and first responder applications. For example, forward facing cameras provide the high-definition imagery evidence necessary to determine what happened in an incident. This information can be used to protect drivers, or settle legal disputes, using indisputable evidence. Video integrated with GPS, time and date, and other vehicle sensors, has become a common source of evidence, as well as representing valuable operational performance information. These technological solutions, which have already been developed, can be deployed in other new industries where customers can equip themselves with tools to detect, analyze, and respond to safety and security threats, and to reduce losses arising through false liability claims.

Selected Financial Information

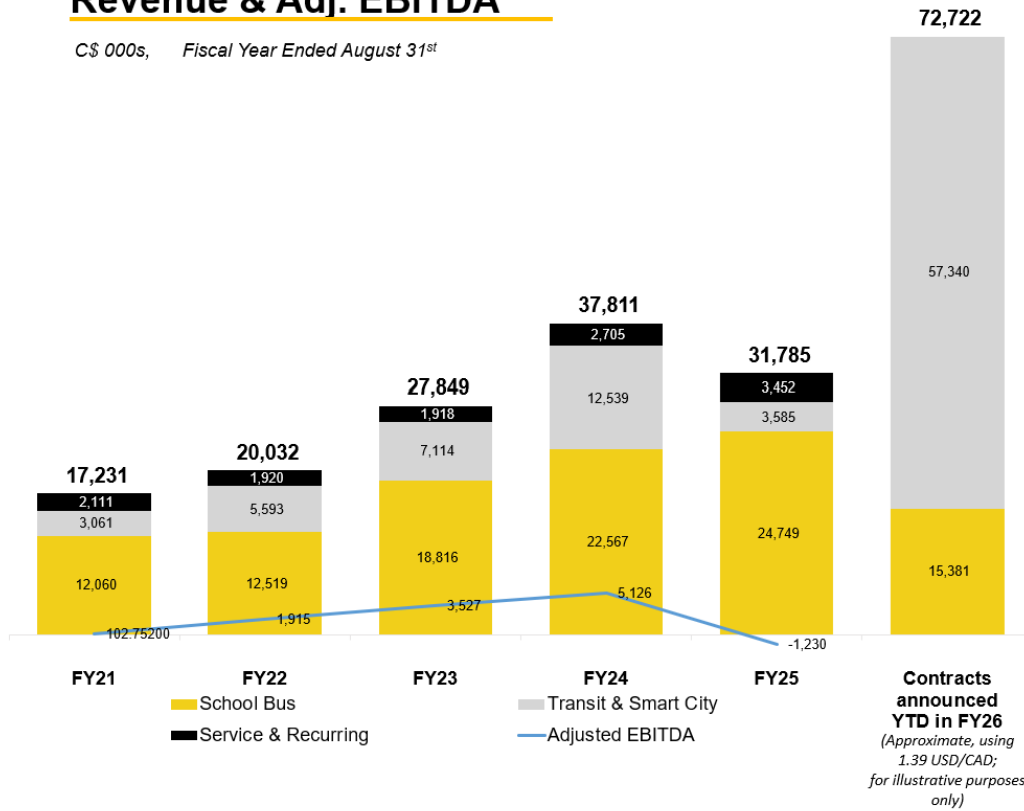
The following sets out selected financial information from the Company's four most recently completed financial years and are derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements. Users of this information should read the following in conjunction with those statements thereto.

	For the years ended			
	August 31, 2025	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022
Revenue	\$ 31,785,173	\$ 37,810,957	\$ 27,848,838	\$ 20,031,288
Cost of Sales	\$ 18,682,392	\$ 20,568,775	\$ 15,305,444	\$ 10,722,475
Gross Profit	\$ 13,102,781	\$ 17,242,182	\$ 12,543,394	\$ 9,308,813
Gross Margin Percentage	41%	46%	45%	46%
Expenses	\$ 16,945,190	\$ 13,047,639	\$ 9,851,287	\$ 8,244,400
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (3,842,409)	\$ 4,194,543	\$ 2,692,107	\$ 1,064,413
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ (2,976,542)	\$ 1,899,718	\$ 2,887,078	\$ 1,929,180
Earnings (Loss) per share –				
Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02
Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02
Total Assets	\$ 38,516,834	\$ 22,368,076	\$ 19,609,579	\$ 23,016,204
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 12,007,335	\$ 3,518,763	\$ 3,304,827	\$ 8,892,084
Total Non-Current Liabilities	\$ 411,778	\$ 687,236	\$ 561,851	\$ 1,578,025
Total Liabilities	\$ 12,419,113	\$ 4,205,999	\$ 3,866,678	\$ 10,470,109
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 26,097,721	\$ 18,162,077	\$ 15,742,901	\$ 12,546,095

The Company considers its primary business segmentations to be school bus, transit & smart city, service & recurring. For the year ended August 31, 2025, the Company estimates revenue in school bus was \$24.8 million (78% of total revenue), revenue in transit & smart city was \$3.6 million (11% of total revenue), and revenue in service & recurring was \$3.4 million (11% of total revenue).

Revenue & Adj. EBITDA

C\$ 000s, Fiscal Year Ended August 31st



Adjusted EBITDA

	For the years ended				
	August 31, 2025	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022	August 31, 2021
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (3,842,409)	\$ 4,194,543	\$ 2,692,107	\$ 1,064,413	\$ (406,367)
Depreciation & Amortization	546,661	544,779	374,866	365,927	359,381
Interest Expense	277,752	181,995	227,222	219,848	137,343
Share-based Compensation	187,840	204,220	232,928	265,134	12,395
CEO Payout	1,600,000	-	-	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (1,230,156)	\$ 5,125,537	\$ 3,527,123	\$ 1,915,322	\$ 102,752

Adjusted EBITDA

	For the three months ended May 31, 2026	For the nine months ended May 31, 2026
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 2,083,775	\$ 720,498
Depreciation & Amortization	124,944	401,920
Interest Expense	98,672	133,695
Share-based Compensation	50,680	270,389
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,358,071	\$ 1,526,502

Selected Quarterly Information

Key comparative financial information for the last eight quarters is summarized as follows:

	F2024-Q4	F2025-Q1	F2025-Q2	F2025-Q3	F2025-Q4	F2026-Q1	F2026-Q2	F2026-Q3
	31-Aug	30-Nov	28-Feb	31-May	31-Aug	30-Nov	28-Feb	31-May
	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025	2026	2026
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	11,652,476	7,283,636	5,922,083	7,465,670	11,113,784	5,905,306	10,378,405	12,541,042
Gross Profit	4,650,608	3,155,995	2,297,078	3,672,022	3,977,686	2,685,110	4,414,568	6,667,349
Gross Profit (%)	40%	43%	39%	49%	36%	45%	43%	53%
Expenses	3,874,186	3,123,410	3,636,078	3,732,189	6,453,513	4,255,342	4,207,613	4,583,574
Operating Income (Loss)	776,422	32,585	(1,339,000)	(600,167)	(2,475,827)	(1,570,232)	206,955	2,083,775
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(1,500,122)	576,093	(1,014,735)	(442,772)	(2,095,128)	(782,941)	789,306	1,432,332
EPS (Basic)	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.00	0.02
EPS (Diluted)	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.00	0.02
Assets	22,368,076	21,827,153	20,221,256	20,047,953	38,516,834	42,037,278	42,903,886	44,362,739
Liabilities	4,206,000	3,076,984	2,370,123	2,600,112	12,419,113	4,198,127	4,211,399	4,020,548
Shareholder's Equity	18,162,076	18,750,169	17,625,133	17,447,841	26,097,721	37,839,151	38,692,487	40,342,191

Overall Financial Performance

Company revenue for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026 was \$12,541,042 and \$28,824,753 respectively. Revenue in the prior year comparable periods was \$7,465,670 and \$20,671,389, representing an increase of 68% and 39%, respectively.

Revenue is earned in two main regions, being Canada and the United States. Total revenue earned for the nine months ended May 31, 2026 in Canada was \$4,116,943 (2025 - \$1,840,695) and total revenue earned in the United States was \$24,707,810 (2025 - \$18,830,694).

Cost of sales for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026 was \$5,873,693 and \$15,057,726 respectively, compared to \$3,793,648 and \$11,546,294 for the same prior year comparable periods, representing an increase in direct costs of 55% and 30%, respectively. The cost of sales comprises primarily materials and components, manufacturing labour, inventory write-off, warranty expenses, freight and shipping, and other selling costs

Gross profit for the three months and nine months ended May 31, 2026 was \$6,667,349 and \$13,767,027 respectively, compared to \$3,672,022 and \$9,125,095 for the same prior year comparable periods, representing an increase in gross margin of 82% and 51%, respectively. Gross margin as a percentage of revenue for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026 was 53% and 48%, respectively, compared to 49% and 44% for the same prior year comparable periods.

Operating expenses for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026 were \$4,583,574 and \$13,046,529 respectively, as compared to \$3,732,189 and \$10,491,677 for the same prior year comparable periods representing an increase in operating expenses of 23% and 24%, respectively. Operating expense increase is attributable to higher sales costs, research and development costs, special project costs, and bid preparation costs relating to large transit projects the Company is actively pursuing.

Operating income for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026 was \$2,083,775 and operating income of \$720,498 respectively, as compared to operating loss of \$60,167 and operating loss of \$1,366,582 for the same prior year comparable periods.

Adjusted EBITDA for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026 was \$2,358,071 and \$1,526,502 respectively, as compared to \$201,696 and \$(720,294) for the same prior year comparable periods.

Total comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026 was \$1,483,011 and \$1,489,376 respectively, compared to total comprehensive loss of \$442,772 and \$801,415 for the same prior year comparable periods. During the three and nine months ended May 31, 2026, deferred income tax recovery was recognized in the amount of \$20,200 and \$334,000, respectively (2025 –expense of \$128,000 and \$310,000, respectively).

Outlook

According to MarketsAndMarkets Research [report](#), the global Mobile Video Surveillance Market size was valued at USD 2.8 Billion in 2025 and is projected to reach USD 4.0 Billion by 2030, with a CAGR growth rate of 7.5% from 2025 to 2030.

Industries are undergoing digital transformations to enhance efficiency and competitiveness. Advances in camera technologies, video analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and connectivity have significantly improved the capabilities of mobile video surveillance systems. High-resolution cameras, real-time analytics, and intelligent features contribute to the effectiveness of surveillance. The demand for real-time monitoring capabilities and remote management of video feeds contributes to the growth of mobile video surveillance industry.

The escalating global security concerns, characterized by increasing threats such as terrorism, crime, and public safety issues, are a pivotal driver for the mobile surveillance market. Organizations and authorities must deploy mobile surveillance solutions to address evolving security challenges, providing real-time monitoring, enhanced situational awareness, and rapid response capabilities. The flexibility and mobility offered by mobile surveillance cater to dynamic security needs, making these systems indispensable for bolstering security measures across various sectors.

The mobile video surveillance market for camera offerings is experiencing significant growth due to several key factors. Firstly, technological advancements in camera technology, including higher resolutions, improved image sensors, and enhanced video analytics capabilities, contribute to the increased demand for advanced camera systems. Additionally, the rising security and public safety concerns have led to greater adoption of mobile video surveillance solutions across various sectors, further driving the need for high-quality and feature-rich cameras. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning in cameras, facilitating functions such as facial recognition and object detection, also plays a crucial role in the market's growth.

The mobile video surveillance market for public transit applications is experiencing significant growth due to a heightened emphasis on passenger safety, security, and operational efficiency within the public transportation sector. Mobile video surveillance systems play a crucial role in deterring criminal activities, investigating incidents, and ensuring the overall well-being of passengers. The integration of advanced technologies, such as high-resolution cameras, real-time monitoring capabilities, and analytics, not only enhances security measures but also contributes to optimizing transit operations. As transit authorities globally prioritize implementing comprehensive security solutions, the demand for mobile video surveillance in public transit applications continues to rise.

Gatekeeper's Growth Strategy

Gatekeeper's goal is to be a market leader in the mobile video segment, by providing its customers with superior products through world class innovation. A component of the growth strategy is understanding niche market requirements and designing specific features and functionality that address them, as well as supporting local sales and service programs.

The Company believes its PaaS business model and its comprehensive suite of product offerings are important to its growth strategy. The PaaS platform is centered around wirelessly enabled MDCs which collect video and data on passenger buses and trains. The Company has already installed more than 65,000 intelligent MDCs for over 3,500 school district and transit customers throughout North America and is actively preparing and selling recurring-revenue solutions to help these customers monitor and optimize the vast amounts of video and data being recorded every day. These new offerings utilize AI, video analytics, hosted software solutions, and wireless data connectivity, and they form the data layer in the PaaS business model that enables the Company's evolution as a data company. The PaaS platform also allows customers to layer on new innovative product offerings that may emerge in the future. For example, the Company recently launched the AI Dash Cam as an additional video analytics offering on the PaaS platform.

Gatekeeper's software and AI solutions supports growth in reliable video evidence collection and the Company believes that AI is an important component within vehicle video safety and security. Customers are now equipping a greater number of vehicles with video systems and are also increasing the number of video components within each vehicle – most of which are using high-definition video. This trend dramatically increases the amount of video data collected and analyzed in today's vehicle video systems. AI dramatically changes how this data is managed and creates an opportunity for Gatekeeper to deliver significant value to its customers.

Smart City and video-based solutions continue to evolve with the addition of new and different sensors, higher resolution images, larger storage, faster processing and increased durability. Developing smart devices and providing video management software solutions with the ability to integrate with other discrete systems represents an opportunity to increase market share and enter new markets.

Gatekeeper's development efforts are focused on providing a robust open architecture video management software platform that can integrate and interface with other manufacturer's devices, to form a comprehensive control system that brings all components together in a single application.

Gatekeeper is exploring opportunities to partner with customers who have expressed strong interest in adopting specific video analytics applications that can provide facial recognition, people counting, detection of potholes, automated ticketing of parking violations, and driver behavior monitoring.

North America continues to be the dominant market for the Company but the need to protect children in and around school buses, as well as increase safety on highways, is a global concern. Gatekeeper's Student Protector technology together with TIMS (Traffic Infraction Management System) cloud-based software application, has garnered attention from governments outside of North America. Selective expansion beyond the boundaries of North America is being explored through strategic partnerships.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At May 31, 2026, the Company had cash of \$7,205,767 and working capital of \$37,548,375, compared to \$14,769,751 and \$23,614,205 respectively at August 31, 2025.

Cash used through operating activities was \$19,716,543 for the nine months ended May 31, 2026, as compared to cash used of \$601,605 during the nine months ended May 31, 2025, which was primarily related to the increase in inventory and trade receivables and the decrease in accounts payable during the current period. At May 31, 2026, inventory increased to \$17,352,693 in correspondence with new business contracts announced during the current fiscal year, as compared to inventory of \$11,828,948 at August 31, 2025, and \$5,190,884 at May 31, 2025.

Cash used through investing activities was \$158,117 for the nine months ended May 31, 2026, as compared to \$241,568 during the nine months ended May 31, 2025, which was primarily related to the purchase of intangible assets during the prior period.

Cash flows provided through financing activities during the nine months ended May 31, 2026, was \$12,454,719 as compared to cash flows used of \$229,288 during the nine months ended May 31, 2025, primarily due to the closing of a brokered private placement during the current period.

The Company has a revolving credit facility ("Credit Facility") with the Toronto-Dominion Bank pursuant to which the Company may draw up to \$6 million for working capital provisions. Interest on the Credit Facility is based on either the Canadian bank prime rate plus 0.85 percent or US bank base rate plus 0.75 percent. The Credit Facility is subject to set up fees as well as export guarantee program fees payable quarterly to Export Development Canada.

The Company also has a letter of credit facility ("Letter of Credit Facility") with the Toronto-Dominion Bank pursuant to which the Toronto-Dominion Bank will issue letters of credit, including supplier payment guarantees, up to \$7.5 million

to certain Company suppliers. The Letter of Credit Facility fee is 0.65 percent of the amounts issued under the Letter of Credit Facility.

The Credit Facility and Letter of Credit Facility is secured by a General Security Agreement (GSA) for Gatekeeper Systems Inc., representing a first charge on the Company's present and after acquired personal property, and a Uniform Commercial Code Security Agreement ("UCC") for Gatekeeper Systems USA Inc., among other customary guarantees, and is repayable upon demand.

As at May 31, 2026, there was \$Nil owing under the Credit Facility and Letter of Credit Facility (August 31, 2025 - \$Nil).

The Company had cash of \$7,205,767 at May 31, 2026 (August 31, 2025 – \$14,769,751), however management cannot provide assurance that the Company will achieve, or maintain, profitable operations or raise additional debt and/or equity capital as may be required. Management intends to continue to support the operations with financing initiatives primarily through, but not limited to, the issuance of equity or alternative financing. Alternative financing options may include bank credit facilities and short-term loans from third parties. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the future, management expects that the Company will need to curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favorable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures.

Circumstances that may impact the Company's ability to obtain financing in the future include poor market conditions, increased interest rates and actual operations being different than expected by management. The Company mitigates these risks through a planning and budgeting process by which it anticipates and determines the funds required to support its normal operating requirements.

The Company has maintained a working capital balance of over \$13 million for the last three fiscal years, which has been sufficient to repay the Company's liabilities in the normal course of business and meet its contractual obligations for the next 12 months.

The Company operates in two geographic segments, being Canada and the United States, and is subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that the Company will be subject to foreign currency fluctuations in satisfying obligations related to its foreign activities.

The Company's objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposures to foreign currency cash flows. The Company monitors and forecasts the values of net foreign currency cash flow and statement of financial position exposures and from time to time could authorize the use of derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to economically hedge a portion of foreign currency fluctuations.

Contractual Obligations

As of May 31, 2026, the Company's contractual obligations and contingencies are as follows:

The Company derives its revenue from the sale of products in various tax jurisdictions, which are subject to various Canadian and foreign federal and provincial laws and regulations governing taxes. These laws and regulations are continually changing. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. There is no guarantee that the Company's chosen tax position will not be challenged by tax authorities in these jurisdictions which could result in additional taxes, related non-income tax amounts, interest and penalties payable.

The Company regularly assesses its income tax and related non income tax amounts and obligations and the related filing obligations in the United States and Canada. It is management's position that adequate provisions have been made in the financial statements related to such obligations. However, there exists uncertainty due to the fact that the Company could be assessed differently by tax and/or other regulatory authorities in a manner that is not consistent with management's expectation. This situation would result in management being required to adjust its provision for income taxes and related non income tax amounts in the period that such a situation occurs and such adjustments could be material.

Capital Structure

As at May 31, 2026, the Company had 111,207,621 common shares issued and outstanding, nil Class A preferred shares outstanding.

	Common Shares
Balance – May 31, 2026	111,207,621
Balance – July 21, 2026	111,592,621

During the nine months ended May 31, 2026, 920,000 stock options were exercised between \$0.13 and \$0.405, for gross proceeds of \$229,938. The options had a fair value of \$166,220, which has been reclassified from Reserves to Share Capital.

On November 13, 2025, the Company closed a bought-deal brokered financing, issuing 6,427,476 common shares at a price of \$2.10, generating gross proceeds of \$13,497,700.

During the year ended August 31, 2025, 667,500 stock options were exercised between \$0.12 and \$0.405 per share for gross proceeds of \$128,663. The options had a fair value of \$91,922, which has been reclassified from Reserves to Share Capital.

On July 23, 2025, the Company closed a bought-deal brokered financing, issuing 9,585,250 common shares at a price of \$1.20, generating gross proceeds of \$11,502,300.

Stock Options

Under the current stock option plan a maximum of 10% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of the Company are reserved for issuance.

The changes in stock options during the nine months ended May 31, 2026, were as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price	Number of Options
Balance – August 31, 2024	\$0.28	6,021,250
Options exercised	\$0.13	(667,500)
Options expired	\$0.31	(600,000)
Balance – August 31, 2025	\$0.29	4,753,750
Options exercised	\$0.25	(920,000)
Options expired	\$0.87	(37,500)
Options issued	\$2.53	100,000
Balance – May 31, 2026	\$0.34	3,896,250

Incentive share options outstanding and exercisable at May 31, 2026 are summarized as follows:

Exercise Price	Expiry date	Options Outstanding	Remaining life (Years)	Options Exercisable
\$0.105	November 14, 2028	200,000	2.46	200,000
\$0.12	November 28, 2027	950,000	1.50	950,000
\$0.195	July 27, 2026	351,250	0.16	351,250
\$0.385	February 2, 2027	360,000	0.68	360,000
\$0.40	June 1, 2027	100,000	1.00	-
\$0.41	May 8, 2028	1,835,000	1.94	575,000
\$2.53	November 4, 2030	100,000	4.43	100,000
		3,896,250		2,676,250

During the nine months ended May 31, 2026, the Company recorded total share-based payments of \$270,389 (2025 - \$39,479) which has been charged to general and administrative expense for the period.

Use of Financial Instruments

The Company classifies all financial instruments as either financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables or other financial liabilities. Loans and receivables and other financial instruments are measured at amortized cost.

The Company has designated its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as FVTPL, which is measured at fair value. Trade receivables and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Trade and other payables, salaries and benefits payable and line of credit are classified as other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost.

Financial Risk Management

The financial risks arising from the Company's operations are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and currency risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is in its cash accounts and accounts receivable. This risk related to cash is managed using a major financial institution of high credit quality as determined by rating agencies. Accounts receivable mainly consists of receivables from customers. To reduce its credit risk, the Company has adopted credit policies which include the analysis of the financial position of its customers and the regular review of their credit limits. In some cases, the Company requires bank letters of credit or subscribes to credit insurance.

At May 31, 2026, 29% of the Company's trade accounts receivable balance is over 90 days past due (August 31, 2025 – 8%). The carrying amount of trade and other receivables as at May 31, 2026 was \$14,539,150. The Company insures its non-government accounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds required to support its normal operating requirements. The Company's ongoing liquidity is impacted by various external events and conditions. The Company expects to repay its financial liabilities in the normal course of operations and to fund future operational and capital requirements through operating cash flows, as well as future equity and debt financing.

The Company coordinates this planning and budgeting process with its financing activities through the capital management process. The Company's financial liabilities are comprised of its trade payables and accrued liabilities, the contractual maturities of which at May 31, 2026 and August 31, 2025 are summarized as follows:

	May 31, 2026	August 31, 2025
Trade payables and accrued liabilities with contractual maturities –		
Within 90 days or less	\$ 3,339,920	\$ 2,703,491
In later than 90 days, not later than one year	792,775	9,058,571
	\$ 4,192,695	\$ 11,762,062

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no significant exposure at May 31, 2026 through its financial instruments.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk due to which business financial performance is adversely affected by fluctuations in the prices of commodities. The Company has no significant exposure at May 31, 2026 to commodity price risk through its financial instruments.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the Company will be subject to foreign currency fluctuations in satisfying obligations related to its foreign activities.

The Company realized approximately 75% of its sales and makes a significant amount of its purchases in US dollars. Consequently, some assets and liabilities are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations.

The Company's objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposures to foreign currency cash flows by holding its cash and cash equivalents in USD and Canadian dollars. The Company monitors and forecasts the values of net foreign currency cash flow and statement of financial position exposures and from time to time could authorize the use of derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge a portion of foreign currency fluctuations.

The following is an analysis of Canadian dollar equivalent of financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in US dollars as of May 31, 2026 and August 31, 2025:

	May 31, 2026	August 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 654,626	\$ 7,172,094
Trade and other receivables	12,697,714	11,338,249
Trade and other payables and accrued liabilities	(1,078,297)	(7,848,386)
Finance lease obligation	(370,852)	(497,306)
	\$ 11,903,191	\$ 10,164,651

Based on the above net exposure at May 31, 2026, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in an approximately \$1,190,319 decrease or increase respectively in both net and comprehensive loss (August 31, 2025 – \$1,016,465). The Company has not employed any currency hedging programs during the period ended May 31, 2026.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

The Company does not have any proposed transactions.

Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, key management personnel and companies related by way of directors and shareholders in common. Transactions with related parties for goods and services are made on normal commercial terms and are considered to be at arm's length.

(a) Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management includes the Company's Board of Directors and members of senior management.

	Three Months Ended May 31, 2026	Three Months Ended May 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended May 31, 2026	Nine Months Ended May 31, 2025
Salaries and short-term benefits	\$ 291,412	\$ 374,774	\$ 813,014	\$ 1,050,600
Share-based payment	-	-	-	-
	\$ 291,412	\$ 374,774	\$ 813,014	\$ 672,384

(b) Trade Related Party Transactions

The amounts due to related parties as at May 31, 2026 and August 31, 2025 are as follows:

	May 31, 2026	August 31, 2025
Chief Executive Officer	\$ -	\$ 206,560
Directors	-	10,455
Vice Presidents	12,734	26,547
	\$ 12,734	\$ 243,563

Amounts due from and to related parties have been included in trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, respectively, unless otherwise noted below.

(c) Other Related Party Transactions

During the year ended August 31, 2025, a discretionary bonus of \$300,000 (August 31, 2024 - \$150,000) was recognized for the Chief Executive Officer, and is included in accounts payable. During the year ended August 31, 2025, and pursuant to an amended employment agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, a payment obligation of \$1,600,000 was recognized for the Chief Executive Officer. Under the terms of the original CEO employment agreement, this obligation was due on either a change of control, resignation, or termination. The Board of Directors had agreed to amend the CEO's employment agreement to accelerate this payment as they believed it was in the best interests of the Company and shareholders to satisfy this obligation during the fiscal 2025 year end. As at May 31, 2026, \$Nil remains payable as a bonus to the CEO (August 31, 2025 - \$197,906).

On January 4, 2023, a shareholder loan receivable was incurred for a total \$1,120,000. The loan bears interest at 4% per annum for a term of 36 months. As at August 31, 2025, the outstanding loan balance was \$Nil (August 31, 2024 - \$658,755). For the year ended August 31, 2025, total repayments of \$685,594 (August 31, 2024 - \$520,800) and accumulated interest of \$26,838 (August 31, 2024 - \$30,510) were incurred.

Outstanding Share Data

As of the report date, the Company had the following securities outstanding:

	Common Shares	Stock Options
Balance, May 31, 2026	111,207,621	3,896,250
Balance, July 21, 2026	111,592,621	3,511,250

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities, inventory valuation and ability to continue as a going concern. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The Company must make an assessment of whether trade receivables are collectible from customers. Accordingly, management establishes an allowance for estimated losses arising from non-payment, taking into consideration customer credit, current economic trends and past experience. If future collections differ from estimates, future earnings would be affected.

Inventory Valuation

The Company adjusts inventory values so that the carrying values do not exceed the net realizable value. The valuation of inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value requires the use of estimates with regards to the amount of current inventory that will be sold, the prices at which it will be sold, and an estimate of expected orders from customers. Additionally, the estimates reflect changes in products or changes in demand because of various factors, including the market for products, obsolescence, changes in product offerings, technology changes and competition.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events occurred during the period that negatively affected the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor, default or the disappearance of an active market for a security. If the Company determines that a financial asset is impaired, judgment is required in assessing the available information in regard to the amount of impairment; however the final outcome may be materially different than the amount recorded as a financial asset.

Warranty Provision

The Company estimates a provision for future warranty claims based on historical claims as well as recent trends at each reporting date. A provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year.

Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Finite-Life Intangible Assets

The Company reviews estimates of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets on an annual basis and adjusts depreciation or amortization on a prospective basis, if needed. Changes in technology or the intended use of assets, as well as changes in business prospects or economic and industry factors, may cause the estimated useful lives of these assets to change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and finite-life intangible assets are determined by internal asset life analysis, which takes into account actual and expected future usage, physical wear and tear, replacement history and assumptions about technology evolution. When factors indicate that assets' useful lives are different from the prior assessment, the Company depreciates or amortizes the remaining carrying value prospectively over the adjusted estimated useful lives.

Leases

The Company estimates the lease term by considering the facts and circumstances that can create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option by assessing relevant factors such as profitability and operations. Extension option (or options after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be included (or not terminated). The assessment of the lease term is reviewed if a significant event or significant change in circumstance occurs, which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee. The Company estimates the incremental borrowing rate used to measure its lease liability for each lease contract. This includes estimation in determining the asset-specific security impact.

Share-Based Payments

Management assesses the fair value of stock options granted in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 3 of the August 31, 2025 audited consolidated financial statements. The fair value of stock options is measured using the Black-Scholes Option Valuation Model. The fair value of stock options granted using valuation models is only an estimate of their potential value and requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

The Company has adopted a relative fair value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. Under the relative fair value method, the value of the private placement units are proportionally allocated between the shares and warrants issued based on their relative fair value. Judgement is required in determining the fair value of the shares, determined based on the closing price on the date of the transaction, and the fair value of the warrants, determined based on a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Current and deferred tax provisions and obligations are calculated for each of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Actual amounts of income tax expense and obligations are not final until tax returns are filed and assessed by the relevant taxation authorities. This occurs subsequent to the issuance of the financial statements, and the final determination of actual amounts may not be completed for a number of years. Therefore, financial results in subsequent periods will be affected by the amount that estimates differ from the final tax return.

Judgement is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position and what tax rate is expected to be applied in the year when the related temporary differences revers, particularly in regard to the utilization of tax loss carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that the cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the statement of financial position date, if any, could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company and its US Subsidiary operate could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Determination of Functional Currency

The functional currency of each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

Going Concern

Management is required to determine whether or not the going concern assumption is appropriate for the Company at the end of each reporting period. Considerations taken into account include available information about the future including the availability of financing and revenue projection, as well as current working capital balance and future commitments of the Company.

Recovery of Goodwill

The Company evaluates the carrying values of the CGU's goodwill on an annual basis in the fourth quarter of each year to determine whether or not impairment of these assets has occurred and whether write-downs of the value of these assets are required. Similarly, the Company evaluates the carrying value of CGUs with long-lived assets whenever circumstances arise that could indicate impairment or reversal of impairment, and at each reporting date.

These impairment tests require the determination of recoverable amounts which include certain assumptions regarding discount rates and future cash flows generated by these assets in determining the value-in-use or fair value less costs of disposal calculations. Actual results could differ from these assumptions and estimates.

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, but are not allocated above the operating segment level at which management monitors the recovery of goodwill.

Accounting Standards and Amendments Issued and Adopted

Other accounting standards and amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued and have future effective dates are not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Risk Factors

The following are major risk factors management has identified which relate to the Company's business activities. Such risk factors could materially affect the Company's future financial results and could cause events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company. Though the following are major risk factors identified by management, they do not comprise a definitive list of all risk factors related to the Company's business and operations. Other specific risk factors are discussed elsewhere in this MD&A.

Capitalization and Commercial Viability

The Company will require additional funds to continue operations. The Company has limited financial resources, and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company to carry out the completion of all proposed activities. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the curtailment of operations, liquidation of assets, seeking additional capital on less favourable terms and/or other remedial measures.

History of Operating Losses

The Company has an accumulated deficit since its incorporation through May 31, 2026 of \$3,940,018. The deficit may increase in the near term, as the Company continues its product development and establishes sales channels for its new products.

General Economic Conditions

The Company currently operates in Canada and the United States and, like all global businesses, it has been subject to the impact of the global credit and financial crisis on consumers in its areas of operations and the discretionary spending available to them. General economic conditions can result in reduced consumer and government spending and impact on the Company's financial results.

Key Employees

The success of the Company is largely dependent on the performance of its key employees and directors. The failure to retain key employees and directors and to attract and retain additional key employees with necessary skills could have a material adverse impact upon the Company's growth and profitability. Competition for highly skilled management, technical and other employees is intense. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel and the departure of any of the members of the Company's executive team or key directors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Supply Chain

The Company relies on major components to be manufactured on an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) basis. Reliance on OEMs, as well as industry supply conditions generally involves several risks, including the possibility of defective products (which can adversely affect the Company's reputation for reliability), a shortage of components and delays in delivery schedules (which can adversely affect the Company's distribution schedules), and increases in component costs (which can adversely affect the Company's profitability). The Company has single-sourced manufacturer relationships, either because alternative sources are not readily or economically available or because the relationship is advantageous due to performance, quality, support, delivery, capacity, or price considerations. If these sources are unable or unwilling to manufacture our products in a timely and reliable manner, the Company could experience temporary distribution interruptions, delays, or inefficiencies, adversely affecting our results of operations. Even where alternative OEMs are available, qualification of the alternative manufacturers and establishment of reliable suppliers could result in delays affecting operating results adversely.

Electronic Component Shortages

Electronic component shortages have been a hindrance on a booming electronics marketplace and there may not be enough chips, capacitors, resistors and other parts to satisfy demand. If the company is unable to source electronic components directly or indirectly through its OEM partners, the company may experience delays with receipt of product. Furthermore, larger amounts of inventory commitments to protect the company against potential shortfall in inventory due to demand could result in pressure on cashflow.

New Products and Technology Change Risk

The Company operates in a competitive marketplace; there are no guarantees that the Company can maintain or expand its advantages. The Company invests significantly in the development of products and continually seeks to improve its current product offerings. The success of the Company continues to depend upon market acceptance of its new products, its existing products and its ability to refine and enhance current product lines.

In some situations, new legislation is driving requirements for various subsets of the Company's products, particularly in the area of recording license plates of vehicles illegally passing a school bus. Should legislation or public opinion change, relating to various issues surrounding right of privacy, there would be no guarantee that the Company would maintain sales of these products.

New Market Risk

The ability of the Company to successfully enter new markets is subject to uncertainties. We have been successful in the past, and we continue to develop important alliances in new markets to ensure future success. However, there are no guarantees that we can establish new distribution channels or continue to develop new strategic partnerships.

Competition

The Company's markets are competitive and rapidly changing. Many competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources, as well as greater name recognition and a larger installed customer base. As this market develops, a number of companies with greater resources could attempt to increase their presence in this market by acquiring or forming strategic alliances with our competitors or business partners.

Many competitors are also divisions or subsidiaries of larger enterprises, many of which also focus on the manufacture and sale of components or mass-market products. Many competitors also offer a broader line of security solutions that may include CCTV and video surveillance products. Even though our products may offer a competitive advantage, some competitors have the ability to provide an integrated security solution to an end-user at a price that may render our products uncompetitive.

The Company's success is significantly dependent upon management's ability to adapt to these competing forces, to develop more advanced products more rapidly and less expensively than our competitors, and to educate potential customers as to the benefits of using the Company's services. The Company's future and existing competitors could introduce products with superior features, scalability and functionality at lower prices than our products and could bundle existing or new products with other more established products in order to compete with the Company.

The Company expects additional competition from other established and emerging companies. Increased competition may result in price reductions, reduced gross margin and loss of market share, any of which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business. The Company may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors, and failure to do so would harm the business.

Ability to Maintain Profitability and Manage Growth

There can be no assurance that the Company's business and growth strategy will enable the Company to be profitable in the future. The Company's future operating results will depend on a number of factors, including (i) the efficiency and effectiveness of the Company's marketing and advertising programs, (ii) the Company's ability to continuously improve its service to achieve new and enhanced customer benefits, better quality service and reduced costs, (iii) the Company's ability to successfully identify and respond to emerging trends in the security industry, (iv) the level of competition in the security industry and (v) the ability to manage attrition level and subscriber replacement costs. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to effectively manage its growth, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Intellectual Property Risks

The Company has taken steps to protect its proprietary technology. The Company relies on a combination of trademark, trade secrets, laws and other intellectual property protection methods to protect its proprietary technology. These steps may not completely protect the Company's proprietary technology, nor give it a competitive edge. Others may independently develop substantially equivalent technology or gain access to our trade secrets. If the Company is unable to protect its intellectual property, the business over time could be materially affected. The Company will pursue all avenues available to it, if necessary, to enforce its patents, and to protect its trademarks and other intellectual property rights owned by the Company.

Because much of the Company's potential success and value lies in its ownership and use of intellectual property, its failure to protect its intellectual property may negatively affect its business and value. The Company typically enters into confidentiality or license agreements with its employees, consultants, customers, strategic partners and vendors in an effort to control access to and distribution of its products, documentation and other proprietary information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use the Company's proprietary technology without authorization.

Technological Change, New Products and Standards

The technology industry is characterized by rapid technological change, changes in user and customer requirements and preferences, frequent new product and service introductions embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices that could render the Company's existing products and systems obsolete. The Company's products employ complex technology and may not always be compatible with current and evolving technical standards and products developed by others. Failure or delays by the Company to meet or comply with the requisite and evolving industry or user standards could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Reliance on Information Systems and Technology

The Company's business relies upon information technology systems to effectively service its customers at the point of sale. Its information technology systems may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses, system failures, other malicious acts or acts of nature. Should a significant disruption to its information technology occur, the Company's earnings could be adversely affected through loss of revenue and the costs to rectify the disruption. The Company is in an industry with many competitors that lay claim to intellectual property.

The Company may receive notice from a third party asserting the Company has infringed on their intellectual property rights. As a result of such claims the Company's earnings could be adversely affected by costly litigation, product injunctions or consumption of management attention. The Company may also be required to expend significant capital and resources to protect against the threat of security, encryption and authentication technology breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches including cyber security breaches.

Reliance on Third Party Licenses

The Company relies on certain software that it licenses from third parties, including a software program that is integrated with internally developed software and used in the Company's products to perform key functions. There can be no assurance that these third-party licenses will continue to be available to the Company on commercially reasonable terms. The loss of, or inability to maintain, any of these licenses, could result in delays or reductions in product and service deployment until equivalent software can be developed, identified, licensed and integrated, which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Effectiveness and Efficiency of Sales and Marketing Expenditures

The Company's future growth and profitability will be dependent in part on the effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's sales and marketing expenditures, including the ability of the Company to (i) create greater awareness of the Company's products and services, (ii) determine the appropriate messaging and media mix for future sales and marketing expenditures, and (iii) effectively manage sales and marketing costs in order to maintain acceptable operating margins. There can be no assurance that the Company will experience benefits from sales and marketing expenditures in the future. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Company's planned sales and marketing expenditures will result in increased sales, will generate sufficient levels of product and service awareness or that the Company will be able to manage such sales and marketing expenditures on a cost-effective basis.

Product Liability

The Company faces the inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims in the use of our products. While we will continue to attempt to take appropriate precautions, including the purchase of product liability insurance, there can be no assurance that we will avoid significant product liability exposure. There can be no assurance that adequate insurance coverage for future coverage for future commercial activities will be available at all, or at acceptable cost, or that a product liability claim would not materially adversely affect our business or financial condition.

Risk Associated with International Operations

Management of the Company believes that its future growth and profitability opportunities will require expansion of its sales further in the United States and into other foreign markets. This expansion will require significant management attention and financial resources and could adversely affect the Company's operating margins. In order to increase international sales in subsequent periods, the Company may establish additional foreign operations, incur substantial infrastructure costs, hire additional personnel and recruit international resellers. To the extent that the Company is unable to expand international sales in a timely and cost-effective manner, the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, even with the possible recruitment of additional personnel and international resellers, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in maintaining or increasing international market demand for the Company's products and services.

The risk associated with currency fluctuations comprise mainly of the Company's United States denominated sales, component purchases and other expenses. In the future, it is expected that a portion of revenues may be realized in other foreign currencies as a result of international sales. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and other currencies, particularly the United States dollar, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and any business prospects. The Company may use hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign currency exposure.

International Trade Risk

Trade disputes between countries or among multiple countries can disrupt global and local supply chains, distort commodity pricing, create volatility in relative foreign exchange rates, and contribute to stock market volatility. The continuation or increase of existing tariffs, the implementation of new tariffs, and/or the existence or escalation of trade disputes from time to time could have a material adverse effect on the Company's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, international trade disputes could, among other things, reduce demand for the Company's products.

USA / China relations

The United States and China relations relating to such topics of allegations relating to illegal surveillance activities by certain Chinese companies on American assets could restrict these companies or subsidiaries from doing business in the United States. Gatekeeper cannot guarantee that its direct or indirect relationships with certain ODM partners in China will not impact future revenue should USA and China relations not improve.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the cost of an acquired enterprise over the net amount assigned to individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment annually by comparing the fair value of the operating cash flows to the carrying value of the reporting unit.

Expansion

The success of the Company's continued expansion will depend upon many factors, including the ability of the Company to maintain acceptable attrition rates and control of operating costs and generate positive cash flow over an extended period. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to grow or achieve its continued expansion. Such risks, if they materialize, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Available Workforce

Continued success will depend on the performance and continued service of the Company's employees. We rely on the ability to attract new engineers, research and development staff, production personnel and key sales and marketing employees. During the coming year, we will continue to develop our employees and search for key new hires, however there is no assurance that the Company will be able to retain existing personnel or attract, hire and retain additional qualified personnel.

Possible Adverse Effect of Future Government Regulations

The Company's operations are subject to a variety of laws, regulations and licensing requirements of federal, state, provincial, county, and municipal authorities. The loss of such licenses, or the imposition of conditions to the granting or retention of such licenses, could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Included in such regulations is the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), Section 889 compliance explicitly prohibits United States federal entities, recipients of grants or loans, and contractors from using equipment or products banned by the United States. The Company believes that it is in material compliance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements.

Government Contract Risk

The Company's business involves direct contracts with government entities. Contracts issued by governments may contain cancel-for-convenience clauses which could affect revenue.

Solid State Drive Supply Risk

The Company continues to monitor volatility in the global semiconductor market, specifically regarding the availability of Solid State Drives (SSDs). Current supply chain constraints driven by a global shortage in flash memory present a risk to our future operations in two key areas. First, component scarcity may limit the Company's capacity to fulfill orders and meet production targets. Second, the rising procurement costs for non-volatile storage are expected to increase the Company's cost of goods sold, creating downward pressure on gross margins in the upcoming fiscal year.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance that material information about the Company and its subsidiaries would have been known to them and regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes.

The CEO and CFO have evaluated and concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are adequate and effective for providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its US Subsidiary, would have been known to them as of May 31, 2026.

As well, as of May 31, 2026, the CEO and CFO have evaluated and concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting have been adequate to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes. However, control systems, no matter how well designed and operated, have inherent limitations, therefore, those systems, although determined to be adequately designed, can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the system are met.

During the nine months ended May 31, 2026, there was no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

Subsequent Event

Subsequent to the period ended May 31, 2026, an aggregate of 385,000 stock options were exercised between \$0.195 and \$0.40 generating gross proceeds of \$95,575.