

## **OPEL INTERNATIONAL INC.**

Suite 501 - 121 Richmond Street West  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2K1  
Tel: (416) 368-9411 Fax: (416) 861-0749

### **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008**

The following discussion and analysis of the operations, results, and financial position of Opel International Inc., (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2008 should be read in conjunction with the December 31, 2008 audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The effective date of this report is April 15, 2009. All financial figures are in United States dollars (US) unless otherwise indicated.

#### ***Forward-Looking Statements***

This management discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. It uses words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "likely", "except", "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "forecast", "project", "estimate", and other similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, risks and uncertainties relating to the early stage of the Company's development and the possibility that future development of the Company's technology and business will not be consistent with management's expectations, difficulties with achieving in commercial production or interruptions in such production if achieved, the inherent uncertainty of cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses, the uncertainty of profitability and failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or Management's estimates or opinions should change. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

#### ***Business Overview***

The Company is incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick. Through its subsidiary, Opel Inc. ("Opel") founded in December of 2000, it is engaged principally in the development and marketing of concentrating solar panels and single and dual axis solar tracking systems for commercial applications and the development of a gallium arsenide microchip for numerous applications, including solar cells. The Company's shares trade under the symbol "OPL" on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Opel designs, manufactures and markets high performance concentrating photovoltaic ("HCPV") panels to transform solar energy into electricity for worldwide application. Opel's HCPV panels can generate up to 40% more kilowatt-hours than conventional flat plate silicon solar panels, resulting in more cost effective electricity generated from the sun. With its unique design and high efficiency, Opel strives to become the leader in HCPV solar panels. Opel is working on a product roadmap to lower the cost of its HCPV panels to grid parity in 2011. Opel also markets a complete line of single and dual axis solar trackers to mount solar panels for the optimum power output. Moving to increase Opel's presence in Europe, Opel and two partners formed Alcapi Solartwent Management GmbH ("ASM"), a German limited liability company. ASM was formed for the purpose of developing a grid field installation in Spain know as Segovia 1 SL which will be sold to a third party, once completed, that will sell electricity to the grid. Opel looks for partners that are solar integrators or other parties interested in building solar grid fields. Opel has now formed OPL Solar Europe, a Belgium-based subsidiary, to better address other ASM like opportunities in Europe. ASM now reports to OPL Solar Europe.

Opel, through its ODIS, Inc. ("Opel Defense Integrated Systems") subsidiary, also designs infrared sensor type products for military and industrial applications. ODIS continues to develop gallium arsenide-based processes and semi-conductor microchip products having several potential major market applications: solar concentrator cells and panels for use in power grid applications and commercial rooftops, infrared sensor arrays for security monitoring and imaging along with the unique combination of optical lasers, and electronic control circuits on the same microchip for potential telecommunication applications such as Fiber To The Home ("FTTH"). The use of gallium arsenide as the key material in Opel's solar cell development will permit the use of these cells under five hundred times concentration for greatly increased output compared to silicon-based flat plate solar collector designs, as are predominately used in

commercial applications. Opel/ODIS has been awarded several US Department of Defense projects since 2000. These have been and continue today to support Opel's Planar Opto-Electronic Technology ("POET") process development, infrared sensing technology, optical/laser development and the combination of electronic circuits and lasers on the same microchip. Opel remains active in this area with several recent projects underway with the US Department of Defense. Opel provides this activity through its subsidiary, ODIS, Inc..

The solar cell development is based on the use of gallium arsenide chips being designed by OPEL which when ready, will be processed by the Canadian Photonics Fabrication Center ("CPFC") which is a part of the Canadian National Research Centre in Ottawa, Canada. The ensuing development phase of an Opel multi-junction solar cell will be based on a variation of Opel's POET technology after the transfer is complete from Opel's University of Connecticut ("UCONN") Laboratory to a qualified fabrication source such as CPFC in Ottawa or BAE Systems. BAE Systems is currently working on the transfer of the POET technology to its fab facility in New Hampshire where, if successful, may be used in military products. This variation will include an adjusted transistor design from the present POET process.

### ***Significant Events in 2008***

Opel has made great strides throughout 2008. The following milestones were achieved in 2008, are significant to the development of the Company and are considered necessary foundation achievements to the Company's future success:

#### First - Third Quarters

1. Opel added a Vice President of Engineering in February 2008 to lead the R&D efforts and the migration of Opel's concentrating solar panels to volume manufacturing.
2. Opel entered into a long-term supply contract with Boeing-Spectrolab, for volume supply of its triple junction high efficiency solar cells.
3. Opel shipped the first trial installations of its high density concentrator systems to Energy 21 in the Czech Republic, the first operational in Central Europe, and to SunPeak Solar in California. These Trial installations have proven to be successful.
4. Opel signed a distribution agreement with Solarfun Power Holding for North America and Brazil.
5. Opel has won the contract to provide power to a Connecticut school based on the use of its patented low profile roof top tracking system. Installation started in the third quarter and will be complete shortly.
6. Opel won a contract to install its patented Mk-I concentrating solar panels and dual axis trackers for the City of Medicine Hat, Alberta. Installation started in the fourth quarter.
7. Opel successfully transferred the design specifications of its patented Mk-I concentrating solar panel to a contract manufacturer in Mexico. That manufacturer is now running production quantities for delivery in the third and fourth quarters of 2008.
8. Opel booked an order for a 10kW installation in South Korea for its Mk-I concentrating solar panels. This is the initial phase of grid field deployment which is expected to lead to 10MW in future deployment.
9. Opel and its partners formed Alcapí Solartwent Management (ASM), which applied for and was granted, a permit from the Spanish Government, as well as the local utility, to build a solar grid field of 712kW in size. Opel will sell its Mk-I concentrating solar panels and dual axis tracking systems to this installation. The completed grid field will be sold to outside investors that will sell the electricity generated to the local utility.
10. Opel has commissioned a 10kW solar system, utilizing its concentrating solar panels and SF-20 trackers, to provide power to a commercial building in a neighboring town in Connecticut.
11. Opel shipped SF-20 trackers and Mk-I concentrating solar panels to a Spanish integrator in Q3.
12. Opel obtained CE qualification for its Mk-I concentrating solar panel under IEC 62108 standards. This CE compliance is required to sell products into the European market as well as other markets using these standards.

#### Fourth Quarter

13. Opel formed a Belgium-based subsidiary, OPL Solar Europe SPRL, to better address solar opportunities in Europe. Any partnerships that develop for grid field installations would now work with Opel through this entity.

14. Manufacturing for Opel's largest dual axis solar tracking system, the SF-45, was successfully brought on line in the US and deliveries were made of 80 trackers to grid field installations in California. This move lowered our cost to manufacture as well as reducing shipping costs and time for US installations.
15. Opel booked a 440kW order for HCPV panels from a Spanish integrator, Betasol, and began shipping product late in December. Once installed and commissioned, the grid field will be sold to a third party that will sell the electricity produced.
16. Opel hired a Vice President of Policy Making and Administration in November.
17. Opel delivered 5kW in HCPV panels and trackers to be installed in Medicine Hat, Alberta.
18. Opel delivered 4kW in HCPV panels and trackers to a customer in Italy.

### ***Selected Annual Information***

The following are the summary profit and loss financial data of the Company for the most recent three years which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Sales	\$ 1,516,838	\$ 931,717	\$ 1,100,424
Cost of goods sold	808,907	-	-
Research and development	2,978,382	1,359,944	1,091,351
Depreciation and amortization	148,440	116,406	106,487
Professional fees	535,779	378,607	294,607
Stock-based compensation	1,397,982	1,571,132	81,868
General and administrative	3,139,238	3,211,576	1,769,260
Interest expense	-	270,162	65,501
Investment income	(2,314,193)	(227,439)	-
Foreign exchange gain	<u>(84,465)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss before non-controlling interest	(5,093,232)	(5,748,671)	(2,308,650)
Non-controlling interest	<u>18,391</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	\$ (5,074,841)	\$ (5,748,671)	\$ (2,308,650)

During 2008, the Company generated sales of \$1,516,838 as compared to sales of \$931,717 in 2007. This increase in sales is due to the growth of revenue from our solar products in the fourth quarter of the year. We now segregate our product costs of \$808,907, where no meaningful amount was incurred in 2007. Our research and development expenses grew by \$1,618,438 in 2008 due to the addition of seven new engineers and the expenses related to their development activities. Our headcount has been level for the last two quarters. In addition, we used several outside subcontractors to aid in the finalization of our commercial solar products and the start-up of low level production, both non-recurring activities. Professional fees were higher in 2008 by \$157,172 in legal expenses related to our subsidiary formation and joint ventures relationships. G&A expenses were lower by \$72,338 in 2008 due to less travel and funding related activities. There was no interest expense in 2008, as it was related to the debenture used in our earlier funding and inter-company loans for which no interest is now necessary. Lastly, investment income grew significantly due to the large amount of cash invested over the course of 2008.

### ***Summary of Quarterly Results***

Following are the highlights of financial data of the Company for the most recently completed eight quarters which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. All amounts herein are expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated:

	<u>Dec. 31/08</u>	<u>Sep. 30/08</u>	<u>Jun. 30/08</u>	<u>Mar. 31/08</u>	<u>Dec. 31/07</u>	<u>Sep. 31/07</u>	<u>Jun. 31/07</u>	<u>Mar. 31/07</u>
Sales	939,440	449,607	110,234	17,557	209,347	233,795	204,340	284,235
Cost of goods sold	808,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and development	592,735	1,048,429	835,885	501,333	409,379	374,763	276,752	299,050
Depreciation and amortization	5,177	60,102	51,772	31,389	34,552	28,939	27,079	25,836

	<u>Dec.</u> <u>31/08</u>	<u>Sep.</u> <u>30/08</u>	<u>Jun.</u> <u>30/08</u>	<u>Mar.</u> <u>31/08</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>31/07</u>	<u>Sep.</u> <u>31/07</u>	<u>Jun.</u> <u>31/07</u>	<u>Mar.</u> <u>31/07</u>
Professional fees	164,936	81,821	149,581	139,441	188,431	79,249	52,994	57,933
Stock-based compensation	306,848	363,711	430,308	297,115	894,084	463,028	214,020	-
General and administrative	961,016	678,333	722,204	777,685	841,660	955,677	683,426	730,813
Investment (income) expense	(1,843,161)	(50,418)	(150,406)	(270,208)	31,567	(114,457)	85,565	40,048
Foreign exchange gain	(84,465)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	45,838	(1,732,371)	(1,929,110)	(1,459,198)	(2,190,326)	(1,553,404)	(1,135,496)	(869,445)

### ***Explanation of Quarterly Results***

In the fourth quarter, sales rose significantly over the nine months ended September 30, 2008, and have increased four times over the same period in 2007. The Company's net income for the three months ended December 31, 2008 was \$45,838 compared to a net loss of \$2,190,326 for the same period in 2007. The December quarter income was heavily weighted by the large amount of interest earned on investments and a foreign exchange gain of \$84,465. The three months ended December 31, 2008 included a non-cash expense of \$306,848 related to the valuation of stock options, some of which were granted in a prior year. Stock-based compensation is \$587,000 lower than the same quarter of 2007. This expense is necessary to attract and hold highly skilled employees. Opel experienced an increase of \$183,000 in R&D expenses related to subcontracting expenses necessary to set up the manufacturing process of our solar panels in Mexico and our SF-45 dual axis tracker in Connecticut. Our G&A expenses were higher by \$101,000 year over year due to additional marketing and sales activities in the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

### ***Liquidity and Capital Resources***

The Company had working capital of \$21,157,130 at December 31, 2008, compared to \$29,263,691 at December 31, 2007.

During the twelve months, the Company received \$885,683 from the exercise of 872,832 warrants and broker warrants and 1,098,000 stock options.

The Company continues to be very liquid, even during times of economic uncertainty and instability. Of the Company's \$24,649,938 of assets, \$22,749,938 is classified as current assets, which includes \$14,444,975 of cash and cash equivalents, and \$2,289,717 of short-term investments. With annual operating expenses of approximately \$6.6 million dollars and Opel's revenue starting to increase, the Company has sufficient cash to carry it through the projected term of the economic down-turn.

The Company is not currently contemplating any new financing in the near future. Management is satisfied that the current cash reserves are sufficient to fund the Company's expansion, inventory purchase commitments and research programs through 2009.

### ***Critical Accounting Estimates***

#### *Stock-based Compensation*

The Company uses the fair value method to account for stock options granted after January 1, 2003. Under the fair value method, the Company recognizes estimated compensation expense related to stock options over the vesting period of the options granted, with the related credit being charged to contributed surplus. Upon exercise of these stock options, amounts previously credited to contributed surplus are reversed and credited to share capital.

The dilutive effect of stock options is determined using the treasury stock method and the if-converted method for convertible debentures.

#### *Other stock-based payments*

The Company accounts for other stock-based payments based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued or service provided, whichever is more reliable.

#### *Inventory Valuation*

Inventory consists of solar panels, solar trackers, and the components necessary to produce the Company's solar products. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or current market value, determined by the first-in, first-out basis.

### *Cumulative Translation Adjustment*

GAAP requires certain gains and losses such as certain exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of the financial statements of a self-sustaining foreign operation to be included in comprehensive income.

### ***Contractual Obligations***

In December 2007, the Company made an initial prepayment of \$1,000,000 as evidence of its commitment to ensure the available supply of solar cells on a timely basis from its supplier, Boeing-Spectrolab. The unapplied balance of this prepayment is included in prepaids and other current assets.

Opel leases office space and research facilities. The office lease extends to June, 2014. The lease on the research facility at the University of Connecticut expired in September, 2007 and an extension is in process, but due to renovations on that facility, it will not be finalized until after all renovations are completed. The total obligation to the end of both leases is \$463,863.

### ***Adoption of New Accounting Policies***

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions of the following new CICA Handbook Sections:

#### (i) Inventories:

CICA Handbook Section 3031, Inventories, replaces corresponding Section 3030 and establishes new standards for the measurement and disclosure of inventories. This new section requires inventories to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, provides guidance on the determination of cost and requires the reversal of prior period write-downs when the net realizable value of impaired inventory subsequently recovers. The adoption of this section had no impact on these audited consolidated financial statements.

#### (ii) Financial instruments:

CICA Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, and Handbook Section 3863, Financial Instruments – Presentation, enhance existing disclosure requirements and place greater emphasis on disclosures related to recognized and unrecognized financial instruments and how those risks are managed.

In accordance with Section 3862, the Company is required to disclose the classifications of its financial instruments into one of the following five categories:

- held-for-trading
- held-for-maturity investments
- loans and receivables
- available-for-sale financial assets
- other financial liabilities

The new disclosures required by Section 3862 are included in note 19 of these audited consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008. The adoption of these standards had no material impact on these audited consolidated financial statements.

#### (iii) Capital disclosures:

Handbook Section 1535 specifies the disclosure of (i) an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital; (ii) quantitative data about what the entity regards as capital; (iii) whether the entity has complied with any capital requirements; and (iv) if it has not complied, the consequences of such noncompliance. The Company has included disclosures recommended by the new Handbook section in note 20 of these audited consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008.

The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on these audited consolidated financial statements

### ***Future Accounting Pronouncements***

#### (i) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In February 2008, the CICA issued Section 3064, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, replacing Section 3062, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Section 3450, Research and Development Costs. The new pronouncement establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial

recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill are unchanged from the standards included in the previous Section 3062. This Section is effective in the first quarter of 2009, and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this new Section on its consolidated financial statements.

(ii) **Financial Statement Concepts**

In February 2008, the CICA issued amendments to Handbook Section 1000, "Financial Statement Concepts" to clarify the criteria for recognition of an asset and the timing of expense recognition. The new requirements are effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The Company will apply the amendments to Handbook Section 1000 commencing January 1, 2009.

***Financial Instruments***

Opel's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The Company estimates that the fair value of these instruments approximate the carrying values due to their short-term nature.

***Credit Risk***

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of short-term investments and accounts receivable. Short-term investments consist of US and Canadian treasury notes, highly rated corporate bonds and Canadian government bonds, held with reputable financial institutions on which management believes the risk of loss is remote. The Company has accounts receivable from parties in various industries and governmental agencies that are currently concentrated in the United States of America. At year end, accounts receivable were concentrated among two customers.

***Exchange Rate Risk***

The Company transacts a significant portion of its business in US currency and is therefore exposed to currency fluctuations. Opel is mitigating this risk with its subsidiary OPL Solar Europe. This entity will conduct most of Opel's European business reducing the need to continually exchange Dollars for Euros.

***Interest Rate Risk***

Short-term investments bear interest at fixed rates, and as such, are subject to interest rate risk resulting from changes in fair value from market fluctuations in interest rates. However, due to the nature of the Company's investments, such changes in interest rate would have limited impact on the Company over the short term.

***Liquidity Risk***

The Company has limited income and has relied on equity financing to support its R&D program, its manufacturing start-up and inventory build. Management prepares budgets and ensures funds are available prior to commencement of any such program.

***Market Risk***

Market risk arises from the possibility that changes in market prices will affect the value of the financial instruments of the Company. Opel is exposed to fair value fluctuations on its short-term investments and marketable securities. The Company's other financial instruments (cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities) are not subject to market risk, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

***Environmental and Climate Change Issues***

Opel faces few, if any, of these issues directly as it uses contract manufacturers and the characteristics of its products are not environmentally hazardous. However, Opel's products allow its customers to make great contributions to climate change. Each 1MW of Opel's HCPV panels installed avoids 600 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> from being discharged into the atmosphere each year, the equivalent of planting 93 acres of trees.

## ***Strategy and Outlook***

The Company has made the transition from a development stage company to one of sales of commercial solar products in 2008. There are a number of projects planned which will address the short-term and long-term goals of the Company including, but not limited to the following:

- Continue to work on a series of phased cost reductions geared at lowering the cost of our Mk-I HCPV solar panels by up to 40%, while continuing to increase their efficiency.
- Ramp up US production for the SF-20 dual axis tracking system.
- Implement cost-reductions and increase the production of Opel's Sequoia rooftop tracker system.
- Identify a second source European/Asian contract manufacturer to allow increased manufacturing capability for Opel's HCPV solar panels.
- Fill out key management positions within Opel, ie. VP Sales and VP Operations.
- Add key sales positions in Europe and US/Canada.
- Establish a dealers and representatives network for our solar products.
- Transfer the patented POET technology to fabrication that can prove its viability and product potential.

## ***Significant Events Since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009***

Since December 31, 2008, Opel, through OPL Solar Europe has entered into a partnership with Fureza Solar S.L., a Spanish solar integrator, forming Betasol Energias Alternativas, S.L. OSE acquired a 50% interest amounting to \$2,293 (Euros 1,750). The Betasol partnership will install a 440kW grid field in Spain in the first and second quarters of 2009. Once completed, this grid field will be sold to a third party who will generate and sell the electricity produced.

On March 20, 2009, Opel completed Connecticut's first rooftop solar tracker system. The 131kW solar system was installed on the Linden Street School in Plainville, CT and is supplying a significant portion of their electric needs and eliminating 79 tons of carbon emissions over the next 20 years.

## ***Outstanding Share Data***

<b>Common Shares</b>	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Balance, December 31, 2007	51,471,517	\$27,450,658
Issued on the exercise of warrants (Note 10)	1,119,332	1,004,863
Issued on the exercise of stock options	1,098,000	77,000
Issued on the conversion of special warrants (Note 10)	925,000	370,000
Value assigned to exercised warrants	-	145,691
Value assigned to exercised stock options	-	50,669
Opel Inc. Exchangeable shares, exchanged into Common shares of the Company. (Note 10)	986,013	201,001
Balance, December 31, 2008	55,599,862	\$29,299,882
<b>Special Voting Share</b>	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Balance, December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2008	1	\$ 100

### ***Outstanding warrant data***

As at December 31, 2008 the following warrants were outstanding:

	Number of Warrants	Fair Value (\$)	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
Broker warrants	644,530	138,184	0.60	May 11, 2009
Broker warrants	80,658	17,362	0.60	May 28, 2009
Broker warrants	732,145	156,300	0.60	June 5, 2009
Broker warrants	132,040	28,260	0.60	June 5, 2009
Broker warrants	20,000	6,677	0.60	June 5, 2009
Broker warrants	500,000	71,343	0.40	June 5, 2009
	166,667	56,326	1.00	November 20, 2009
	7,500,000	3,063,951 (1)	1.88	December 13, 2009
Broker units	1,500,000	612,790 (1)	1.88	December 13, 2009
	1,332,500	280,306	1.00	March 9, 2010
	2,662,835	560,656	1.00	March 26, 2010
	692,000	146,089	1.00	April 11, 2010
	2,563,000	542,154	1.00	May 11, 2010
	672,149	142,836	1.00	May 28, 2010
	2,600,098	1,509,930	0.60	June 25, 2010
	21,798,622	\$ 7,333,164		

(1) These warrants were issued in Canadian dollars and are exercisable at \$1.90 CDN

### ***Outstanding Stock options***

Details of the stock options outstanding at December 31, 2008 and April 15, 2009 were as follows:

Value (\$)	Exercisable Options	Number of Options	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
-	400,000	400,000	0.001	March 14, 2010
105,519	310,000	310,000	0.50	March 15, 2011
6,674	20,000	20,000	0.50	June 26, 2011
111,907	300,000	300,000	0.50	September 30, 2011
122,942	305,000	305,000	0.60	April 26, 2012
32,824	200,000	200,000	0.25	May 15, 2012
45,133	275,000	275,000	0.25	May 18, 2012
120,920	300,000	300,000	0.60	May 24, 2012
20,154	50,000	50,000	0.60	May 31, 2012
20,154	50,000	50,000	0.60	June 22, 2012
1,472,016	2,327,500	3,119,000	0.94 (1)	September 21, 2012
239,423	292,500	390,000	1.48 (1)	December 14, 2012
55,819	82,500	165,000	1.18 (1)	February 12, 2013
71,220	95,000	190,000	1.46 (1)	April 29, 2013
6,154	12,500	25,000	1.03 (1)	June 19, 2013
65,080	56,250	225,000	0.44 (1)	July 29, 2013
9,299	27,500	110,000	0.11 (1)	November 6, 2013
9,900	22,500	90,000	0.15 (1)	December 5, 2013
\$ 2,515,138	5,126,250	6,524,000		as of December 31, 2008
	216,250	865,000	0.15 (1)	February 13, 2014
	5,342,500	7,389,000		as of April 15, 2009

(1) These stock options were issued in Canadian dollars and are exercisable at prices ranging from CDN \$ 0.13 - \$1.48.

### ***Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements***

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet transactions.

### ***Disclosure Controls***

Based on an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded at December 31, 2008 that these controls and procedures operated effectively.

### ***Internal Controls over Financial Reporting***

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. It was concluded that there is a weakness in the Company's ability to adequately segregate the duties of the Chief Financial Officer due the Company's size and limited number of employees. Management concluded, and the Board of Directors agreed, that this weakness has not resulted in any material errors in the financial statements of the Company.

This weakness will be mitigated as the Company grows and increases staffing levels.

### ***Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards***

In 2006, Canada's Accounting Standards Board ratified a strategic plan that will result in Canadian GAAP, as used by public companies, being evolved and converged with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) over a transitional period to be complete by 2011. The official changeover date from Canadian GAAP to IFRS is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. As the International Accounting Standards Board currently has projects underway that should result in new pronouncements and since this Canadian convergence initiative is very much in its infancy as of the date of these statements, the Company has not yet assessed the impact of the ultimate adoption of IFRS on the Company.

The Company is assessing the potential impacts of this changeover and is developing its IFRS change over plan, which will include project structure and governance, resourcing and training, analysis of key GAAP differences and a phased plan to assess accounting policies under IFRS as well as potential IFRS 1 exemptions.

### ***Key Business Risks and Uncertainties***

Dependence Upon Key Personnel – Opel depends on its senior management and technical staff. If Opel is unable to attract and retain key personnel, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Product Development – Delays in product development or the transition to commercial scale production may cause a material adverse effect to the Company.

Financial Liquidity – Opel may not have adequate financial reserves to enable it to grow rapidly enough to serve its customer base.

Production Capability – Opel has no history of product production and must rely on outsourcing its products to other companies for production.

Technology Changes – Opel's products are highly reliant upon keeping pace with technological changes. Opel's products are complex and rely on state-of-the-art design methodologies to optimize them for market. If Opel can not afford to keep pace with these changes, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Major Competitors – Opel may face several competitors before or after it brings its products to market which could result in the loss of market share which may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

### ***Additional Information***

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).