

LYNNWOOD CAPITAL INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the quarter ended November 30, 2011

Management's Discussion and Analysis **For the quarter ended November 30, 2011**

Dated as of January 12, 2012

The purpose of this Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is, as required by regulators, to explain management's point of view on Lynnwood Capital Inc. ("Lynnwood" or the "Company") past performance and future outlook. This report should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements and the related Notes for the three months ended November 30, 2011 which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and the February 28, 2011 year-end audited financial statements and the related notes therein. Results are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results presented for the three months ended November 30, 2011, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future periods.

As of March 1, 2011, the Company adopted IFRS. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three months ended November 30, 2011 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"), and using accounting policies consistent with IFRS. Readers of this MD&A should refer to "Change in Accounting Policies" below for a discussion of IFRS and its affect on the Company's financial presentation. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

Forward-looking statements

Certain sections of this Management Discussion and Analysis may contain forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from actual future results. The risks, uncertainties and other factors that could influence actual results are described in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this report. The forward-looking statements contained herein are based on information available as of January 12, 2012.

Description of Business and Overview

Lynnwood is a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") Policy 2.4. The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of assets or business and once identified or evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition of or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval, if required, and acceptance by regulatory authorities with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction. The Company has not commenced commercial operations and has no assets other than cash. Until such time as the Company completes a Qualifying Transaction as required by the Exchange, corporate expenditures will be restricted to costs of raising equity financing, administrative costs to maintain the Company in good standing and costs to identify and evaluate potential business opportunities.

On May 3, 2010, the Company received final receipts for its initial public offering ("IPO") to issue 2,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for total gross proceeds \$200,000. The Company completed the IPO on June 30, 2010 and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") on July 6, 2010 under the symbol LCI.P.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the unaudited condensed interim financial statements requires management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates

are pervasive throughout the unaudited condensed interim financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- the inputs used in measurement for warrants in the unaudited condensed interim statements of financial position;
- the inputs used in measurement for share based payments expense in the unaudited condensed interim statements of operations, comprehensive loss and deficit; and
- the \$nil provision for income taxes which is included in the unaudited condensed interim statements of operations, comprehensive loss and deficit and recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities included in the unaudited condensed interim statements of financial position at November 30, 2011.

Change in Accounting Policies

During the three months ended November 30, 2011, the Company adopted the following new accounting policies.

Statement of compliance

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Previously, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP"). The disclosures required by the provisions of IFRS 1, "First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", explaining how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company, are noted under "Conversion to IFRS".

These unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The accounting policies described below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these unaudited condensed interim financial statements. They have also been applied in preparing an opening IFRS balance sheet as March 1, 2010 for the purposes of the transition to IFRS as required by IFRS 1.

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS standards that are expected to be effective or available for early adoption by the Company on February 29, 2012, the Company's first annual reporting date under IFRS. The Company has made certain assumptions about the accounting policies expected to be adopted when the first IFRS annual financial statements are prepared for the year ended February 29, 2012.

Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand with a Canadian chartered bank.

Stock based compensation

The Company accounts for stock based compensation granted to directors and third parties using the fair value method of accounting. Accordingly, the fair value of the options is determined using the Black Scholes option pricing model, and stock based compensation is accrued and charged to operations, with an offsetting credit to reserves, on a straight line basis over the vesting periods. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are met. If and when the stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to share capital.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Contingently issuable shares are not considered outstanding common shares and consequently not included in loss per share calculations. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options and similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options and similar instruments. It assumes that proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Outstanding options were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as they are anti-dilutive.

Included in share capital are 7,200,000 common shares outstanding as of November 30, 2011 and February 28, 2011 which are contingently cancellable and have been excluded from the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

Income taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as for the benefit of losses available to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred income tax assets are recorded in the financial statements if realization is considered probable.

Deferred financing costs

These costs relate directly to the proposed issuance of shares by the Company pursuant to the initial public offering described in Note 4. Upon completion of the initial public offering, the costs were charged against capital stock.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates made include valuation of stock based compensation.

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are measured based on the classification adopted for the financial instrument: fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), held to maturity, loans and receivables, available for sale or other liability.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus

transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities including borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on the balance sheet consist of cash. Cash is measured at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC but are not yet effective. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from the list below. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

(a) IFRS 9 Financial instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(b) IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, establishes principles for the presentation and

preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

(c) IFRS 11 Joint arrangements ("IFRS 11") was issued by the IASB in May 2011 and will replace IAS 31 Interests in Joint ventures and SIC 13 – Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(d) IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, requires the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

(e) IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides the guidance on the measurement of fair value and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy.

Conversion to IFRS

As stated in Statement of Compliance, these are the Company's first unaudited condensed interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The policies set out in the Significant Accounting Policies section have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the three months ended November 30, 2011 and 2010 and in the preparation of the opening IFRS statement of financial position on March 1, 2010 the "Transition Date".

First-time adoption of IFRS

The Company did not use the exemptions listed in IFRS 1. As management had anticipated, given the business of the Company as a Capital Pool Company and given the limited number of transactions that the Company has entered into since incorporation, the impact on the adoption of IFRS had no impact on the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Specifically, the main areas of accounting focus for the Company to date have been, and will continue to be prior to the completion of a Qualifying Transaction, the issuance of share capital, the recording of share based payments and the recording of cash transactions for which there are very few or no significant differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP.

IFRS 1 does not permit changes to estimates that have been made previously. Accordingly, estimates used in the preparation of the Company's opening IFRS statement of financial position as at the Transition Date are consistent with those that were made under Canadian GAAP.

Changes to accounting policies

The Company has changed certain accounting policies to be consistent with IFRS as is expected to be effective or available for early adoption on February 29, 2012, the Company's first annual IFRS reporting date. However, these changes to its accounting policies have not resulted in any significant change to the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses within its financial statements.

Transition date unaudited condensed statement of financial position

The Company's Transition Date IFRS unaudited statement of financial position is included as comparative information in the unaudited condensed interim statements of financial position in these financial statements. The changes in accounting policies resulting from the Company's adoption of IFRS had no impact on the unaudited interim statement of financial position as at the transition date of March 1, 2010 and at November 30, 2011 and February 28, 2011.

Reconciliation of equity

The changes in accounting policies resulting from the Company's adoption of IFRS had no impact on the Company's equity as at March 1, 2010 and at November 30, 2011 and February 28, 2011.

Reconciliation of comprehensive loss and equity

The changes in accounting policies resulting from the Company's adoption of IFRS had no impact on the comprehensive loss and changes in equity for the year ended February 28, 2011 and for the three month period ended November 30, 2011.

Reconciliation of cash flow

The changes in accounting policies resulting from the Company's adoption of IFRS had no impact on the cash flow for the year-ended February 28, 2011 and for the three month period ended November 30, 2011.

Presentation

Certain amounts on the unaudited condensed statement of financial position, statement of loss and comprehensive loss and statement of cash flows have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted under IFRS.

Selected Financial Information

The following selected financial data is derived from the audited financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and had no difference after conversion to IFRS.

	Year Ended February 28, 2011	For The Period September 28, 2009 to February 28, 2010
	\$	\$
Total Revenues (Interest)	-	-
Income before other items	(182,739)	(16,033)
Net Loss and comprehensive loss	(182,739)	(16,033)
Loss and fully diluted loss per share	(0.14)	(0.00)
Total assets	408,639	99,967
Total long term debt	-	-
Dividend	-	-

Results of Operations

The Company was incorporated on September 28, 2009. The Company does not have any operations and will not conduct any business other than the identification and evaluation of business and assets for potential acquisition.

During the three-month ended November 30, 2011 the Company recorded a net loss of \$24,969 compared to \$9,345 for the same period in 2010 and \$16,033 for the period from incorporation on September 28, 2009 to February 28, 2010. The loss for the three-month ended November 30, 2011 was primarily attributable to accounting and audit of \$2,200 compared to \$1,800 in comparable period; filing and transfer agent fees of \$4,411 compared to \$29 in 2010 comparable period (higher in 2011 due to expenses relating to the Company's 2011 annual meeting occurring in the quarter ended); legal fee of \$10,212 compared to \$nil in 2010 comparable period (higher in 2011 due to expenses incurred for the Company's 2011 annual general meeting); office and

administration of \$4,396 compared to \$3,766 in 2010; and rent of \$3,750 compared to \$3,750 in 2010.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	3rd Quarter	2nd Quarter	1st Quarter	4 th Quarter
Three Months Ended	November 30, 2011	August 31, 2011	May 31, 2011	February 28, 2011
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenue (Interest)	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	(24,969)	(16,430)	(4,716)	(53,890)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)
Total assets	355,980	376,431	402,641	408,639
Total long term debt	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-
	3rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter	1st Quarter	from incorporation
Three Months Ended	November 30, 2010	August 31, 2010	May 31, 2010	September 28, 2009 to February 28, 2010 (Note 1)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenue (Interest)	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	(9,345)	(111,263)	(8,241)	-
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.00)	-
Total assets	447,047	456,392	349,726	-
Total long term debt	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-

All of the above quarterly results presented are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Note 1

There are no quarterly results available for this period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company does not have any operations and will not conduct any business other than the identification and evaluation of business and assets for potential acquisition. As at November 30, 2011 the Company had cash and receivables of \$355,980 compared with \$408,639 at February 28, 2011 and \$447,047 at November 30, 2010. The working capital as at November 30, 2011 was

\$350,242. As at November 31, 2011, the Company had \$355,980 in total assets and \$5,738 in accounts payables and accrued liabilities. The Company has no long term debt.

Since inception, the Company's capital resources have been limited to amounts raised from the private sale of common shares in the Company and the recently completed IPO (see "Description of Business and Overview"). The Company has not commenced operations and as at November 30, 2011 has no assets other than cash and HST recoverable. The proceeds from the private sale of common shares and the IPO are expected to provide the Company with minimum funds with which to identify and evaluate businesses or assets with a view to complete a Qualifying Transaction. However, if the Company identifies a target business, asset or property as its Qualifying Transaction, the Company may have to seek additional financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to identify a suitable Qualifying Transaction. Furthermore, even if a Qualifying Transaction is identified, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to complete the transaction.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirement. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company's issued and outstanding shares were 9,250,000 at November 30, 2011 and 9,250,000 at January 12, 2011.

The Company has established a stock option plan for its directors, officers and technical consultants under which the Company may grant options to acquire a maximum number of common shares equal to 10% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. As of the date of this report, 900,000 directors and officers options are outstanding and 150,000 agent's options are outstanding.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the three months ended November 30, 2011, the Company paid or accrued accounting fees of \$2,200 (2010-\$1,800) to an accounting firm of which an Officer of the Company is a partner. As of November 30, 2011, \$Nil (2010-\$1,800) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities was due to the accounting firm. The transaction was in the normal course of operations and measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Contractual Commitments

There are no contractual commitments.

Impact of Adopting IFRS on the Company's Business:

As management had anticipated, given the business of the Company as a Capital Pool Company and given the limited number of transactions that the Company has entered into since incorporation, the impact on the adoption of IFRS had no impact on the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Specifically, the main areas of accounting focus for the Company to date have been, and will continue to be prior to the consummation of a Qualifying Transaction, the issuance of share capital, the recording of share based payments and the recording of cash transactions for which there are very few or no significant differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP.

The adoption of IFRS has resulted in some changes to the Company's accounting systems and business processes; however the impact has been minimal. The Company has not identified any contractual arrangements that are significantly impacted by the adoption of IFRS.

The Company's staff and advisers involved in the preparation of financial statements have been appropriately trained on the relevant aspects of IFRS and the changes to accounting policies.

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee have been regularly updated through the Company's IFRS transition process, and are aware of the key aspects of IFRS affecting the Company.

Financial Instruments and Risk

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at November 30, 2011, the Company had a cash balance of \$355,980 to settle current liabilities of \$5,738. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. As of November 30, 2011, the Company has no interest bearing term deposits.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities in a foreign currency.

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's financial performance is likely to be subject to the following risks:

1. The Company has not commenced commercial operations, and has no assets other than cash and HST recoverable, has no history of earnings and shall not generate earnings to pay dividends until at least after the completion of the Qualifying Transaction;

2. Until the completion of the Qualifying Transaction, the Corporation is not permitted to carry on any business other than the identification of and evaluation of potential Qualifying Transactions; and

3. The Company only has limited funds with which to identify and evaluate potential Qualifying Transactions and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify or complete a suitable Qualifying Transaction.

Disclosure of Internal Controls

Management has established processes to provide them sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited condensed interim financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited condensed interim financial statements, and (ii) the unaudited condensed interim financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- (i) 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
- (ii) 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 the certificate. 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 NI 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.

Management's responsibility for financial statements

The information provided in this report, including the financial statements is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgements and have been properly reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Approval

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.

October 12, 2011

On behalf of Management and the Board of Directors,

"Robert Lipsett"

President and Chief Executive Officer, Director