WESTRIDGE RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2016

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is dated November 30, 2016 and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of Westridge Resources Inc. ("Westridge" or the "Company") for the year ended July 31, 2016.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION AND READER GUIDANCE

Westridge was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on April 30, 2007. The Company is focused on the acquisition, evaluation and exploration of mineral resource properties. In 2012, the Company focused its exploration activities on the Mount Sicker property in the south eastern area of Vancouver Island, B.C. The Company also acquired an option to acquire certain concessions in the United Mexican States known as the Charay Project. However, in 2013, the Company allowed the leases on the properties to lapse. As a result, the Company is currently pursuing investment opportunities.

The Company's financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS that are applicable to a going concern, which contemplate the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. At July 31, 2016, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $5,822,073 since inception (2015 - $5,753,924), and a net working capital deficiency of $578,827 (2015- $510,678).

The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its exploration and evaluation activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and companies controlled by directors and/or private placement of common shares. Management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations or become cash flow positive, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. Management believes that the Company's capital resources should be adequate to continue operating and maintaining its business strategy. However, if the Company is unable to raise additional capital, management expects that the Company may need to curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favourable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures. The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Selected Annual Information

The following table sets forth selected annual information of the Company for the last three fiscal years. This financial information has been prepared using IFRS:

		2016		2015		2014
Revenue	$	-	$	-	$	-
Net Loss from continuing operations		(68,149)		(110,728)		(565,983)
Income from discontinued operations		-		250,853		7,093
Net income (loss)		(68,149)		140,125		(558,890)
Net loss per share from continuing operations – basic and diluted		0.00		0.00		(0.06)
Net Income (loss) per share – basic and diluted		0.00		0.01		(0.06)
Cash provided by (used) in operations		(27,026)		(93,279)		(17,127)
Total assets	$	2,050	$	1,240	$	31,958
Capital expenditures	$	-.	$	-	$	-

Westridge is re-positioning for future growth. The Company has had no capital expenditures in the past 2 years since it had no exploration properties during the period in which to invest. For the year ended July 31, 2016, loss from continuing operations was $68,149 (2015 - $110,738) and income from discontinued operations of $nil (2015 - $250,863). The Company has taken major steps to reduce expenditures on accounting and audit expenditures, advertising and promotion, management fees and office costs.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following information is derived from the Company's quarterly financial statements for the past eight quarters and has been prepared using IFRS:

		Three Months Ended July 31, 2016		Three Months Ended April 30, 2016		Three Months Ended January 31, 2016		Three Months Ended October 31, 2015
Revenue	$	Nil	$	Nil	$	Nil	$	Nil
Loss for the period		(33,147)		(7,979)		(23,445)		(3,578)
Loss per share – basic & diluted		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Total assets		2,050		1,513		1,353		8,359

		Three Months Ended July 31, 2015		Three Months Ended April 30, 2015		Three Months Ended January 31, 2015		Three Months Ended October 31, 2014
Revenue	$	Nil	$	Nil	$	Nil	$	Nil
Income (loss) for the period		(38,876)		(26,590)		(31,908)		(13,354)
Loss per share – basic & diluted		(0.01)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Total assets		1,240		40,852		45,840		100,698

Fluctuations in the Company's expenditures reflect the variations in the timing of exploration activities and general operations, and the ability of the Company to raise capital for its projects, including share-based payments during certain quarters.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

General and administrative expenses of $68,149 decreased for the year ended July 31, 2016 as compared to $110,738 in 2015. Significant expenses during the year ended July 31, 2016 were accounting and audit fees of $11,420 (2015 - $31,967), management fees of $21,400 (2015 - $23,600), professional fees of $12,000 (2015 - $19,492), transfer agent and filing fees of $10,272 (2015 - $18,160).

The General and administrative expenses decreased due to less corporate activity during the current period as compared to the same period in 2015.

FOURTH QUARTER – Result of Operations

For the three months ended July 31, 2016, the Company recorded a net loss of $33,147 ($nil loss per share) compared to a net loss of $38,876 ($nil loss per share) for the three months ended July 31, 2015. The loss is comprised of general and administrative expenses of $33,147 (2015 - $38,876) and income from discontinued operations of $nil (2015 - $250,863).

The general and administrative expenses for the three months ended July 31, 2016 decreased due to changes in corporate activity and as a result of various cost-cutting measures implemented by the Company as compared to the same period in 2015.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company's working capital deficit increased from $510,678 to $578,827. Cash has decreased from $213 to $11.

Net cash used in operations was $27,026 (2015 - $93,279) and net cash provided by financing activities was $26,824 (2015 - $100,000).

Net cash used in operations was primarily general operating expenses of $56,337(2015 - $100,678) and net change in non-operating working capital items of $29,311 (2015 - $7,399)

Financing activities was from proceeds on loans of $26,824 (2015 - $nil) and proceeds from share issuance of $nil (2015 - $100,000 from issuance of 2,000,000 common shares).

The entire Company's non-derivative financial liabilities are due within one year.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements and loans from related parties. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

BUSINESS RISKS

In the normal course of business the Company is exposed to a variety of risks and uncertainties. In addition to the risks associated with liquidity and capital resources, critical accounting estimates, financial instruments, credit risk and market risk described in this MD&A, the Company is exposed to various operational, technical, financial and regulatory risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond its control and may significantly affect future results. Operations may be unsuccessful or delayed as a result of competition for services, supplies and equipment, mechanical and technical difficulties, the ability to attract and retain employees and contractors on a cost-effective basis, commodity and marketing risk and seasonality.

The Company is exposed to considerable risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to;

- finding mineral reserves on an economical basis;
- uncertainties related to estimating the Company's reserves;
- financial risks including access to debt or equity markets which the Company is dependent upon in order to meet obligations and liabilities as they fall due;
- technical problems which could lead to unsuccessful drilling programs and environmental damage;
- obtaining timely regulatory approvals;
- third party related operational risks including the ability to obtain access to certain properties, access to third party processing facilities, railway and other transportation infrastructure;
- fluctuations in commodity prices;
- adverse factors including climate, geographical and weather conditions and labour disputes;
- timing of future debt and other obligations;
- regulatory legislation and policies, including the fulfilment of contractual minimum work programs, the compliance with which may require significant expenditures and non-compliance with which may result in fines, penalties, production restrictions, suspensions or revocations of contracts;
- changes to taxation policies, laws and interpretations thereof; and,
- obtaining comprehensive and appropriate insurance coverage at reasonable rates;

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates by a material amount. Matters that require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Share-based payments

Share-based payments are determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model based on estimated fair values of all share-based awards at the date of grant. The Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model utilizes assumptions such as expected price volatility, the expected life of the option and the number of options that may be forfeited. Changes in these input assumptions may affect the fair value estimate.

Deferred taxes

The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit of deferred tax assets to the extent their recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions from deferred tax assets.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Please refer to Note 4 of the Company's annual financial statements for changes in accounting policy and new accounting standards.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework, which involves the developing and monitoring compliance with risk management policies and procedures.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions.

The Company may utilize derivative financial instruments to manage market risk arising from volatile commodity prices. Derivative financial instruments are not used for speculative purposes.

RISKS

Westridge is exposed to the following risks:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with a major bank in Canada. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. The Company's secondary exposure to this risk is on its other receivables. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of refundable sales tax.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

As at July 31, 2016, the Company's liabilities consisted of accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $400,155 (2015 - $392,302) due to related parties of $52,597 (2015 - $23,303) and loans payable of $128,125 (2015 - $96,313). The Company's cash and cash equivalents of $11 at July 31, 2016, are not sufficient to pay these liabilities.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market price risk is comprised of three types of market price changes: foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices.

(i) Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company's risk to foreign exchange is limited since it holds only Canadian dollars and has dissolved its Mexican subsidiary.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash equivalents as these instruments have original maturities of three months or less and are therefore exposed to interest rate fluctuations on renewal. The Company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an investment policy that focuses primarily on preservation of capital and liquidity. Accordingly, the Company is not subjected to interest rate risk.

(iii) Commodity price risk

The Company does not have exposure to commodity price risks.

(d) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments included in the statements of financial position are measured at fair value upon initial recognition and are adjusted to their fair value at January 31, 2016. The carrying amount of financial instruments classified as current approximates fair value due to their short-term to maturity. Long-term debt was initially measured at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Disclosure is required of all off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company. Westridge does not have such off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company incurred key management compensation as follows:

Year ended July 31	2016	2015
Management fees accrued or paid to current CEO, CFO and director	$ 21,400	$ 14,600
Management fees accrued or paid to a director	-	9,000
Total	$ 21,400	$ 23,600

As at July 31, 2016, trade payables due to officers and directors and companies controlled by them is $45,773, which includes $13,853 to Cheshire Consulting Corp a company controlled by the former President & CEO Andrew Cheshire, $3,675 to Gordon and Company a company controlled by the former CFO Daryn Gordon, $22,470 to Number 2 Capital a company controlled by the current CFO Chris Cooper and $5,775 to Part Time CFO a company controlled by Dennis Mee, (2015 - $23,303).

As at July 31, 2016 loans payable to officers and directors and companies controlled by them is $6,824, which includes $200 owed to Chris Cooper CFO and $6,624 to Bill Radvak Director, (2015 - $Nil).

The amounts are unsecured and do not bear interest. The loans are payable on demand.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Common shares

The following table sets forth the Company's outstanding share data as at January 31, 2016 and the date of this report:

Total common shares	23,639,021
Total outstanding warrants	-
Total outstanding stock options	-
Total diluted common shares	23,639,021

Share purchase warrants

As at July 31, 2016 and date of this report, there are no warrants outstanding.

Stock options

As at July 31, 2016 and date of this report, the Company had no stock options outstanding.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures (‘DC&P’) are intended to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by securities regulations and that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management. Internal controls over financial reporting (‘ICFR’) are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

TSX Venture listed companies are not required to provide representations in filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in Multinational Instrument MI- 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and (b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP. The issuer’s certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certificates regarding absence of misrepresentations and fair disclosures of financial information. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in MI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Statements herein that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Words such as “expects”, “intends”, “may”, “could”, “should”, “anticipates”, “likely”, “believes” and words of similar import also identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current facts and analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determined and assumptions of management, including, but not limited to, the Company’s ability to raise additional debt and/or equity financing to fund operations and working capital requirements and the Company’s oil and gas reserves. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, general economic conditions, the geology of oil and gas properties, oil and gas industry conditions, the Company’s ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and financing to support general operating activities and capital expansion plans, and laws and regulations and changes thereto that may affect operations, and other factors beyond the reasonable control of the Company.

Management periodically reviews information reflected in forward-looking statements. The Company has and continues to disclose in its Management Discussion and Analysis and other publicly filed documents, changes to material factors or assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements and to the validity of the statements themselves, in the period the changes occur.

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the above discussions and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations.

Additional Information

Additional information about the Company is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.