The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") for Strikewell Energy Corp. was prepared by management based on information available as at August 29, 2018. This MD&A should be reviewed together with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements (the "Interim Financial Statements") for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 and the MD&A and audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and year-end audited annual consolidated financial statements are filed on SEDAR and are available for review at www.sedar.com.

As used in this MD&A, the terms "we", "us", "our", "Strikewell" and "our Company" refer to Strikewell Energy Corp. and our subsidiary, Strikewell Capital Corp., unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

Unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars ("C$" or "$") and any references to common shares are in the capital of Strikewell Energy Corp., unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

Barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") amounts have been calculated using a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet ("MCF") of natural gas per barrel ("bbl") of oil or natural gas liquids ("6:1"). A conversion ratio of six MCF to one bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Boe disclosure may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information in this MD&A and the documents incorporated by reference contain forward-looking statements, which includes forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking statements are statements which relate to future events or our future performance, including our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", or "potential" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks described in the section titled "Risk Factors" commencing on page 12 and "Risks Relating to the Industry" commencing on page 14 of this MD&A, that may cause the Company's or the industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking information and statements will occur or, if they do occur, what benefits we will obtain from them. This MD&A contains forward-looking information and statements, which may include, but are not limited to: statements with respect to the financial and operating performance of the Company and its subsidiary; investment objectives and strategies; the business goals and strategies; forecast operating and financial results; planned capital expenditures; potential future market for our products; our plans for, and results of, exploration and development activities; our treatment under governmental regulatory and royalty regimes and tax laws; competitive advantages; business prospects and opportunities; costs and timing of developmental new projects; our management's assessment of future plans and operations; our anticipated liquidity and various matters that may impact such liquidity; and requirements for additional capital.

While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgement 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 in this MD&A. These assumptions, which include: management's current expectations; estimates and assumptions about certain projects and the markets we operate in; the global economic environment; interest rates; estimates of quantities of oil and natural gas from our properties; our ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet our current and future obligations and other risks and uncertainties described from time to time in the filings we make with securities regulatory authorities; the impact of increasing competition; our ability to obtain qualified staff, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner; the ability of the operator of the projects in which we have an interest to operate the field in a safe, efficient and effective manner; future commodity prices; currency, exchange and interest rates; the regulatory framework regarding royalties, taxes and environmental matters in the jurisdictions in which we operate; may prove to be incorrect. A number of risks and uncertainties could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information and statements, including, but not limited to: the failure of the Company to execute our business plans; general economic conditions as they affect us; risks arising from our operations generally; competition; volatility of, and assumptions regarding oil and gas prices; accuracy of cost estimates; fluctuations in commodities prices; fluctuations in product supply and demand; accuracy of our reserves, resources and future production estimates; our ability to replace and expand oil and gas reserves; the reliability of our assets; risks associated with technology and its application to our business; changes in the applicable regulatory framework, including changes in regulatory approval process and land-use designations, royalty, tax, environmental, greenhouse gas, carbon and other laws or regulations, or changes to the associated with compliance; our ability to control our operating costs, general administrative and other expenses; other factors beyond our control; insufficient investor interest in our securities which may impact on our ability to raise additional financing as required; and those factors described in the section titles "Risk Factors" in this MD&A.

The forward-looking information is based on the estimates and opinions of our management at the time they are made. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Readers of this MD&A are cautioned not to rely on such forward-looking information and statements. The forward-looking information in this MD&A is made as of August 29, 2018 and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumastances, except as required by law.

Description of Business

We are a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta and our common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") under the symbol "SKK".

We are in the oil and gas business. We own producing petroleum and natural gas interests near Garrington, Alberta, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Strikewell Capital Corp. ("Strikewell Capital").

Overall Performance

Garrington, Alberta:

The Company owns a 90% working interest in a producing Garrington area oil well with 640 acres of related oil and gas petroleum rights. The initial 10% working interest in the Garrington property was acquired effective September 1, 2009. The additional 80% working interest was acquired through a purchase and sale agreement which closed on October 9, 2015. Additional details regarding the purchase and sale agreement are described below on page 6 under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

The Company has incurred a net loss of $1,054,981 (2017 - $963,184), is currently unable to self-finance operations, has a working capital deficiency of $10,818,726 (December 31, 2017 - $9,994,249) an accumulated deficit of $33,100,936 (December 31, 2017 - $32,045,955), limited resources, no significant source of operating cash flow and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its petroleum and natural gas interests. The Company will require additional equity financing to meet its administrative overhead costs, and to continue exploration work on its petroleum and natural gas interests in 2018.

Ongoing global economic instability has had a negative impact on many segments of the world economy due to several factors including, without limitation: the effects of the subprime lending and general credit market crises, volatile energy costs, slower economic activity, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions, increased unemployment and liquidity concerns. Natural gas and oil prices respond to consumer and industrial demand. Accordingly, the general current economic conditions have resulted in a decreased demand for natural gas and oil products, both domestically and abroad, and have had a negative effect on natural gas and oil prices. We cannot predict the timing or duration of economic slowdowns or the timing or strength of subsequent economic recoveries, worldwide or in our industry, and cannot predict the extent to which economic slowdowns will impact our business. However, the uncertainty regarding the financial markets and worldwide political and economic climates are expected to continue to affect the demand for natural gas and oil in the near future. Reduced consumption and demand for petroleum products, unmitigated, would have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Selected Quarterly Financial Information

The following table contains a summary of our financial results for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

(C$)	**Three-month periods ended June 30**		**Six-month periods ended June 30**	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Total Gross Revenues	217,175	185,745	402,882	369,455
Net Loss	(571,284)	(510,220)	(1,054,981)	(963,184)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Total Assets	999,311	875,627	999,311	875,627
Total Long-term Financial Liabilities	2,031,772	6,854,352	2,031,772	6,854,352

Our revenue performance and the income we realize varies from period to period in relation to the number of wells we have in production, our production volumes and the prices we receive for our commodities from time to time. We have not developed any new wells during the financial periods presented. Historically, commodity prices and hence the prices we realize, are subject to variations arising from market supply and demand fundamentals beyond our control.

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our Interim Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Application of IFRS requires the use of estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the Interim Financial Statements as well as the revenues and expenses reported during the period. Changes in these estimates, judgements and assumptions will occur as a result of future events, and accordingly, actual results could differ from amounts estimated. Our reporting currency is Canadian dollars.

Discussion of Operations

Six-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to the six-month period ended June 30, 2017:

A net loss of $1,054,981 was realized in the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to $963,184 for the same period in 2017. The increase in net loss is primarily due to increased interest and accretion on long-term debt of $1,099,849 compared to $972,710 in the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. Oil volumes increased to approximately 25,198 MCF for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from approximately 18,845 MCF for the six-month period ended June 30, 2017. Gas volumes increased to approximately 24,348 MCF in the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 from approximately 19,717 MCF for the same period in 2017. Natural gas liquids volumes increased to approximately 3,229 MCF for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to approximately 3,006 MCF for the same period in 2017.

Gross revenue from petroleum and natural gas operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 increased to $402,882 compared to $369,455 for the same period in 2017.

Direct expenses for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 decreased to $202,201 consisting of $162,601 in production expenses and non-cash depletion expenses of $39,600 compared to direct expenses of $229,980, consisting of $165,080 in production expenses and non-cash depletion expenses of $64,900 for the same period in 2017.

Operating income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 was $96,815 compared to an operating income of $62,108 for the same period in 2017. The increased income is partially due to decreased depletion expense of $39,600 in the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to $64,900 in 2017.

The Company entered into an unsecured promissory note date December 31, 2013 with Caravel for the principal sum of up to $200,000. The terms of the promissory note stated the full amount of the loan and any interest accrued were due and payable on January 31, 2018. On January 31, 2018, the Company entered into an amended promissory note with Caravel which was effective as of February 1, 2018, extending the term of the loan to January 31, 2025. All other terms of the loan remain unchanged.

Second Quarter

Three-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to the three-month period ended June 30, 2017:

A net loss of $571,284 was realized in the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to $510,220 for the same period in 2017. The increase in net loss is primarily due to increased interest and accretion on long-term debt of $559,114 compared to $493,255 in the three-month period ended June 30, 2017. Oil volumes increased to approximately 13,447 MCF for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from approximately 9,806 MCF for the three-month period ended June 30, 2017. Gas volumes decreased to approximately 9,151 MCF in the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 from approximately 11,598 MCF for the same period in 2017. Natural gas liquids volumes increased to approximately 1,699 MCF for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to approximately 1,252 MCF for the same period in 2017.

Gross revenue from petroleum and natural gas operations for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 increased to $217,175 compared to $185,745 for the same period in 2017.

Direct expenses for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 increased to $139,274 consisting of $119,474 in production expenses and non-cash depletion expenses of $19,800, compared to direct expenses of $133,932, consisting of $101,482 in production expenses and non-cash depletion expenses of $32,450 for the same period in 2017.

Operating income for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 was $13,784 compared to an operating income of $7,703 for the same period in 2017. The increased income is partially due to increased revenue of $217,175 in the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 compared to $185,745 in 2017.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table presents selected unaudited interim consolidated financial information for the last eight quarters:

(C$)	2018		2017				2016	
Period Ended	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q4**	**Q3**
Total Gross Revenues	217,175	185,707	216,724	149,007	185,745	183,710	178,289	183,204
Net Loss	(571,284)	(483,697)	(238,207)	(500,705)	(510,220)	(452,964)	(477,765)	(450,626)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)

Our revenue performance and the income we realize varies from period to period in relation to the number of wells we have in production, our production volumes and the prices we receive for our commodities from time to time. We have not developed any new wells during the financial periods presented.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash at June 30, 2018 was $91,019 compared to $114,627 at June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, we had a net working capital deficiency of $10,818,726 compared to $4,163,098 at June 30, 2017.

As at June 30, 2018, we had no long-term capital expenditure commitments. Our long-term liabilities are our loans described below, and a decommissioning liability.

In June 2005, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Mr. John R. Hislop. This loan has a principal balance of $865,924, is secured by the assets of the Company and bears interest at 10% per annum payable semi-annually. On June 1, 2014, the terms of the loan agreement were amended to reflect an update to the maturity date of the loan from June 1, 2014 to June 1, 2019. There were no other changes to the pre-existing terms of the loan. The effective interest rate of the loan was estimated to be 30% per annum based on comparable market interest rates and a gain of $971,118 was recorded in contributed surplus to reflect the benefit having been received by a related party. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is accrued interest of $353,586 as at June 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - $310,290).

On February 1, 2013, the Company entered into a promissory note with Caravel Management Corp. ("Caravel") for an amount up to $200,000, which bore interest calculated quarterly at a rate of 15% per annum and matured on January 31, 2018 (the "Caravel Promissory Note"). On January 31, 2018, the Company entered into an amended promissory note with Caravel which was effective February 1, 2018, extending the term of the loan to January 31, 2025. All other terms of the loan remain unchanged. As of June 30, 2018, the Company owes Caravel the principal sum of $46,500. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is accrued interest of $39,840 as at June 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - $33,887).

On January 1, 2014, a promissory note between the Company and Mr. John R. Hislop was renewed in the amount of $4,018,636 (the "New Vendor Note").

On January 1, 2014, a second promissiory note between the Company and Caravel was renewed in the amount of $2,174,584 (the "New Second Note").

The New Vendor Note and the New Second Note are due for repayment on December 31, 2018 and bear interest calculated quarterly at a rate of 15% per annum.

The effective interest rate of the loan was estimated to be 30% per annum based on comparable market interest rates.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is accrued interest of $4,180,425 as at June 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - $3,715,933).

On August 25, 2015, the Company entered into a promissory note with Mr. John Hislop for $75,000, which bears interest calculated quarterly at a rate of 15% per annum and matures on August 25, 2022. The loan was revalued to account for comparable market interest rates. As a result, the effective interest rate was estimated to be 30% per annum and a gain of $34,442 was recorded in contributed surplus to reflect the benefit having been received by a related party. As of June 30, 2018, the Company owes Mr. John Hislop the principal sum of $75,000. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is accrued interest of $32,301 as at June 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - $26,630).

On October 9, 2015, the Company closed the agreement of purchase and sale dated June 30, 2015 between Strikewell Capital and Mr. John R. Hislop (the "Agreement"). Pursuant to the Agreement, Strikewell Capital purchased an 80% working interest in the Garrington Property, encompassing an area of 640 acres with one producing Pekisko oil well, the Garrington 06-06-035-02W5 for a purchase price of $1,000,000 (the "Purchase Price"). The Agreement has an effective date of July 1, 2015. The Purchase Price was paid and satisfied at the closing of the transaction, by way of issuance by Strikewell Capital to Mr. John R. Hislop, a promissory note in the amount of $1,000,000 (the "Promissory Note"). The Promissory Note is due on June 30, 2022 and bears interest at a rate of 15% per annum. Strikewell Capital may prepay the Promissory Note without penalty. Following the completion of the transaction, Strikewell Capital now owns a 90% working interest in the Garrington Property. Mr. John R. Hislop owns 4,230,769 common shares of the Company, representing 49.04% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. In addition, Mr. John R. Hislop is a brother of Mr. David Hislop, President, Chief Executive Officer and director of the Company. Mr. David Hislop informed the other directors of the Company that he has no material interest in the Agreement or the transaction contemplated under the Agreement. The loan was revalued to account for comparable market interest rates. As a result, the effective interest rate was estimated to be 30% per annum and a gain of $434,002 was recorded in contributed surplus to reflect the benefit having been received by a related party. As of June 30, 2018, the Company owes Mr. John Hislop the principal sum of $1,000,000. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is accrued interest of $450,616 as at June 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - $375,616).

The Company has incurred a net loss of $1,054,981 (2017 - $963,184), is currently unable to self-finance operations, has a working capital deficiency of $10,818,726 (December 31, 2017 - $9,994,249), an accumulated deficit of $33,100,936 (December 31, 2017 - $32,045,955), limited resources, no significant source of operating cash flow and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its petroleum and natural gas interests. The Company will require additional equity and/or debt financing to meet its administrative overhead costs, and to continue exploration work on its petroleum and natural gas interests in 2018. The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations, raise additional capital through debt and/or equity financing and its debtors' continued forbearance on the Company's outstanding debt. Management is actively seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements and has undertaken available cost cutting measures. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful.

We have monthly cash inflows from the sale of our share of oil and gas products produced. Our objective is to meet our operating and capital requirements by a combination of cash flow from current and future well production, and re-investment of current capital. Production volumes and the market price that we realize for the oil and gas we produce and sell, determine our revenue from operations and consequently our ablility to generate capital from operations is substantially dependent on the price of oil and natural gas. Future cash flows and the continued availability of capital from operations are subject to a number of uncertainties, such as production rates, the price of oil and gas, and the results of our drilling programs.

We have no assurance that additional funding will be available for the exploration and development of future projects. There can be no assurance that we 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 delays or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of any projects with the possible loss of such properties. There can be no assurance that we will be able to engage in such financings in light of factors such as the market demand for our securities, the state of financial markets generally and other relevant factors. If such a method of financing is employed by our Company, it will result in increased dilution to the existing shareholders each time a financing involving equity is conducted.

Off-Balance Sheet and Other Financial Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

We do not have any commitments under oil and gas forward sales contracts or other types of hedging arrangements which might expose us to commodity price or production volume risks.

Transactions between Related Parties

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, the Company paid $9,000 (2017 - $9,000) to directors and officers of our Company for their services. Mr. Scott Hislop, Chief Financial Officer, received $3,000. Mr. Alistair Palmer and Mr. Peter Bryant, Directors, each received $3,000 for their services for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

On November 1, 2011, the Company entered into a Revised Management Services Agreement ("Revised MSA") with Caravel, a private management company wholly-owned by Mr. John R. Hislop, a shareholder and debt holder of the Company. Pursuant to the Revised MSA, a monthly administrative fee of $5,000 plus any out of pocket expenses and specialized management expenses incurred shall be paid to the management company. During the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, a total of $30,000 (2017 - $30,000) has been paid or accrued to Caravel for administration fees.

In June 2005, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Mr. John R. Hislop. This loan has a principal balance of $865,924, is secured by the assets of the Company and bears interest at 10% per annum payable semi-annually. The loan is described in detail on page 5 under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

On February 1, 2013, the Company entered into the Caravel Promissory Note for an amount up to $200,000, which bears interest calculated quarterly at a rate of 15% per annum for a period of five years. On January 31, 2018, the Company entered into an amended promissory note with Caravel which was effective February 1, 2018, extending the term of the loan to January 31, 2025. All other terms of the loan remain unchanged. According to the Caravel Promissory Note, as of June 30, 2018, the Company owes Caravel the principal sum of $46,500 and $39,840 in accrued interest.

On January 1, 2014, a promissory note between the Company and Mr. John R. Hislop was renewed for the amount of $4,018,636 (the "New Vendor Note").

On January 1, 2014, a second promissory note between the Company and Caravel was renewed for the amount of $2,174,584 (the "New Second Note").

The New Vendor Note and the New Second Note are due for repayment on December 31, 2018 and bear interest calculated quarterly at a rate of 15% per year.

The notes payable balance consists of two notes arising from the purchase consideration for the acquisition of Strikewell Capital and the restructuring of certain accounts payable and loans payable of the Company. Additional details regarding the notes payable are described above on pages 5 and 6 under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

On August 25, 2015, the Company entered into a promissory note with Mr. John Hislop for $75,000, which bears interest calculated quarterly at a rate of 15% per annum for a period of seven years. As of June 30, 2018, the Company owes Mr. John Hislop the principal sum of $75,000 and $32,301 in accrued interest. The loan is described in detail on page 6 under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

On October 9, 2015, the Company closed the agreement of purchase and sale dated June 30, 2015 between Strikewell Capital and Mr. John R. Hislop. The Purchase Price was paid by way of issuance by Strikewell Capital to Mr. John R. Hislop of a promissory note in the amount of $1,000,000. The Promissory Note is due on June 30, 2022 and bears interest at a rate of 15% per annum. The loan is described in detail on page 6 under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Proposed Transactions and Subsequent Events

On July 31, 2018, the Company held its Annual General Meeting of shareholders and all resolutions placed before the shareholders were voted in favour.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Interim Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Following are the accounting policies subject to such judgements and the key sources of estimation uncertainty that the Company believes could have the most significant impact on the reported results and financial position.

Reserves

The estimate of petroleum and natural gas reserves is integral to the calculation of the amount of depletion charged to the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss and is also a key determinant in assessing whether the carrying value of any of the Company's development and production assets have been impaired. Changes in reported reserves can impact asset carrying values and the decommissioning provision due to changes in expected future cash flows. The Company's reserves are evaluated and reported on by independent reserve engineers at least annually in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 51-101 *Standards of Disclosure of Oil and Gas Activities*. Reserve estimation is based on a variety of factors including engineering data, geological and geophysical data, projected future rates of production, commodity pricing and timing of future expenditures, all of which are subject to significant judgement and interpretation.

Carrying value of petroleum and natural gas interests

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") may be impaired. A CGU is defined as the lowest grouping of assets that generate identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. The allocation of assets into CGUs requires significant judgement and interpretation with respect to the way in which management monitors operations. If any indication exists that an asset or CGU may be impaired, the Company estimates the recoverable amount. The recoverable amounts of individual assets and CGUs have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, such as estimates of proved plus probable reserves, future production rates, oil and natural gas prices, future costs and other relevant assumptions, all of which are subject to change.

A material adjustment to the carrying value of the Company's petroleum and natural gas interests could arise as a result of changes to these estimates and assumptions.

Decommissioning obligations

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation activities. Provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalized in the relevant asset category.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance costs whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established. For more information on the Company's decommissioning obligations see Note 11 of the Interim Financial Statements.

Income taxes

Related assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated tax consequences between amounts included in the consolidated financial statements and their tax base using substantively enacted future income tax rates. Timing of future revenue streams and future capital spending changes can affect the timing of any temporary differences, and accordingly, affect the amount of the deferred tax asset or liability calculated at a point in time. These differences could materially impact earnings.

The assessment of an asset acquisition or business combination and existing working interest

Management has had to apply judgements with respect to whether the acquisition of the additional interests in the property and equipment was a business combination or an asset acquisition. Management applied a three element process to determine whether a business or an asset was purchased, considering inputs, processes and outputs of each acquisition in order to reach a conclusion.

In instances where the Company acquired additional working interest, the Company does not re-measure the previously held interest in the assets that it already controls.

Going concern

The assessment of whether the going concern assumption is appropriate requires management to take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The Company is aware that material uncertainties related to events or conditions may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Discount rate of loans

The promissory notes are initially recognized at fair value, calculated as the net present value of the liability based upon discount rate issued by comparable issuers and accounting for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies used by our Company are disclosed in Note 3 of our Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018. There have been no significant changes to these accounting policies during the second quarter ended June 30, 2018. Please refer to the Interim Financial Statements for a description of the Company's significant accounting policies.

Changes in Accounting Policies Including Initial Adoption

New Accounting Pronouncements

The Company will be required to adopt the following standards and amendments issued by the IASB, as described below.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This new standard establishes a comprehensive framework for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of revenue replacing IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, 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 Services.

The main features introduced by this new standard compared with predecessor IFRS are as follows:

- Revenue is recognized based on a five-step model:
  1. Identify the contract with customer;
  2. Identify the performance obligations;
  3. Determine the transaction price;
  4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and,
  5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.
- New disclosure requirements on information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRIC 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives. The final version of this new standard supersedes the requirements of earlier versions of IFRS 9.

The main features introduced by this new standard compared with predecessor IFRS are as follows:

- *Classification and measurement of financial assets:*
  Debt instruments are classified and measured on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics as either: "amortized cost", "fair value through other comprehensive income", or "fair value through profit or loss" (default). Equity instruments are classified and measured as "fair value through profit or loss" unless upon initial recognition elected to be classified as "fair value through other comprehensive income".

- *Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:*
  When an entity elects to measure a financial liability at fair value, gains or losses due to changes in the entity's own credit risk is recognized in other comprehensive income (as opposed to previously profit or loss). This change may be adopted early in isolation of the remainder of IFRS 9.

- *Impairment of financial assets:*
  An expected credit loss impairment model replaced the incurred loss model and is applied to financial assets at "amortized cost" or "fair value through other comprehensive income", lease receivables, contract assets or loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. An entity recognizes twelve-month expected credit losses if the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition and lifetime expected credit losses otherwise.

- *Hedge accounting:*
  Hedge accounting remains a choice, however, is now available for a broader range of hedging strategies. Voluntary termination of a hedging relationship is no longer permitted. Effectiveness testing now needs to be performed prospectively only. Entities may elect to continue to applying IAS 39 hedge accounting on adoption of IFRS 9 (until the IASB has completed its separate project on the accounting for open portfolios and macro hedging).

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases

This new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

The main features of the new standard are as follows:

- An entity identifies as a lease a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.
- A lessee recognizes an asset representing the right to use the leased asset, and a liability for its obligation to make lease payments. Exceptions are permitted for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

- A lease asset is initially measured at cost, and is then depreciated similarly to property, plant and equipment. A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments.
- A lessee presents interest expense on a lease liability separately from depreciation of a lease asset in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for them accordingly.
- A lessor provides enhanced disclosures about its risk exposure, particularly exposure to residual-value risk.

The new standard supersedes the requirements in IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning on January 1, 2019.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Our Company is exposed in varying degrees to a number of risks arising from financial instruments. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of our Company's risk management framework. Management's close involvement in the operations allows for the identification of risks and variances from expectations. The Board approves and monitors the risk management process.

Please refer to Note 4 and 5 of our Interim Financial Statements for additional details on our Financial Instruments and Other Instruments.

Risk Factors

Reliance on Operators: We are not the operator of our oil and gas properties. We depend on the operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and are largely unable to direct or control the activities of the operators. Because we are not the operators of our projects, we cannot control our potential costs. In addition, any decision about whether our properties contain commercially feasible oil and gas deposits and whether these should be brought into production will be made by the operator with little, if any, input from our Company. There is a substantial likelihood these decisions will be made without consideration of our Company and our financial position. In many cases, a decision to advance a property will require that the owners of the operating interests contribute capital. If such a decision is made at a time when we do not have capital available to satisfy a capital call, our interest in a property could be diluted or lost. If this happens, there is a substantial likelihood that our business would be adversely affected.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks: Oil and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no assurance that exploration expenditures will result in the discovery of oil or natural gas in commercially exploitable quantities.

Future oil and gas exploration may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While close well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

In addition, oil and gas operations are subject to inherent risks, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, premature declines of reservoirs, blow-outs, sour gas releases, fires, spills, power outages, labour disruptions, inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour. Losses resulting from the occurrence of any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on future results of operations, liquidity and financial conditions.

Insurance: Our involvement in the exploration for, and development of, oil and gas properties may result in our Company becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow-outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although we may obtain insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. We are not an operator and do not carry insurance. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances, be insurable or, in certain circumstances, we may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce our funds available. The occurrence of a significant event that we are not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Prices, Markets and Marketing of Crude Oil and Natural Gas: Oil and natural gas are commodities whose prices are determined based on world demand, supply and other factors, all of which are beyond our control. World prices for oil and natural gas have fluctuated widely in recent years. Any material decline in prices could result in a reduction of net production revenue. Certain wells or other projects may become uneconomic as a result of a decline in world oil prices and natural gas prices, leading to a reduction in the volume of our oil and gas reserves. We might also elect not to produce from certain wells at lower prices. All of these factors could result in a material decrease in our future net production revenue, causing a reduction in our oil and gas acquisition and development activities.

In addition to establishing markets for our oil and natural gas, we must also successfully market our oil and natural gas to prospective buyers. The marketability and price of oil and natural gas which may be acquired or discovered by our Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond our control. We will be affected by the differential between the price paid by refiners for light quality oil and the grades of any oil we produced. Our ability to market our natural gas may depend upon our ability to acquire space on pipelines which deliver natural gas to commercial markets. We will also likely be affected by deliverability uncertainties related to the proximity of our reserves to pipelines and processing facilities and related to operational problems with such pipelines and facilities and extensive government regulations relating to price, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the oil and natural gas business. We have limited direct experience in the marketing of oil and natural gas.

Property Defects: Title reports are not title insurance and they do not act as a guarantee of title. Our properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, native land claims or transfers which have not been recorded or detected through title research or which have been asserted since the date the research was completed.

Environmental Risks: All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions, federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases of emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and gas operations.

Environmental legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of regulatory authorities. Compliance can require significant expenditures and non-compliance can result in the imposition of significant fines and penalties. Environmental laws could materially increase the costs of exploration, development or production.

Reserve Replacement: Our future oil and natural gas reserves, production, and cash flows to be derived therefrom are highly dependent on our Company successfully acquiring or discovering new reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves we may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will decline over time as existing reserves are exploited. A future increase in our reserves will depend not only on our ability to develop any properties we may have from time to time, but also on our ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects. There can be no assurance that our future exploration and development efforts will result in the discovery and development of additional commercial accumulations of oil and natural gas.

Need to Manage Growth: We could experience rapid growth in production, revenues, personnel, complexity of administration and in other areas. There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage the impact that future growth could place on our administrative infrastructure, systems, and controls. If we are unable to manage future growth effectively, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Reliance on Key Personnel / Employees: The Company does not have any Key Personnel or Key Employees nor does the Company carry Key Person insurance.

Conflicts of Interest: Situations may arise where our directors or officers will have a duty to our Company and to another company in respect of the same subject matter. In the event of a conflict of interest, our business could be harmed in any number of ways, including the loss of an opportunity to a competitor.

Permits and Licenses: Our operations may require permits and licenses from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain all necessary permits and licenses. If we require a permit or license that we cannot obtain, we could be forced to scale back or curtail our activities and our business could be harmed.

Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity: We anticipate that we will make substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas reserves in the future. We may have limited ability to secure the capital necessary to undertake or complete these activities. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing, or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available to our Company, that it will be on terms acceptable to us. If we cannot raise capital when we need it, our business could fail.

Availability of Drilling Equipment and Access Restrictions: Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. Demand for such limited equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to our Company and may delay exploration and development activities.

Risks Relating to the Industry

The oil and gas industry is subject to extensive controls and regulations imposed by various levels of government. Outlined below are some of the more significant aspects of the legislation, regulations and agreements governing the oil and gas industry. All current legislation is a matter of public record and we are unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments may be enacted.

Potential Profitability of Oil and Gas Ventures Depends upon Factors Beyond our Control: The potential profitability of oil and gas properties is dependent upon many factors that are beyond our control. For instance, world prices and markets for oil and gas are unpredictable, highly volatile, potentially subject to governmental fixing, pegging, controls, or any combination of these and other factors, and respond to changes in domestic, international, political, social, and economic environments. Additionally, due to worldwide economic uncertainty, the availability and cost of funds for production and other expenses have become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to project. These changes and events may materially affect our financial performance.

A productive well may become uneconomic or unmarketable in the event water or other deleterious substances are encountered which impair or prevent the production of oil and/or gas from the well. The marketability of oil and gas that we may acquire or discover could be affected by numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include the proximity and capacity of pipelines and processing equipment, market fluctuations of prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, adverse weather conditions and environmental protection. The extent of these factors cannot be accurately predicted and the combination of these factors may result in our Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Competition in the Oil and Gas Industry: We compete for reserve acquisitions, exploration leases, licenses and concessions and skilled industry personnel with other oil and gas companies, many of which have significantly greater technical, financial and operational resources and personnel. Our competitors include major integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous other independent oil and natural gas companies and individual producers and operators.

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. Our competitors for the acquisition, exploration, production and development of oil and natural gas properties, and for capital to finance such activities, include companies that have greater financial and personnel resources available to them than our Company.

Certain of our natural gas customers and potential customers may themselves be exploring for oil and natural gas, and the results of these exploration efforts could affect our ability to sell or supply oil and gas to these customers in the future. Our ability to successfully bid on and acquire additional property rights, to discover reserves, to participate in drilling opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements with customers will be dependent upon developing and maintaining close working relationships with our industry partners and joint operators and our ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment.

Fluctuating Price and Demand: The marketability of natural resources that we may acquire or discover may be affected by numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include market fluctuations in oil and gas pricing and demand, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, governmental regulations, land tenure, land use, regulation concerning the importing and exporting of oil and natural gas and environmental protection regulations. The impact of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors could have an adverse impact on our business.

Government Regulation / Administrative Practice: There is no assurance that the laws, regulations, policies or current administrative practices of any government body, organization or regulatory agency in Canada or any other applicable jurisdiction will not be changed, applied or interpreted in a manner which will fundamentally alter our ability to develop, operate, export or market our products. The actions, policies or regulations, or changes thereto, of any government body or regulatory agency, or other special interest groups, may have a detrimental effect on our Company. Any or all of these situations may have a negative impact on our ability to operate and make a profit.

Uncertainty of Estimates of Reserves

Under applicable regulatory requirements, we will be required to identify and disclose any proved oil and gas reserves, estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. This geological and engineering data demonstrates with reasonable certainty the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, which will be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. However, the process of estimating oil and gas reserves is complex, requiring significant decisions and assumptions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for each reservoir, and as a result, such estimates are inherently imprecise. Actual future production, oil and gas prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves may vary substantially from our estimations from year to year. Any significant variance in the assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantities and present values of reserves. For example, a material drop in oil and gas prices, or a material increase in applicable taxes, will require management to reassess whether known reservoirs can continue to be reasonably judged as economically productive from one year to the next. In addition, the reserves may be subject to downward or upward revisions based upon production history, results of future exploration and development, prevailing oil and gas prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our Company's control. Actual production, revenues, taxes, development expenditures and operating expenses with respect to the reserves will likely vary from the estimates presented herein, and such variances may be material.

Declining Reserves

In general, production rates from oil and gas properties decline as reserves are depleted. The decline rates depend on reservoir characteristics and vary from steep declines to the relatively slow declines characteristic of long-lived fields in other regions. Should one or more of the above risks materialize or should our underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may materially differ from our current expectations. Therefore, in evaluating forward-looking statements, readers should specifically consider the various factors that could cause our actual results to materially differ from such forward-looking statements.

Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information

Our independently prepared reserves assessment and evaluation of our oil and gas properties effective December 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with mandated National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities of Canadian Securities Administrators. A summary of our reports is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Outstanding Share Data

Our common shares are listed for trading on the TSXV under the symbol "SKK". We are classified as a Tier 2 issuer on the TSXV.

We had the following securities outstanding as at June 30, 2018 and as of the date of this MD&A:

Class of Shares	Par Value	Number Authorized	Number Issued
Common	Nil	Unlimited	8,626,862
Class A Preference	Nil	Unlimited	Nil

As of June 30, 2018 and as of the date of this MD&A, there are no options, warrants or convertible securities outstanding and no common shares held in escrow.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to our Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. We also maintain a website at www.strikewellenergy.com.