JG Wealth Management Corporation

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statement

Three and Six Months Ended March 31, 2015

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

Under National Instrument 51-102, if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by management, and were not reviewed by the Company's independent auditor.

JG Wealth Management Corporation
Condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
		$	$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		385,553	1
Other receivable	7,9	11,356	-
Investment	5	1,024,009	-
		1,420,918	1
Non-current			
Property	6	1,166,062	-
Total assets		**2,586,980**	**1**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	47,302	-
Note payable	9	480,000	-
		527,302	-
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	4	2,008,191	1
Retained earnings		51,487	-
Total equity		2,059,678	1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**2,586,980**	**1**

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2015

"Sonny Janda" — Director

"Lucky Janda" — Director

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

JG Wealth Management Corporation
Condensed consolidated interim statements of comprehensive loss
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Three months ended March 31, 2015	Six months ended March 31, 2015
		$	$
Rental income	6	14,286	14,286
Rental expenses		3,580	3,580
Net Rental income		10,706	10,706
Expenses			
Consulting		36,200	36,200
Office and administration		1,887	1,887
Professional and consulting fees		5,300	5,300
Trust and filing fees		1,092	1,092
Total operating expenses		44,479	44,479
Income (loss) before the others:		(33,773)	(33,773)
Increase in fair value - investment		85,260	85,260
Net income and comprehensive income		51,487	51,487
Loss per share, basic and diluted		0.01	0.02
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, basic and diluted		6,129,334	3,030,990

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

JG Wealth Management Corporation
Condensed consolidated interim statements of changes in equity
Six months ended March 31, 2014 and 2015
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars except for number of shares)

		Common shares			
	Note	**Number**	**Amount**	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity**
			$	$	$
October 1, 2013		1	1	-	1
March 31, 2014		**1**	**1**	**-**	**1**
October 1, 2014		1	1	-	1
Completion of the Arrangement	**2**	30,646,671	2,008,190	-	2,008,190
Net loss		-	-	51,487	51,487
March 31, 2015		**30,646,672**	**2,008,191**	**51,487**	**2,059,678**

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

JG Wealth Management Corporation

Condensed consolidated interim statements of cash flows

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Three months ended March 31, 2015	Six months ended March 31, 2015
Cash (used in) provided by:		$	$
Operating activities			
Income for the period		51,487	51,487
Items not involving cash :			-
Change in fair value - investment		(85,260)	(85,260)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital			-
Other receivable		(11,356)	(11,356)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		42,320	42,320
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(2,809)	(2,809)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of cash- Arrangement	2	58,362	58,362
Acquistion of investment	5	(150,000)	-
Cash used in investing activities		(91,638)	58,362
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance promissory note		480,000	480,000
Cash provided by financing activities		480,000	480,000
Increase of cash		385,553	535,553
Cash, beginning of period		-	-
Cash, end of period		385,553	535,553
Supplementary information:			
Cash paid for interest		2,046	2,046
Cash paid for income taxes		–	–

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

JG Wealth Management Corporation ("JG" or the "Company") was incorporated on November 29, 2007 and was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Acana Capital Corp. ("Acana"). The Company's principal activity is the acquisition and development of real estate properties and investment in marketable securities of public and private companies. The Company's head office is located at Suite 200 – 8338 120th Street, Surrey, BC, V3W 3N4. On March 12, 2015, the Company ceased to be a subsidiary of Acana and the Company's shares commenced trading on Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol JGW (Note 2).

Going concern

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. As at March 31, 2015 the Company is not able to finance its day to day activities through operations. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent whether the Company can be developed into a viable business and continued support from the Company's related persons. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts on its interim statement of financial position.

2. CORPORATE RESTURCTING

The Company and its former parent company, Acana, entered into a plan of arrangement in order to proceed with a corporate restructuring (the "Arrangement") by the way of a statutory plan of arrangement, whereby Acana would transfer assets of Acana located in Canada to JG in return for 30,646,672 common shares of JG ("JG Shares") at the fair value of $2,008,190. JG Shares would be distributed to the shareholders of Acana on a pro-rata basis based on their relative shareholdings of Acana after the completion of the Arrangement. JG would concurrently seek to list its shares on the CSE. Upon the completion of the Arrangement, JG would no longer be subsidiaries of the Company.

On January 1, 2015, Acana transferred the following to the Company according to the Arrangement:

	$
Assets acquired by JG	
Cash	58,362
Marketable securities *(Note 5)*	788,749
Property – Shangri La Unit *(Note* 6)	1,166,062
Liabilities assumed by JG	
Deferred revenue	(4,983)
Net assets acquired by JG	2,008,190

The Arrangement received the approval from the BC Supreme Court, the Company's shareholders, and final approval from the CSE in March 2015. The Arrangement completed on March 12, 2015 when the Company's common shares commenced trading on the CSE.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements three and six months ended March 31. 2015, together with the comparative figures herein have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). Accordingly, certain disclosures required in annual financial statements have been condensed or omitted. These condensed interim financial statements are intended to provide users with an update in relation to events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company.

Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for financial instruments measured at their fair value, and are presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based transactions, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and the fair value of the properties.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements is the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The Company designated its investment as fair value through profit or loss financial assets.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company has designated its cash, and due from a receivable as loan and receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and that the Company intends to hold to maturity. These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The Company does not hold any held-to-maturity financial assets.

Available-for-sale – These consist of non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets to the extent they are expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets. The Company does not hold any available-for-sale financial assets.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the group commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Functional currency and foreign currency translation

The functional currency of each entity is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions will be translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.Foreign operations:

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Company's presentation currency will be translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recorded to the Company's other comprehensive income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Properties

Recognition and measurement

Properties are comprised of real estate projects which are developed, to be developed, or are in development. The Company capitalizes the acquisition and development costs of its real estate projects. No amortization is taken before the real estate project is ready for use and leased.

Gains and losses on disposal of the properties are recognized on a net basis within other income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

Depreciation

No depreciation is taken on a property if it is not in use.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which include the properties) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income is recognized when:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the lease will flow to the Company;
- the stage of completion of the lease at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for and to complete the lease can be measured reliably.

Warrants

Proceeds from issuances of security units by the Company consisting of shares and warrants are allocated based on the residual method. The fair value of the warrants is determined to be the difference between gross proceeds over the estimated fair market value of the shares. If the proceeds from the offering are less than or equal to the estimated fair market value of shares issued, a fair value of $Nil is assigned to the warrants.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these consolidated financial statements, is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future results and financial position: IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (new; to replace IAS 39 and IFRIC 9); and Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Common shares - Issued and outstanding

The Company issued the following shares during the period ended March 31, 2015.

30,646,672 common shares were issued to Acana upon the completion of the Arrangement.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. INVESTMENT

As at March 31, 2015, the Company's investment was comprised of investments in shares and share purchase warrants of Canadian public companies. The Company acquired almost all of the investments from Acana on January 1, 2015 (Note 2).

Details of the investment as at January 1, 2015 and March 31, 2015 are as follows:

March 31, 2015	Cost	Gain (loss)	Fair value
	$	$	$
Common shares	938,749	85,260	1,024,009

January 1, 2015	Cost	Gain (loss)	Fair value
	$	$	$
Common shares	2,424,700	(1,687,039)	737,661
Warrants	-	51,088	51,088
	2,424,700	(1,635,951)	788,749

The fair value of the warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	December 31, 2014	**March 31, 2015**
Expected life of warrants (years)	0.48 – 3.77	0.48 – 3.77
Annualized volatility	151% - 209%	151% - 209%
Risk-free interest rate	1.12%	1.12%
Dividend rate	0%	0%

During six months ended March 31, 2015, the Company acquired common shares of a Canadian public company with a common director for a cost of $150,000.

6. PROPERTY

On January 1, 2015, the Company acquired Shangri La Unit, a residential condominium located in Toronto, Canada, in accordance with the Arrangement (Note 2) at $1,166,062. The Company is currently leasing the property for $5,000 per month (sales taxes inclusive) to a company with a common director on a month to month basis. This lease may be terminated by either party with 30 days' notice.

Shangri-la Unit is not depreciated since its replacement cost is estimated to be equal to or higher than its carrying value.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2015
	$
Sale taxes receivable	2,053
Receivable from a related party (Note 9)	9,303
	11,356

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2015
	$
Trade payables	43,944
Interest payable (Note 9)	158
Accrued liabilities	3,200
	47,302

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Compensation
Fees paid to the Company's management during six months ended March 31, 2015 was $Nil.

Note payable
As at March 31, 2015, the Company had a promissory note payable of principal of $480,000 payable to a private entity related to the Company's CEO. This promissory note is un-secured, bears interest at 2% per annum, and is due on December 31, 2015.

During the period ended March 31, 2015, interest expense $158 was accrued (Note 7)

Others
During three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company earned gross rental revenue of $14,286 from a company (the "Tenant") with a common director (Note 6). As at March 31, 2015, the receivable from this Tenant was $9,303 (Note 7), which has been fully repaid after the period ended March 31, 2015.

The amounts owing to/from related parties do not bear any interest, are unsecured and are due on demand.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2015
	$
Loans and receivables:	
Cash	385,553
Receivable from a related party	9,303
	394,856

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2015
	$
Non-derivative financial liabilities:	
Trade payables	43,944
Interest payable	158

Note payable	480,000
	524,102

Fair value

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amounts either due to their short-term nature or because the interest rates applied to measure their carrying amount approximate current market rates.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following is an analysis of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as March 31, 2015:

	As September 30, 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	$	$	$
Marketable securities	385,553	-	-