



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

AS AT MAY 26, 2017

SIYATA MOBILE INC.
(formerly Teslin River Resources Corp.)
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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") reports on the operating results, financial condition and business risks of Siyata Mobile Inc. (formerly Teslin River Resources Corp.) ("Siyata" or the "Company") and is designed to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of the Company as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2017. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and the notes thereto (the "Financial Statements") which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"). Other information contained in these documents has also been prepared by management and is consistent with the data contained in the Financial Statements. All dollar amounts referred to in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated otherwise.

The Company's certifying officers, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, are also responsible to ensure that these filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by these filings. These Financial Statements together with the other financial information included in these filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the years presented in this filing. The Board of Directors approves the Financial Statements and MD&A and ensures that management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which meets periodically to review all financial reports, prior to filing.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions, or other future performance suggested herein. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements include but are not limited to statements concerning:

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- The Company's strategies and objectives
- The Company's other financial operating objectives
- The availability of qualified employees for business operations
- General business and economic conditions
- The Company's ability to meet its financial obligations as they become due
- The positive cash flows and financial viability of its operations and new business opportunities
- The Company's ability to manage growth with respect to its operations and new business opportunities
- The Company's tax position, anticipated tax refunds and the tax rates applicable to the Company

Readers are cautioned that the preceding list of risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors are not exhaustive. Events or circumstances could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as of the date of this MD&A.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Siyata Mobile Inc. is a leading global developer of a vehicle mounted, cellular based communications platform over advanced 3G and 4G mobile networks under the Uniden® Cellular brand. It is specifically designed for professional vehicles such as trucks, vans, buses, emergency service vehicles, government cars and more. The Company's innovative platform is designed to facilitate replacement of the current in vehicle, multi-device status quo with a single device that incorporates voice, push-to-talk, data and fleet management solutions.

The Company also manufactures, markets, and sells Uniden® cellular signal boosters and accessories across Canada and the United States as well as rugged mobile phones for both the consumer and B2B markets.

Siyata's customer base includes cellular network operators and their dealers, and commercial vehicle technology distributors for fleets of all sizes in Canada, the U.S., Europe and the Middle East.

In 2016, the Company integrated Push-to-Talk over Cellular (PoC) software into both its connected vehicle device as well as into its rugged handset offering. This application operates in a manner similar to a walkie-talkie system only over cellular networks allowing instant communications between peers and groups. The main advantages of PoC compared to a standard cell phone call are instant call set-ups, no need to dial numbers and the ability to add additional functionality to the device through downloaded apps. Every member of a group can hear the "broadcaster" or dispatch instantly and simultaneously. All this is done over a cellular provider's nationwide network allowing corporate customers the benefits of receiving this service across the country from a trusted, large scale provider.

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PoC was launched for two of its devices: the UCP200 and the U620. With its PoC feature, UCP200 gives a quick and reliable connection to an individual vehicle or an entire fleet instantly with just the push of a button. It can be equipped with an external remote sensor module (RSM) to ensure compliance with hands-free communication legislation. PoC cellular devices are a new in-vehicle approach for instant communication within fleets which can potentially replace Land Mobile Radio (LMR) or two-way radio systems currently installed in millions of commercial vehicles across North America. Siyata believes it is leading this emerging market and is actively marketing this innovative solution to both cellular providers and system integrators to become the vendor of choice.

The Company launched in Q1-2017 its Push to Talk Over Cellular ("PoC") UV350 flagship 4G LTE all-in-one fleet communication device. UV350 also supports band 14 for FirstNet which is a first responders 4G LTE network with PoC capabilities that aims to replace aging 2-way radio systems currently in use. We believe this will create a meaningful opportunity for Siyata when this network begins its rollout in 2018. (See significant highlights for details).

The Company's shares are listed on Tier 1 of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol SIM and as of May 11, 2017 on the NASDAQ Over the Counter Venture Exchange "OTCQB" under the symbol SYATF.

The corporate office of the Company is located at 1001 Lenoir Street, Montreal, Quebec H4C-2Z6 and the registered and records office is located at 2200 - 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8.

SIGNIFICANT HIGHLIGHTS

The following highlights and developments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and to the date of this MD&A:

During the period reflected, the Company achieved various milestones and acquired new customers such as:

- Posted \$4.89MM in revenue for Q1 2017. This represents an increase of 80% over the Company's Q1 2016 sales and a 25% increase over Q4 2016 and is the third consecutive quarter of record sales.
- Received a purchase order for \$750k from an Israel mobile provider Pelephone. Pelephone recently announced the closing down of their 2G CDMA network within 2017 and the Company will be upgrading their Motorola M800 devices to Truckfone and Voyager.
- Received multiple Purchase Orders from McNain Communications Inc. ("McNain"), an authorized Rogers dealer, for its Uniden® Cellular boosters.
- Launched its Uniden® cellular signal booster portfolio and Uniden® U620 rugged device at Staples.ca.

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- Provided Uniden® cellular boosters to NBKC Bank’s new five-story headquarters in Kansas City, MO, along with custom installation solutions.
- Installed next generation Push-to-Talk Over Cellular (PoC) technology Voyager devices in three Taxi companies in Israel to replace land mobile radio (LMR) systems.

Licensing Agreement with Uniden® America Corp

Siyata Mobile has exclusive rights in North America to market and distribute their innovative devices under the Uniden® brand in categories of cellular amplifiers, connected vehicle cellular devices and rugged cellular products. The re-branding brings strong brand recognition for its devices and introduces a more unified brand to the current dealers, operators and future customers in North America.

New Product Launch

In Q1 2017, the Company launched its UV350 flagship 4G LTE vehicle-cellular-device all-in-one fleet communications device at the International Wireless Communications Exposition (IWCE) trade show. The advantages of the UV350 4G LTE include excellent audio quality, Android 7 OS, large landscape touch screen display, physical keyboard, superior connectivity with peripherals, support for Push to Talk Over Cellular and more.



The UV350 LTE is compatible on Band 14, a frequency dedicated for the FirstNet Network (the “Network”), a nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to America’s first responders. Band 14 represents 20 MHz of highly desirable spectrum in the 700 MHz band that provides good propagation in urban and rural areas for cellular coverage into buildings. AT&T was recently selected to build the FirstNet network. The effort is a significant investment in the communications infrastructure that public safety desperately needs for day-to-day operations, disaster response and recovery, and securing large events. The ability to communicate seamlessly across jurisdictions is critical for law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS). The FirstNet network will be a high-speed network built specifically for the millions of public safety users in all 50 states and five U.S. territories (including rural communities and tribal lands), as well as the District of Columbia. It will modernize first responders’ communications and deliver specialized features that are not available to them.

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Financing Initiatives

- During the three months ended March 31, 2017, its wholly-owned subsidiary, Signifi Mobile Inc. ("Signifi") received a CDN\$1.275MM credit facility from National Bank to continue to fund the Company's growth.

Private Placement

On March 16, 2017, the Company completed a brokered private placement of 12,835,000 units (each a "Unit"), at a price of \$0.40 per unit, for gross proceeds of CAD\$5.134 million. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company, and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share of the Company for two years, at a price of \$0.50 per share.

All securities issued in connection with the private placement are subject to a hold period expiring July 16, 2017. In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company paid finders' fees of \$410,720, issued 100,000 common shares and issued 1,126,800 broker warrants to persons introducing subscribers to the Company. Each broker warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.40 per share for a period of 24 months.

OUTLOOK

The Company is a global developer and provider of a vehicle mounted communications platform over advanced mobile networks. Customers include cellular operators and their dealers, commercial vehicle technology distributors and fleets of all sizes in Canada, Europe, Australia and the Middle East. The Company's "Connected-Vehicle" devices and various accessories are specifically designed for professional fleets such as trucks, vans, buses, ambulances, government cars and more. The Company aims to provide greater mobile connectivity for professional drivers and facilitate replacement of the current in-vehicle, multi device status quo with a single device that incorporates voice, data and fleet management solutions. In addition, the Company is also a supplier of cellular amplifiers and various accessories with sales across North America to major retailers, distributors and cellular dealers. In Q4 2016 the company entered the cellular rugged phone market which compliments its product portfolio.

The Company continues to witness demand for its Truckfone and Voyager devices as the natural replacement for aging devices operating on end of life networks (2G CDMA/GSM/iDEN) within commercial fleets and vehicles.

The Company had \$2,279,222 in cash at March 31, 2017, and working capital of 8,210,225. Given these factors, the Company believes that it has access to sufficient capital to expand its sales efforts into North America, where the Company plans to build on its existing track record of partnering with cellular operators and distributors to gain access to the buyers, significantly increase sales and become a dominant player in the industry.

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SUMMARY OF QUARERLY RESULTS¹

The financial results for the three months ended March 31, 2016, June 30, 2016, September 30, 2016, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 are those of the Company and are not subject to a carve-out allocation.

The financial results of Signifi have been included from the date of acquisition on June 7, 2016.

	1st Quarter Ended March 31, 2017	4th Quarter Ended Dec 31, 2016	3rd Quarter Ended Sept 30, 2016	2nd Quarter Ended June 30, 2016	1st Quarter Ended March 31, 2016
Income/(loss)	\$ (61,656)	\$ (590,374)	\$ 19,442	\$ (404,397)	\$ (1,187,379)
Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	\$ (87,183)	\$ (370,972)	\$ (91,740)	\$ (412,885)	\$ (629,443)
Loss per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)

¹ Financial information prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

The following is an analysis of the Company's operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2017, and includes a comparison against the three months ended March 31, 2016.

Operations:

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$4,888,517 compared to \$2,723,181 for the same period in the previous year. This positive variance of \$2,165,336 (80%) is due mainly to the revenues for the period of Signifi and the increase in Truckfone and accessories sales.

Cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$3,567,964 compared to \$2,148,970 for the same period in the previous year. The gross margin for the current period was 27.0% relative to 21.1% in the comparative period. The increase in gross margin is mainly due to the higher margins in North America as these sales form a greater percentage of the sales mix.

Amortization and depreciation costs for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$82,022 compared to \$49,972 for the same period in the previous year. This variance of \$32,050 consists primarily of \$21,538 increase in the amortization of Research and Development costs, and \$6,595 of amortization of the License agreement acquired in 2016 on the acquisition of Signifi

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Selling and marketing costs for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$682,818 compared to \$241,215 for the for the same period in the previous year. This increase in selling and marketing expenses of \$441,603 is due mainly to the selling and marketing costs incurred by Signifi (which was not part of Siyata in Q1 2016) as well as the increase in selling salaries and related costs due to the increase in sales volume.

General and administrative costs for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$474,255 compared to \$305,417 for the same period in the previous year. This increase of \$168,838 is primarily due to costs associated with being a public company and the staffing costs associated with the Signifi's newly acquired business operations including the staffing, overhead and warehousing.

Share-based payments for the three months ended March 31 ,2017 were \$76,455 compared to \$212,370 for the same period in the previous year relates to the valuation of stock options vested during the period.

Finance expense and foreign exchange loss for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$51,171 combined compared to \$952,616 for the same period in the previous year. Prior years' Foreign exchange has resulted from increased international exposure on the Company's operations as it enters new markets with foreign denominated loans.

Accretion of contingent consideration resulted in an expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017 of \$15,488 (2016 - \$Nil) as the estimated cost to complete consideration payments under the Signifi acquisition increased.

Net loss for the period

As a result of the activities discussed above, the Company experienced a net loss for the three month period ended March 31, 2017 of \$61,6563 as compared to net loss of \$1,187,379 for the same period in the previous year; representing a positive variance of \$1,125,723.

Loss and comprehensive loss for the period

As a result of the activities discussed above, the Company experienced a comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2017 of \$87,183 as compared to a comprehensive loss of \$629,443 for the same period in the previous year; representing a positive variance of \$542,260.

Adjusted Ebitda

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 the adjusted Ebitda is \$163,480 vs \$29,579 in Q1 2016 a positive variance of \$133,901 or 453% increase.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Ongoing Need for Financing/Possible Dilution to Present and Prospective Shareholders

It is intended that the Company will continue to make investments to support business growth and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges, including the need to develop new products and services or enhance existing products and services, enhance operating infrastructure and acquire

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complementary businesses and technologies. Accordingly, the Company may need to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. If additional funds are raised through further issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities issued could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of Company's shares. Any debt financing secured in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, additional financing may not be available on favourable terms, if at all. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to them, when they require it, their ability to continue to support business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited. From time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire the assets or shares of other corporations. These transactions may be financed wholly or partially with debt, which may temporarily increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards. The level of the Company's indebtedness from time to time could impair its ability to obtain additional financing in the future, on a timely basis, to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

Lack of Trading

The lack of trading volume of the Company's shares reduces the liquidity of an investment in the Company's shares.

Volatility of Share Price

Market prices for shares of companies on the TSX-V are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares.

Lack of Dividend Policy

The Company does not presently intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, as any earnings are expected to be retained for use in developing and expanding its business. However, the actual amount of dividends received from the Company will remain subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will depend on results of operations, cash requirements and future prospects of the Company and other factors.

History of losses

The Company has a history of net losses, may incur net losses in the future and may not achieve or maintain profitability. The Company may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability and may continue to incur losses in the future. In addition, it is expected that the Company will continue to increase operating expenses as it implements initiatives to continue to grow its business. If the Company's revenues do not increase to offset these expected increases in costs and operating expenses, the Company will not be profitable. If the Company is unable to attract new customers or to sell additional products to its existing customers, the Company's revenue growth will be adversely affected.

Customers

To increase the Company's revenues, it must regularly add new customers, sell additional products and/or services to existing customers and encourage existing customers to increase their minimum commitment levels. If the Company's existing and prospective customers do not perceive the Company's products to

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be of sufficiently high value and quality, the Company may not be able to attract new customers or increase sales to existing customers and its operating results will be adversely affected.

Quarterly Results

The Company's quarterly results of operations may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of its control. If the Company's quarterly results of operations fall below the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the price of the Company's shares could decline substantially. Fluctuations in quarterly results of operations may be due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, those listed below:

- the Company's ability to increase sales to existing customers and attract new customers;
- the addition or loss of large customers;
- the amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures related to the maintenance and expansion of the Company's business, operations and infrastructure;
- the timing and success of any new product/service introductions by the Company or its competitors;
- changes in the Company's pricing policies or those of competitors;
- service outages or security breaches;
- the extent to which any of the Company's significant customers terminate their service agreements;
- increasing competition;
- new advancement in technology;
- limitations of the capacity of the Company's network and systems;
- the timing of costs related to the development or acquisition of technologies, products and services or businesses;
- delays in manufacturing or in component purchases;
- possible key component end of life;
- general economic, industry and market conditions; and
- geopolitical events such as war, threat of war or terrorist actions.

The quarterly revenues and results of operations of the Company may vary significantly in the future and period-to-period comparisons of the Company's operating results may not be meaningful.

Business Related Regulatory Matters

The operations carried on by the Company are subject to government legislation, policies and controls. The exercise of discretion by governmental authorities under existing regulations, the implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the industry are beyond the control of the Company and could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its business.

Consumer's Personal Information

On behalf of its customers, the Company collects and uses anonymous and personal information and information derived from the activities of consumers. This enables the Company to provide its customers with anonymous or personally identifiable information from and about such consumers. Government bodies and agencies have adopted or are considering adopting laws regarding the collection, use and disclosure of this information. The Company's compliance with privacy laws and regulations and its reputation among the public depend on its customers' adherence to privacy laws and regulations and their use of the Company's products in ways consistent with consumers' expectations. The Company also relies on representations made to it by its customers that their own use of the Company's products and the information the Company provides to them via its products and services do not violate any applicable

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privacy laws, rules and regulations or their own privacy policies. If these representations are false or if the Company's customers do not otherwise comply with applicable privacy laws, the Company could face potential adverse publicity and possible legal or other regulatory action.

Competition

The Company competes in a rapidly evolving and highly competitive market. Some of the Company's potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, access to larger customer bases and substantially greater resources, including sales and marketing, financial and other resources. As a result, these competitors may be able to:

- absorb costs associated with providing their products at a lower price;
- devote more resources to new customer acquisitions;
- respond to evolving market needs more quickly than the Company; and
- finance more research and development activities to develop better products.

In addition, many of these companies may have pre-existing relationships with the Company's current and potential customers. If the Company is not able to compete successfully against its current and future competitors, it will be difficult to acquire and retain customers, and the Company may experience limited revenue growth, reduced revenues and operating margins and loss of market share.

Technology Changes

The market for the Company's products and services is characterized by rapid technological advances, changes in customer requirements, changes in protocols and evolving industry standards. If the Company is unable to develop enhancements to, and new features for, its existing products and services or acceptable new products and services that keep pace with rapid technological developments, its products and services may become obsolete, less marketable and less competitive and the Company's business will be harmed.

The Company has plans for growth in future periods

If the Company fails to manage its growth effectively, it may be unable to execute its business plan, maintain high levels of service or address competitive challenges adequately in its constantly evolving technology arena. The Company plans to substantially expand its overall business, customer base, headcount and operations in future periods both organically and through acquisitions. In addition, the Company has and will make substantial investments in its overall operations as a result of its plans for growth. The Company will need to continue to expand its business. It is anticipated that this expansion will require substantial management effort and significant additional investment. In addition, the Company will be required to continue to improve its operational, financial and management controls and its reporting procedures. As such, the Company may be unable to manage its expenses effectively in the future, which may negatively impact gross margins or cause operating expenses to increase in any particular quarter. If the Company is unable to manage its growth successfully, its business will be harmed. Failure to effectively expand the Company's sales and marketing capabilities could harm its ability to increase its customer base and achieve broader market acceptance of products. Increasing the Company's customer base and achieving broader market acceptance of its products will depend to a significant extent on its ability to expand its sales and marketing operations. It is expected that the Company will be

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substantially dependent on its direct sales force to obtain new customers. There is significant competition for direct sales personnel with the sales skills that the Company requires. The Company's ability to achieve significant growth in revenues in the future will depend, in large part, on its success in recruiting, training and retaining sufficient numbers of direct sales personnel. New hires require significant training and, in most cases, take a significant period of time before they achieve full productivity. The Company's hires may not become as productive as it would like, and the Company may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the future in the markets where it does business. The Company's business will be seriously harmed if these expansion efforts do not generate a corresponding significant increase in revenues.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors or officers of the Company are also directors, officers, shareholders and/or Promoters of other reporting and non-reporting issuers. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors and officers of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board of Directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to, and will be resolved in accordance with, the procedures and remedies under the BCBCA.

Reliance on Others and Key Personnel

The success of the Company is largely dependent upon the performance of its management and key employees, as well as the talents of its outside consultants and suppliers. The Company may not have any "key man" insurance policies, and therefore there is a risk that the death or departure of any one or more members of management or any key employee could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company also faces intense competition for qualified personnel and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract and retain the employees, personnel and/or consultants necessary to successfully carry out its activities.

Limited Number of Customers

Historically, the Company has had a limited number of customers. The loss of any significant customer or any significant reduction in orders by a significant customer may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, as a result of the limited number of customers, credit risk on receivables is concentrated.

Reliance on Suppliers

Manufacturing of the Company's products and other devices for its services depends on obtaining adequate supplies of components on a timely basis. The Company sources several key components used in the manufacture of its products and devices from a limited number of suppliers, and in some instances, a single source supplier.

In addition, these components are often acquired through purchase orders and the Company may have no long-term commitments regarding supply or pricing from the suppliers. Lead-times for various components may lengthen, which may make certain components scarce. As component demand increases and lead-times become longer, the suppliers may increase component costs. The Company will

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also depend on anticipated product and service orders to determine its materials requirements. Lead-times for limited-source materials and components can vary significantly and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms and demand for a component at a given time. From time to time, shortages in allocations of components may result in delays in filling orders. Currently, the global recession has caused some component suppliers to reduce inventories and production. Shortages and delays in obtaining components in the future could impede the Company's ability to meet customer orders. Any of these sole source or limited source suppliers could stop producing the components, cease operations entirely, or be acquired by, or enter into exclusive arrangements with, the Company's competitors. As a result, these sole source and limited source suppliers may stop selling their components to outsourced manufacturers at commercially reasonable prices, or at all. Any such interruption, delay or inability to obtain these components from alternate sources at acceptable prices and within a reasonable amount of time would adversely affect the Company's ability to meet scheduled product and service deliveries to its customers and reduce margins realized.

Alternative sources of components are not always available or available at acceptable prices. In addition, the Company relies on, but has limited control over, the quality, reliability and availability of the components supplied. If the Company cannot manufacture its products or devices for its services due to a lack of components, or is unable to redesign its products or devices with other components in a timely manner, its business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Reliance on Technology and Intellectual Property

The Company will require continuous technological improvements in order to remain competitive. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts in this regard. While Siyata anticipates that its research and development experience will allow it to explore additional business opportunities, there is no guarantee that such business opportunities will be presented or realized. The commercial advantage of the Company may depend to an extent on its intellectual property and its ability to prevent others from copying such proprietary technologies and any patents it may hold. In the future, the Company may seek additional patents or other similar protections in respect of a particular technology or process; however, there can be no assurance that any future patent applications will actually result in issued patents, or that, even if patents are issued, they (or any existing patents) will be of sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or any commercial advantage to the Company. Moreover, the process of seeking patent protection can itself be long and expensive. In the meantime, competitors may develop technologies that are similar or superior to the technology of the Company or design around the patents owned by the Company, thereby adversely affecting the Company's competitive advantage in one or more of its businesses. Despite the efforts of the Company, its intellectual property rights may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged, infringed or required to be licensed to others. It cannot be assured that any steps it may take to protect its intellectual property rights and other rights to such proprietary technologies that are central to the Company's operations will prevent misappropriation or infringement of such technologies. If a third party asserts that the Company is infringing its intellectual property, whether successful or not, it could subject the Resulting Issuer to costly and time-consuming litigation or expensive licenses, and the Company's business may be harmed.

Technology industries are characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. As the Company faces increasing competition, the possibility of

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intellectual property rights claims against it will grow. The Company's technologies may not be able to withstand any third-party claims or rights against their use. Furthermore, if there are any existing agreements that require Siyata to indemnify its customers for third-party intellectual property infringements claims, Siyata's costs would increase as a result of defending such claims and may require that the Company pay damages if there were an adverse ruling in any such claims. These types of claims could harm the Company's relationships with its customers, may deter future customers from subscribing to its products and services or could expose the Company to litigation with respect to these claims.

Potential Political Instability in Israel

The Company has business operations in Israel. Accordingly, political, economic and military conditions in and surrounding Israel may directly affect its business. There are significant ongoing hostilities in the Middle East, particularly in Syria and Iraq, which may impact Israel in the future. Any hostilities involving Israel, a significant increase in terrorism or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel, could materially adversely affect the Company's operations. Ongoing and revived hostilities or other Israeli political or economic factors could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Employees Military Reserve Duty

Many of the Company's employees in Israel are obligated to perform annual military reserve duty in the Israel Defense Forces and, in the event of a military conflict, could be called to active duty. The Company's operations could be disrupted by the absence of a significant number of its employees related to military service or the absence for extended periods of military service of one or more of its key employees. Military service requirements for the Company's employees could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Litigation

All industries are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defence and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material effect on the Company's operations and financial position.

Changes in Laws

Changes to any of the laws, rules, regulations or policies to which the Company is subject could have a significant impact on the Company's business. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to comply with any future laws, rules, regulations and policies. Failure by the Company to comply with applicable laws, rules, regulations and policies may subject it to civil or regulatory proceedings, including fines or injunctions, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. In addition, compliance with any future laws, rules, regulations and policies could negatively impact the Company's profitability and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company defines capital as consisting of shareholder's equity (comprised of issued share capital, reserves, accumulated translation differences and deficit), and cash. The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain the future development of the business. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. As at March 31, 2017, the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements or debt covenants other than what is required by its bankers for its subsidiary, Signifi Mobile Inc. The change to the Company's approach to capital management during the period entailed its subsidiary, Signifi Mobile Inc. to obtain a CDN\$1.275MM credit facility from National Bank. Siyata Mobile Inc. jointly and severally guarantee the repayment of the principal and interest on this loan.

Siyata Mobile Israel has a factoring facility with Mizrahi Bank whereby the Bank advances funds to Siyata Mobile Israel and charges an interest rate of 3.1% on the advanced funds until it is repaid by the borrowers' customers. The Bank has a lien on these receivables. The factored receivables are all required to be insured in case of customer default with a financial institution.

The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to meet operational and investing requirements at any point in time. The Company has historically financed its operations primarily through a combination of demand loans and the sale of share capital by way of private placements.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company had a cash balance of \$2,279,222 (March 31, 2016 - \$258,054). As at March 31, 2017, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$6,094,346 (March 31, 2016 - \$5,057,363) and working capital of \$8,210,225 (March 31, 2016 - \$3,844,004).

Net cash flows used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$1527,393 compared with cash used of \$53,976 in the same period in the prior year. The decrease in cash used in operating activities was primarily due to the timing of settlement of working capital balances and the prior period's unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$949,918 in 2016.

Net cash flows used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$416,889 compared with \$150,708 in the same period of the prior year. This variance relates primarily due to the Company invested \$411,518 (March 31, 2016 - \$150,729) in intangible assets related to Research and Development.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were \$4,461,548 (March 31, 2016 - NIL). This relates to the Net Proceeds from the completion of a \$5,134,000 private placement and the proceeds from the exercise of agents' warrants in the period.

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The future success of the Company is now dependent on the continued success of its vehicle mounted communications products, its mobile rugged phones and its Booster systems in the market together with the ability to finance the necessary working capital, at agreeable terms, to support the growth of the business.

The Company's consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS under the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than a process of forced liquidation. The consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value
 Unlimited preferred shares without par value

Issued and outstanding:

As at March 31, 2017 the Company had 83,088,776 common shares issued and outstanding.
 As of the date of this MD&A, the Company had 83,306,036 common shares outstanding as a result of the exercise of both share purchase warrants and agents' warrants from April 1, 2017 until the date of this MD&A.

Stock Options:

The Company has a shareholder approved "rolling" stock option plan (the "Plan") in compliance with TSX-V policies. Under the Plan the maximum number of shares reserved for issuance may not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares at the time of granting. The exercise price of each stock option shall not be less than the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant, less a discount of up to 25%. Options can have a maximum term of ten years and typically terminate 90 days following the termination of the optionee's employment or engagement, except in the case of retirement or death. Vesting of options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors at the time the options are granted.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding options, December 31, 2015	5,475,000	\$0.31
Granted	400,000	\$0.35
Outstanding options, December 31, 2016	5,875,000	\$0.31
Granted	680,000	\$0.36
Outstanding options, March 31, 2017	6,555,000	\$0.32
Exercisable options, March 31, 2017	4,296,250	\$0.31

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At the date of this MD&A, stock options outstanding and exercisable are as follows:

Grant Date	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry date
July 24, 2015	750,000	562,500	\$0.30	July 23, 2020
July 24, 2015	150,000	112,250	\$0.60	July 23, 2020
July 28, 2015	250,000	187,500	\$0.30	July 28, 2020
August 10, 2015	425,000	318,750	\$0.30	August 7, 2020
September 30, 2015	3,900,000	2,925,000	\$0.30	July 23, 2020
October 5, 2016	400,000	200,000	\$0.35	October 5, 2018
January 1, 2017	320,000	40,000	\$0.36	January 1, 2019
January 11, 2017	360,000	120,000	\$0.36	January 11, 2020
April 6, 2017	1,000,000	125,000	\$0.55	April 6, 2022
Total	7,555,000	4,403,750	\$0.34	

Agents' options:

A summary of the Company's agents' options activity is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	1,192,829	\$ 0.30
Granted	417,330	0.35
Exercised	(35,577)	0.30
Outstanding agent options, Dec 31, 2016	1,574,582	\$ 0.31
Granted	1,126,800	\$0.40
Exercised	(824,686)	\$0.30
Outstanding agent options, March 31, 2017	1,876,696	\$ 0.37

The Company granted 1,126,800 agents' option pursuant to the private placement on March 16, 2017. During the three month period ended March 31, 2017, 824,686 agents' options were exercised between \$0.30 and \$0.35 per option.

From April 1, 2017 to the date of this MD&A, 146,860 agents' option were exercised between \$0.30 and \$0.35 per option for total proceeds of \$44,548.

At the date of this MD&A, agents' options outstanding and exercisable are as follows:

Grant Date	Number of Agents Options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry date
July 24, 2015	234,930	\$0.30	July 23, 2017
June 10, 2016	368,106	\$0.35	June 10, 2018
March 16, 2017	1,126,800	\$0.40	March 16, 2019

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Share Purchase Warrants:

A summary of the Company's share purchase warrant activity is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	7,169,226	\$ 0.60
Granted	8,299,714	0.50
Outstanding, December 31, 2016	15,468,940	\$ 0.55
Granted	12,835,000	\$0.50
Outstanding, March 31, 2017	28,303,940	\$ 0.53

From April 1, 2017 to the date of this MD&A, 69,900 share purchase warrants were exercised at between \$0.30 and \$0.60 per share for total proceeds of \$40,470.

At the date of this MD&A, share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable are as follows:

Grant Date	Number of Warrants outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry date
July 24, 2015	7,104,226	\$0.60	July 23, 2017
June 10, 2016	8,294,814	\$0.50	June 10, 2018
March 16, 2017	12,835,000	\$0.50	March 16, 2019

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value

The fair value of the Company's trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties and other payables approximate carrying value, which is the amount recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Company's other financial instrument, cash, under the fair value hierarchy is based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Financial Risk Factors

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

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This note presents quantitative and qualitative information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management of standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company places its cash with institutions of high credit worthiness. Management has assessed there to be a low level of credit risk associated with its cash balances.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk. Approximately 31% of the Company's revenue (2016 - 50%) is attributable to sales transactions for the first three months of 2017 with a single customer.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represent the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the CEO; these limits are reviewed quarterly. Customers that fail to meet the Company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Company only on a prepayment basis.

More than 46% of the Company's customers have been active with the Company for over four years, and no impairment loss has been recognized against these customers. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or legal entity, whether they are a wholesale, retail or end-user customer, geographic location, industry, aging profile, maturity and existence of previous financial difficulties. Trade and other receivables relate mainly to the Company's wholesale customers. Customers that are graded as "high risk" are placed on a restricted customer list and monitored by the Company, and future sales are made on a prepayment basis.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure, notwithstanding the carrying amount of security or any other credit enhancements.

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Note that since the Company has factored its Israeli receivables through a Bank guaranteed by an insurance company, this maximum exposure to credit risk is extremely improbable.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was as follows:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Israel	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,390
United Kingdom	8	19
Europe	-	26
North America	235	273
Total	\$ 1,322	\$ 1,708

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company examines current forecasts of its liquidity requirements so as to make certain that there is sufficient cash for its operating needs, and it is careful at all times to have enough unused credit facilities so that the Company does not exceed its credit limits and is in compliance with its financial covenants (if any). These forecasts take into consideration matters such as the Company's plan to use debt for financing its activities, compliance with required financial covenants, compliance with certain liquidity ratios, and compliance with external requirements such as laws or regulations.

The Company uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on hand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 90 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

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Market risk

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The functional currency of Siyata Israel is the US dollar ("USD"). Revenues are predominantly incurred in the US dollar with expenses in the Israeli New Sheqel ("NIS"). As at March 31, 2017, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk with respect to financial instruments is as follows:

(in CAD thousands)	USD	NIS	CAD	Total
Financial assets and financial liabilities:				
Current assets				
Cash	\$ 522	\$ 217	\$ 2,040	\$ 2,779
Trade and other receivables	22	1,412	229	1,663
Current liabilities				
Trade payables	(51)	(1,272)	(303)	(1,626)
Long-term debt	0	0	(250)	(250)
Total	\$ 493	\$ 357	\$ 1,716	\$ 2,566

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(a) Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year which include:

- Share based compensation - all equity-settled, share based awards issued by the Company are recorded at fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. In assessing the fair value of the equity-based compensation, estimates have to be made regarding the expected volatility

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in share price, option life, risk-free rate and estimated forfeitures at the initial grant date. Any changes in inputs or estimates utilized to determine fair value could have a significant impact on the Company's future operating results or components of shareholders' equity.

- Income taxes - Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in profit or loss both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and future periods. Deferred tax assets, if any, are recognized to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse.
- Fair value of stock options and warrants - Determining the fair value of warrants and stock options requires judgments related to the choice of a pricing model, the estimation of stock price volatility, the expected forfeiture rate and the expected term of the underlying instruments. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could have a significant impact on the Company's future operating results or on other components of shareholders' equity.
- Capitalization of development costs and their amortization rate – Development costs are capitalized in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 3(d) of the annual consolidated financial statements. To determine the amounts earmarked for capitalization, the management estimates the cash flows which are expected to be derived from the asset for which the development is carried out and the expected benefit period.
- Inventories - Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventory includes cost of purchase (purchase price, import duties, transport, handling, and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of inventories), cost of conversion, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value for inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provisions are made in profit or loss of the current period on any difference between book value and net realizable value.
- Estimated product returns - Revenue from product sales is recognized net of estimated sales discounts, credits, returns, rebates and allowances. The return allowance is determined based on an analysis of the historical rate of returns, industry return data, and current market conditions, which is applied directly against sales.
- Impairment of non-financial assets - The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to asset impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit ("CGU") is determined using the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use which requires the use of various judgments, estimates, and assumptions. The Company identifies CGUs as identifiable groups of assets that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Value in use calculations require estimations of discount rates and future cash flows derived from revenue growth, gross margin and operating costs. Fair value less costs to sell calculations

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require the Company to estimate fair value of an asset or a CGU using market values of similar assets as well as estimations of the related costs to sell.

- Useful life of intangible assets - The Company estimates the useful life used to amortize intangible assets relates to the expected future performance of the assets acquired based on the management estimate of the sales forecast.

(b) Critical accounting judgments

- Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Deferred income taxes – judgments are made by management to determine the likelihood of whether deferred income tax assets at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings. To the extent that assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.
 - Functional currency - The functional currency for the Company and each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates; the Company has determined the functional currency of each entity to be the Canadian dollar. Such determination involves certain judgments to identify the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its subsidiaries if there is a change in events and/or conditions which determine the primary economic environment. The functional currency for the Company and each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates. The Company has determined the functional currency of each entity to be the Canadian dollar with the exception of Siyata Israel which has the functional currency of the US dollar. Such determination involves certain judgments to identify the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its subsidiaries if there is a change in events and/or conditions which determine the primary economic environment.
- Going concern – As disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

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ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34 ‘Interim Financial Reporting’ (“IAS 34”) using accounting policies consistent with the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

The consolidated interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

These interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of computation as compared with the most recent annual financial statements, being for the year ended December 31, 2016 other than as detailed below arising from new transactions or the acquisition of Signifi.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of the acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at the date of acquisition, of assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Company. The acquiree’s identifiable assets and liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in earnings as incurred. The excess of the consideration over the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recorded in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company’s interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognized at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not subject to amortization but is tested for impairment.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments have been issued but are not yet effective and therefore have not been applied when preparing these financial statements

IFRS 15 Revenues from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the IASB released IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which establishes principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from

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an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. IFRS 15 also requires more comprehensive disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue, and a number of revenue-related interpretations (IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31, Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Service). IFRS 15 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the adoption of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and does not plan to early adopt the new requirement.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9). IFRS 9 supersedes IAS 39, IFRIC 9 and earlier versions of IFRS 9 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. This standard provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and the presentation of gains and losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss. When an entity elects to measure a financial liability at fair value, gains or losses due to changes in the credit risk of the instrument must be recognized in other comprehensive income. The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new standard will have on its financial statements and does not plan to early adopt the new requirement.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. The remuneration of directors and key management personnel is as follows:

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2017	2016
Payments to key management personnel:		
Consulting and directors' fees	\$ 224,394	\$ 139,942
Share-based payments	76,455	16,915
Total	\$ 300,849	\$ 156,857

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Other related party transactions are as follows:

Type of Service	Nature of Relationship	(in thousands)	
		For the three months ended March 31	
		2017	2016
Sales	Accel (common directors)	\$ 575	---
Cost of sales	Accel (common directors)	365	612
Selling and marketing expenses	VP Technology	42	42
General and administrative expense	Accel (common directors)	99	--
General and administrative expense	Company controlled by the Chairman of the Board of Directors	33	30
General and administrative expense	Company controlled by the CEO and Director	77	74

Balances and transactions with Accel Telecom Ltd.

Included in due from related parties as at March 31, 2017 is a balance owed by Accel of \$893,193 for sales made to Accel throughout the three months' ended March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016 –negative \$457,772 due to Accel for management fees and advances to suppliers). The balance is non-interest bearing.

The Company has a management fee agreement with Accel for a monthly fee of USD\$25,000 in exchange for management services and is recorded in general and administrative expenses.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company currently has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.