

**JG Wealth Inc.**

**(Formerly JG Wealth Management Corporation)**

**Management's Discussion & Analysis**

**Year ended September 30, 2017**

**JG WEALTH MANAGEMENT CORPORATION**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (FORM 51-102)**  
**YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

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***DATE AND SUBJECT OF REPORT***

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The following Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to assist in the understanding of the trends and significant changes in the financial condition and results of the operations of JG Wealth Inc. (formerly JG Wealth Management Corporation) ("JG" or the "Company") for the year ended September 30, 2017.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the same period (the "2017 audited Financial Statements") which are presented in Canadian dollars and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC). The Company's financial statements and other important information of the Company are available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). This MD&A has been prepared effective as of January 29, 2018.

***FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS***

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*The information set forth in this MD&A contains statements concerning future results, future performance, intentions, objectives, plans and expectations that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. These statements concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Company are preceded by, followed by or include the words 'believes,' 'expects,' 'anticipates,' 'estimates,' 'intends,' 'plans,' 'forecasts,' or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These forward looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties, including the impact of general economic conditions, industry conditions, and changes in Canadian and foreign laws and regulations, increased competition, fluctuations in real estate properties market, foreign exchange, and interest rates and stock market volatility. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and while many of which underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate. These factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company is not obligated to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws.*

***OVERALL PERFORMANCE***

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JG Wealth Inc. (formerly JG Wealth Management Corporation) ("JG" or the "Company") was incorporated on November 29, 2007 and was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Mag One Products Inc. ("Mag One"). 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 4770-72<sup>nd</sup> Street, Delta, BC, V4K 3N3. On March 12, 2015, the Company ceased to be a subsidiary of Mag One and the Company's shares commenced trading on Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol JGW.

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*SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION*

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	4,040,742	3,740,400	3,295,742
Long term liabilities	113,000	125,000	29,000
Total revenue	-	13,274	39,824
Administrative expenses	(87,920)	(134,128)	(131,526)
Income from continued operation	226,797	583,751	449,669
Basic and diluted, earnings per share	-	0.02	0.03

**SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS**

The Company does not expect its revenue or net operating result subject to seasonality. As one of the Company's main activities is investment in marketable securities, the Company does expect the quarterly operating results fluctuate with the market values of the marketable securities held in hands. The table below sets out the recent eight quarterly information of the Company:

	<b>Q4 2017</b>	<b>Q3 2017</b>	<b>Q2 2017</b>	<b>Q1 2017</b>	<b>Q4 2016</b>	<b>Q3 2016</b>	<b>Q2 2016</b>	<b>Q1 2016</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Revenue</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,274
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	195,459	(909,956)	1,045,956	(104,662)	454,968	379,373	30,270	(280,860)
<b>Income (loss) per share, basic and diluted</b>	0.00	(0.03)	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	(0.01)

Readers should be cautioned that the gain/loss from investment in marketable securities would fluctuate from time to time depends on the market price of the underlying marketable securities, which is unpredictable in nature.

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***RESULTS OF OPERATIONS***

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***Year ended September 30, 2017 (“Fiscal 2017”)***

During Fiscal 2017, the Company had net income of 226,797 (Fiscal 2016: \$583,751). Realized and unrealized gain from investments totaled \$294,124 (Fiscal 2016: \$798,756). Total income is partially offset by operating expenses of \$87,920 (Fiscal 2016: \$134,128).

Main component of the operating expenses are \$25,000 (Fiscal 2016: \$68,000) consulting fees, \$21,903 (Fiscal 2016: \$23,139) office and administration fees, \$14,879 (Fiscal 2016: \$15,274) trust and filing fees, and \$14,879 professional fees (Fiscal 2016: \$24,930).

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had \$469,311 cash (September 30, 2016: \$25,287), \$3,563,188 investment (September 30, 2016: \$2,724,846), note receivable of \$Nil (September 30, 2016: \$853,563), \$7,718 receivables (September 30, 2016 - \$2,746), accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$12,600 (September 30, 2016: \$15,550), \$121,923 due to related parties (September 30, 2016 - \$84,650), Note payable of \$176,427 (September 30, 2016: \$125,205) and share capital of \$2,317,064 (September 30, 2016: \$2,317,064).

***Three months ended September 30, 2017 (“2017 Q4”)***

During 2016 Q4, the Company had (loss) income before taxes of \$195,459 (2016 Q4: income of \$454,968) which was mainly comprised of realized and unrealized loss of investment of \$216,101 (2016 Q4: gain of \$519,733), and operating expenses of \$20,642 (2016 Q4: \$28,695).

Main components of the operating expenses are office and administration fees of \$15,150 (2016 Q4: \$5,377), consulting fees of \$500 (2016 Q4: \$4,500) and professional fees of \$9,400 (2016 Q4: \$13,000).

Readers should be cautioned that the gain/loss from investment in marketable securities would fluctuate from time to time depends on the market price of the underlying marketable securities, which is unpredictable in nature.

***LIQUIDITY & CAPITAL RESOURCES***

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As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a cash balance of \$469,311 (September 30, 2016 - \$25,287) and working capital of \$3,729,792 (September 30, 2016 - \$3,514,995). The Company is not subject to external working capital requirements.

Management believes the current liquidity on hands will be adequate to finalize the Company's operations in the next twelve months. However, management also realizes that the capital on hand may not be adequate for the Company to achieve its long term business objectives as the development of real properties takes years to finish before these properties can generate positive operating cash flow. The Company intends to finance the Company's operations by additional related party financing and/or equity financing.

While the Company was able to raise financing when needed in the past, there is no guarantee that the Company can do so in the future.

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During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a company related to a former director of the Company for a principal of \$125,000 with a repayment date on or before September 15, 2017. The loan bears interest at 4% per annum, and the Company used a portion of its investments as collateral for the loan. The loan is secured by the 1,333,330 common shares in the capital of ZoomAway Travel Inc. which the Company subscribed for and the payment of \$133,333 was included in prepaid and deposits as at September 30, 2016. The Company received the common shares in the quarter ended December 31, 2016. As at September 30, 2017, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$130,195 (September 30, 2016 -\$125,205). During the year ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded interest expense of \$5,000 (2016 - \$205). Subsequent to year ended September 30, 2017, the Company repaid the loan including accrued interest.

During fiscal 2017, the Company's cash of \$450,812 was mainly provided from investing activities. (Fiscal 2016 - \$173,127 was used in investing activities) It was the result of receiving \$70,420 (Fiscal 2016 - \$183,690) from the sale of marketable securities, using \$481,764 (Fiscal 2016 \$449,654) in acquisition of marketable securities and receipt of repayment of note receivable of \$862,156.

***TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES***

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Transactions with key management and directors

During the year ended September 30, 2017 and year ended September 30, 2016, the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

	Nature of fees	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2016
		\$	\$
Former director of the Company	Consulting	-	50,000
An entity with a common director	Management	23,000	3,000
An entity with a common director	Rent	-	3,000

**Due to related parties**

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a balance owing to the Company's former director of \$50,000 (September 30, 2016 - \$50,000) as a result of receiving marketable securities from the former director.

As at September 30, 2017, the Company owes \$37,273 (September 30, 2016 - \$nil) for management and consulting fees to a company with a common director.

In August 2016, the Company undertook the collection of rental income on behalf of a company with a common director. In return, during the year ended September 30, 2017, the Company received \$nil (2016 - \$3,000) for service fee. For the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company collected \$34,650 of rent on behalf of the company with a common director and this full amount was to be turned to the entity subsequently. As at September 30, 2017, the rent collected on behalf of the related party of \$34,650 (September 30, 2016 - \$34,650) is still outstanding.

Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured, with no terms of repayment.

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**Investments**

During the year ended September 30, 2017, the Company made subscriptions of \$195,870 (September 30, 2016 – \$175,251) for common shares and share purchase warrants in private placements of Canadian public companies that have common directors.

As at September 30, 2017, common shares and warrants with a total cost of \$1,083,884 (September 30, 2016: \$913,612) and a total fair value of \$1,511,684 (September 30, 2016: \$2,028,769) are issued by Canadian public companies with common directors or officers of the Company (Note 3).

**Note receivable**

On August 10, 2016, the Company advanced \$850,000 to a company with common directors. The note bears interest at 3% per annum, was unsecured and due on demand. On February 2, 2017, the Company received \$862,156, consisting of the outstanding principal balance and accrued interest receivable (Note 4).

As at September 30, 2017, the note receivable has been paid in full and is no longer outstanding.

**Note payable**

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a company related to a former director of the Company for a principal of \$125,000 with a repayment date on or before September 15, 2017 (Note 7). As of September 30, 2017, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$130,195 (2016 - \$125,205) (subsequently paid).

On October 27, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a relative of the CEO of the Company for a principal of \$45,000 with a repayment date on or before November 2, 2017. The loan bears interest at 3% per annum, and is unsecured. As at September 30, 2017, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$46,250 (September 30, 2016 - \$nil) (Note 7). As at the report date, the loan agreement is in default.

**Revenue**

During the year ended September 30, 2017, the Company earned gross rental revenue of \$nil (2016 - \$13,274) from a company with common directors.

**Share Capital**

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company issued 1,575,000 common shares at a fair value of \$0.20 per shares for proceeds of \$315,000 in a non-brokered private placement. Of the 1,575,000 common shares issued, 1,125,000 common shares were issued to Grand Peak Capital Corp., a company with common directors; 450,000 common shares were issued to the spouse of a former director of the Company. Of \$315,000 raised, \$225,000 was received in advance during the year ended September 30, 2015.

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***OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA***

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Effective December 13, 2017, the Company completed a split of its issued and outstanding shares on a one old share to two new shares basis (the "Share Split"). All common shares and per common share amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the Share Split.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 62,868,344 common shares issued and outstanding. The Company does not have warrants and options outstanding as at the date of this report.

***OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS***

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The Company does not have off-balance sheet arrangements.

***PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS***

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The Company does not have proposed transactions that have material effects to the Company to discuss at this time.

***SUBSEQUENT EVENTS***

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On October 24, 2017, the Company entered into a Financing Agreement with Dragon Wave-X Canada ("DWX") and Transform-X Inc. whereby the Company made a secured loan of US\$4,000,000 to DWX. The principal balance plus interest of \$400,000 is repayable on the 90th day following the date when the payment was advanced (January 22, 2018). The Company holds the inventory and equipment of DWX and all proceeds as collateral for the loan. As at the report date, the loan is in default.

On November 8, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$4,740,000 (the "Offering") by the issuance of convertible debentures for gross proceeds of \$2,340,000 and by the issuance of 24,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for gross proceeds of \$2,400,000. The convertible debentures are repayable on year from the date of issuance and bear an interest rate of 10% per annum. The principal amounts may be converted into common shares at the option of the holder at a price of \$0.50 per share. The interest amounts may be converted into common share at the option of the Company. The gross proceeds from the Offering are used by the Company for future potential investment and for general working capital purposes.

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***SIGNIFICAN ACCOUNTING POLICIEIS AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES***

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**Consolidation**

These consolidated financial statements included the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary. The results of each subsidiary will continue to be included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company until the date that the Company's control over the subsidiary ceases. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Entity	Incorporation	Status
1042484 B.C. Ltd. (formerly Acana Capital Corp.)	Canada	Inactive*

***\*Inactive throughout the year ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.***

**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 and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the fair value measurements for financial instruments, the carrying values of the investments and the measurement of deferred tax liability.

**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.

**Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period. Diluted earnings 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 earnings 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 (FVTPL), 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.

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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 investments as fair value through profit or loss financial assets.

**Financial instruments (continued)**

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, receivables, deposit and note receivable as loans 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. The Company has classified its trade payables and note payable as financial liabilities.

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. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are recognized only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably measured.

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**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 consolidated 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 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.

**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 tax:

Deferred tax is provided 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 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 tax asset to be utilized.

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

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**Revenue Recognition**

Rental and Service income is recognized when:

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

**Fair value of 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.

**Accounting standard issued but not yet applied**

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended September 30, 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

New standard IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, additional changes relating to financial liabilities, a new general hedge accounting standard which will align hedge accounting more closely with risk management. 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, 2018 with early adoption permitted.

New standard IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

This new standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted.

The Company intends to adopt the standards when they become effective. The Company has not yet determined the impact of these standards on its financial statements, but does not anticipate that the impact will be significant.

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

***FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT***

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The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counter party limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

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Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from the Company's investments in common shares and share purchase warrants of Canadian public companies will significantly fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to market risk or equity risk or equity price risk in trading its investment and unfavorable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favorable prices. Additionally, the Company marks its investments to market in accordance with the accounting policies at each reporting period. This process could result in significant write-downs of the Company's investment over one or more reporting periods, particularly during periods of declining markets.

Market risk includes price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk as well as factors specific to an individual investment or its issuer or risk specific to a certain market. Market risk is managed principally through diversification of investments. Management monitors the overall market risk position on a quarterly basis.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to price risk in relation to listed marketable securities held as FVTPL investment, assessed as high.

Interest rate risk

Interest risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is minimal.

Currency risk

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 is not exposed to currency risk as the Company does not hold financial instrument denominated in foreign currency.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. 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 major banks in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by two banks there is a concentration of credit risk. 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 risk is on its note receivable due from a company with common directors. The borrower does not currently have sources of revenue from operations; however, management considers that it holds sufficient liquid assets to repay the balance on demand.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company reviews its working capital position regularly to ensure there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holding of cash.

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**Classification of financial instruments**

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

	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2016
	\$	\$
Loans and receivables		
Cash	469,311	25,287
Note receivable	-	853,563
FVTPL		
Investments	3,563,188	2,724,846
	<b>4,032,499</b>	<b>3,603,696</b>

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

	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2016
	\$	\$
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	-	150
Due to related parties	116,673	84,650
Note payable	176,427	125,205
	<b>293,100</b>	<b>210,005</b>

**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.

Investments consist of common shares and share purchase warrants of Canadian public companies (Note 3). The fair value measurement of the common shares is classified as level 1. The fair value measure of the share purchase warrants is classified as level 3 as the fair value estimate incorporates expected future volatility which is not based on observable market data. A 10% increase in the volatility rate for the share purchase warrants would increase the fair value estimate of the warrants by approximately \$3,500.

**Capital Management**

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence, safeguard the Company's ability to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash, marketable securities, and common shares as capital.

There are no restrictions on the Company's capital and there have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

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***RISK FACTORS***

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Risks of the Company's business include the following:

*New Enterprise*

Our business is subject to risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise, such as limited historical financial information, limited capital resources and the inability to raise additional funds when required. No commitments to provide additional funds have been made by management or other shareholders.

*Equity Investment Risks*

An investment in the common shares of the Issuer should be considered highly speculative, not only due to the Issuer's limited business history but also due to the consideration that equity investments are always subject to varying degrees of risk. These risks may include changes in general economic conditions such as the availability and cost of financing capital; changes in local conditions, such as employment; changes to tax laws; and changes to incentive programs related to the areas in which the Issuer intends to invest. In addition, financial difficulties of other equity investors result in distress sales, which may depress the stocks in which the Company operates.

*Dilution to the Existing Shareholders*

The Company is very likely to issue its common stock to raise for additional capital. The issuance of additional equity securities by the Company could result in a significant dilution in the equity interests of existing shareholders.

*Reliance on Management's Expertise*

The Company strongly depends on the business acumen and investing expertise of its management team and there is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term. The loss of the services of any member of such team could have a material adverse affect on the Issuer. The Company does not have any key person insurance in place for management.

*Conflicts of Interest*

Certain of the directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in real estate development or management. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by such directors involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors will declare, and refrain from voting on, any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest.

**JG WEALTH MANAGEMENT CORPORATION**  
**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (FORM 51-102)**  
**YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

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***FINANCIAL AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES***

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Venture issuers are not required to 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 National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer’s Annual and Interim Filings (“NI 52-109”). In particular, the Company’s certifying officers 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 Company 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) 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 Company’s generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company’s certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they make. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of the Company’s certifying officers 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.

***OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS***

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Ayub Khan	Director	
Rajen Janda	Former CFO	Resigned on October 26, 2016
Jatinder Bains	Director	
Sonny Janda	Director and CEO	
Lucky Janda	Former CEO and Director	Resigned on December 15, 2015