

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2015**

**FORM 51-102F1**

**Date and Subject of Report**

The following Management Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to assist in the understanding of the trends and significant changes in the financial condition and results of operations of 1020647 B.C. Ltd. ("1020647BC" or the "Company") for the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to November 30, 2015. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to November 30, 2015. The MD&A has been prepared effective March 28, 2016.

**SCOPE OF ANALYSIS**

The following is a discussion and analysis of 1020647BC, which was incorporated on December 1, 2014, under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Company's head office is located at #13 – 7179 - 201st Street Langley BC V2Y 2Y9. The Company reports its financial results in Canadian dollars and under IFRS. As a result of a recently completed plan of arrangement, it acquired a letter of intent to acquire a company from Euroex Ventures Ltd. ("Euroex") (the "Euroex LOI").

**FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

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 are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those identified in the Risks Factors section. 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 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 has no intention and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral that may be made by or on the Company's behalf.

**Trends**

Other than as disclosed in this MD&A, the Company is not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events which are reasonably likely to have a material effect upon its revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.

## **General Development and 1020647BC Business**

1020647BC was incorporated in British Columbia on December 1, 2014 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of a reporting issuer, Go Green Capital Corp. ("Go Green"). The Company has not yet commenced commercial operations as of November 30, 2015. During 2015, Go Green obtained final court approval to complete a plan of arrangement (the "**Arrangement**") pursuant to Division 5 of Part 9 of the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia) with its wholly-owned subsidiary 1020647BC. Under the Arrangement, the Company is to acquire \$25,500 and all of Go Green's interest in a letter of intent to acquire a company from Euroex, in exchange for common shares (the "**1020647BC Shares**") of the Company, which 1020647BC Shares are to be distributed to Go Green shareholders pursuant to the Arrangement. On closing of the Arrangement, each Go Green shareholder, as of the share distribution record date received one new common share in the capital of Go Green (the "**New Go Green Shares**") and its *pro-rata* share of the 1020647BC Shares as distributed under the Arrangement for each Go Green common share (the "**Old Go Green Shares**") held by such person at the share distribution record date (determined to be as of April 2, 2015).

On May 5, 2015, the Company acquired the Euroex LOI and a note receivable in the amount of \$25,500 from Go Green as part of the Arrangement. The Company has not commenced any commercial operations other than acquiring the Euroex LOI from Go Green. The Company authorized to issue 1,250,917 common shares in exchange for the note receivable of \$25,500 and the Euroex LOI from Go Green. Such shares were to be re-distributed to shareholders of Go Green as of record date of April 2, 2015 on May 5, 2015. On completion of the Arrangement, the Company became a reporting issuer in the province of British Columbia and Alberta.

The Company, after acquiring a company from Euroex, will commence its business as a company to create and establish The Bahamas Centre for Sports Medicine ("**BCSM**") as a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries, based in Nassau, Bahamas. The objectives of the Company's management will be to raise equity funds to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries.

## **RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

As at November 30, 2015, the Company has not yet entered into an agreement to acquire a company from Euroex but it is no longer a wholly owned subsidiary of Go Green. The Company has been active in completing an agreement to acquire a company from Euroex. As of the date of this discussion, the Company had 1 common share issued and outstanding.

During the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to November 30, 2015, the Company incurred transfer agent and filing fees of \$2,626 which includes annual filing fees of \$1,019 to regulatory bodies, expenses of \$341 to regulatory bodies to be spun-out from its former parent company and transfer agent fees of \$1,266. The company also incurred \$4,200 in audit and accounting fees and \$55 in bank charges. During the same period in prior year, the Company did not incur any expenses.

## SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following financial data, which has been prepared in accordance with IFRS, is derived from the Company's financial statements. These sums are being reported in Canadian dollars and did not change as a result of the adoption of policies concerning Financial Instruments.

	November 30, 2015	Year ended November 30, 2014	November 30, 2013
Total Revenue	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Interest income	--	--	--
Expenses	6,881	--	--
Net loss	(6,881)	--	--
Total assets	25,500	--	--
Total long-term liabilities	--	--	--
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	(6,881)	--	--

## SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Since the Company was only incorporated on December 1, 2014, the following table summarized the results of operations for the four recent quarters.

	November 30 2015	Three months ended August 31 2015	May 31, 2015	February 28 2015
Total Revenue	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Interest income	--	--	--	--
Expenses	4,718	19	2,144	--
Net loss	(4,718)	19	(2,144)	--
Net loss per share and diluted loss per share	(4,718)	(19)	(2,144)	--

## LIQUIDITY

- (a) The Company is a startup development company commercializing a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries and therefore has no regular source of income, other than interest income it may earn on funds invested in short-term deposits. As a result, its ability to conduct operations is based on its current cash and its ability to raise funds, primarily from equity sources, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to do so.

After successfully entering into an agreement to acquire a company from Euroex, the Company will raise sufficient capital required in order to have it be qualified for listing on CSE.

- (b) Other than as set forth herein, there are no expected fluctuations in the Company's liquidity, taking into account demands, commitments, events or uncertainties.
- (c) The Company does not currently have any liquidity risks associated with financial instruments.
- (d) The Company is expected to have a working capital deficiency if it does not complete the proposed financing. The Company expects to meet its liquidity need through additional equity or debt financing(s).
- (e) There are no balance sheet conditions or income or cash flow items that may affect the Company's liquidity.
- (f) The Company currently does not own any subsidiary.
- (g) There are currently no defaults or arrears by the Company on:
  - (i) dividend payments, lease payments, interest or principal payment on debt;
  - (ii) debt covenants; and
  - (iii) redemption or retraction or sinking fund payments.

## **CAPITAL RESOURCES**

- (a) There are no known trends or expected fluctuations in the Company's capital resources, including expected changes in the mix and relative cost of such resources.

## **OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

As at November 30, 2015, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

## **PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS**

Except for the transformation of its Business Plan into a Strategic Plan and a Tactical Plan, the Company does not have any proposed transactions to discuss at this time.

## **TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**

- a. During the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to November 30, 2015, the Company received \$1 cash from Go Green as a result of the incorporator share issued.
- b. The Company received a note receivable in the amount of \$25,500 instead of cash and, in exchange, for issuance of 1,250,917 common shares of the Company to the shareholders of

Go Green.

These transactions above are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the agreed to amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

## **OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA**

Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value

Issued and Outstanding:

	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Common shares issued for cash	1	1
<b>Balance as at November 30, 2015</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

As at date of this discussion, the Company has 1 common share outstanding.

Stock Options:

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the applicable stock exchange's requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Pursuant to the Option Plan, the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors. As at and during the period ended November 30, 2015, no options were granted or outstanding.

## **CONTINGENCIES**

Except for the commitments mentioned in Liquidity subsection (a), there is no other contingency outstanding as of date of this discussion.

## **SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

There is no significant event to report.

## **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)**

The Company was incorporated on December 1, 2014. Accordingly, these financial statements are prepared in accordance and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as

issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

These audited financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional and reporting currency. These audited financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), which are stated at their fair value.

## **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES**

### a) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year. Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include recognition of deferred income tax amounts and determination of functional currency.

#### Determination of functional currency

The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity.

#### Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

### b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in banks, and all short-term investments that are highly liquid in nature, cashable, and have an original maturity date of three months or less. As at November 30, 2015, there is \$Nil included as cash equivalents.

c. Shared-based payments

The fair value of any options granted is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period that the employees earn the options. The fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest.

d. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a deferred income tax asset will be recovered, the deferred income tax assets is reduced. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

e. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial instruments are classified as FVTPL when they are held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if it was acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Financial instruments classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any changes in fair value recognized in earnings for the period.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or that are not classified in any other financial asset categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, changes in fair value, other than impairment losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and presented in the fair value reserve in shareholders' equity. When the financial assets are sold or an impairment write-down is required, losses accumulated in the fair value reserve recognized in shareholders' equity are included in profit or loss.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's accounts payable, accrued liabilities, investors' deposit, loans payable, promissory notes payable and payable to shareholders are classified as financial liabilities.

Transaction costs incurred on initial recognition of financial instruments classified as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are included in the initial fair value amount.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire. Financial liabilities are derecognized only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Note receivable	Loans and receivable
Accounts payable	Other liabilities
Accrued liabilities	Other liabilities
Loan payable	Other liabilities

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels: Level 1 – valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 – valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and Level 3 – valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).



f. Impairment

i) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred income tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the assets' recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. Impairment losses are recognized in net income (loss).

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss has been recognized.

ii) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in net income (loss) and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through net income (loss).

g. Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit. Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of changes to unrealized gain and losses on available for sale financial assets, changes to unrealized gains and losses on the effective portion of cash flow hedges and changes to foreign currency translation adjustments of self-sustaining foreign operations during the period. Comprehensive income (loss) measures net earnings for the period plus other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts reported as other comprehensive income (loss) are accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company has not had other comprehensive income (loss) since inception and accordingly, a statement of comprehensive income (loss) has not been presented.

h. Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average share outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

i. Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

- j) Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been recently adopted and that are not yet effective

The IASB has issued IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) which intends to replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”) in its entirety with three main phases. IFRS 9 will be the new standard for the financial reporting of financial instruments. The IASB tentatively decided to defer the mandatory effective date until January 1, 2018 with earlier adoption still permitted. The Company will evaluate the impact the final standard will have on its financial statements based on the characteristics of its financial instruments at the time of adoption.

- k. Segment reporting

A reportable segment, as defined by 'IFRS 8 Operating Segments', is a distinguishable business or geographical component of the Company, which are subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company considers its primary reporting format to be business segments. The Company considers that it has only one reportable segment, being to create a world-class sports injury and rehab center that offers stem cell-based therapies and protocols to target and repair a variety of sports injuries.

## **RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

### Healthcare Rehab Center Industry

The healthcare rehab center industry involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Major expenses may be required to market its services and products to be accepted in the marketplace. It is impossible to ensure that the current and market strategy planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial sales. Whether the company will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the industry the Company is geared toward and the existing infrastructure, as well as competitors’ strategies and market factors. Some of these are cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to the healthcare rehab center industry.

The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. Marketing health rehab center services generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company’s operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the healthcare rehab center industry. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, operations are

subject to hazards that are unforeseeable or beyond the company's control and their consequent liability.

### Government Regulation

The healthcare rehab center industry could be subject to various federal and provincial laws and regulations on, standards, claims, safety, efficacy and other matters. Regulatory approvals by government agencies on the Company's products or services may be withheld or not granted at all and if granted may be subject to limitations which would materially affect the Company.

Although the Company's activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail development, marketing or commercialization. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of the healthcare rehab center industry or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

### Uninsured Risks

The Company may carry insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks not insured against include key person insurance as the company heavily relies on the company officers.

### Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in other business ventures. 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.

### Negative Operating Cash Flows

As the Company is at the early stage start-up stage it may continue to have negative operating cash flows. Without the injection of further capital and the development of revenue streams from its business, the Company may continue to have negative operating cash flows until it can be sufficiently developed to commercialize.

### Risks Related as a Going Concern

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is uncertain and dependent upon its ability to achieve profitable operations, obtain additional capital and receive continued support from its shareholders. Management of the Company will have to raise capital through private

placements or debt financing and proposes to continue to do so through future private placements and offerings. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time.

#### Reliance on Key Personnel and Advisors

The Company relies heavily on its officers. The loss of their services may have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company. There can be no assurance that one or all of the employees of, and contractors engaged by, the Company will continue in the employ of, or in a consulting capacity to, the Company or that they will not set up competing businesses or accept positions with competitors. There is no guarantee that certain employees of, and contractors to, the Company who have access to confidential information will not disclose the confidential information.

#### Licenses, Patents and Proprietary Rights

The Company's success could depend on its ability to protect its intellectual property, including trade secrets, and continue its operations without infringing the proprietary rights of third parties and without having its own rights infringed.

#### Uncertainty Regarding Penetration of the Target Market

The commercial success of the Company's business as compared with those of its competitors depends on its acceptance by potential clients and the patient community. Market acceptance will largely depend on the reputation of the Company, its marketing strategy, client retention and other business partner's services and performance. The Company's success will depend on its ability to commercialize and expand its network users. The Company will need to expand its marketing and sales operations and establish business relations with service providers and clients in a timely manner.

In order to meet its business objectives, the Company will have to ensure that its facilities and services are safe, reliable and cost-effective, and bring the expected return. There can be no assurance that the Company's products and services will be accepted and recommended.

#### Competition, Technological Obsolescence

The healthcare rehab center industry is competitive. Others in the field may have significantly more financial, technical, distribution and marketing resources. Technological progress and product development may cause the Company's services and product offerings to become obsolete or may reduce their market acceptance.

#### Operating History and Expected Losses

The Company expects to make significant investments in order to develop its services, increase marketing efforts, improve its operations, conduct research and development and update its

equipment. As a result, start-up operating losses are expected and such losses may be greater than anticipated, which could have a significant effect on the long-term viability of the Company.

#### Reliance on Joint Ventures, License Assignors and Other Parties

The nature of the Company's operations requires it to enter into various agreements with partners, joint venture partners, existing network of contacts including general practitioner and specialist in the medical industry and other business partners in the business world, government agencies, licensors, licensees, and other parties for the successful operation of its businesses and the successful marketing of its services.

There is no guarantee that those with whom the Company needs to deal will not adopt other technologies or that they will not develop alternative business strategies, acting either alone or in conjunction with other parties, including the Company's competitors, in preference to those of the Company.

#### Growth Management

In executing the Company's business plan for the future, there will be significant pressure on management, operations and technical resources. The Company anticipates that its operating and personnel costs will increase in the future. In order to manage its growth, the Company will have to increase the number of its technical and operational employees and efficiently manage its employees, while at the same time efficiently maintaining a large number of relationships with third parties.

#### Regulatory Risks

Healthcare rehab center technologies accessed by the Company are subject to a number of technological challenges and requirements, and can be subject to the regulations and standards imposed by applicable regulatory agencies. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to comply with all regulations concerning its businesses.

#### Potential Liability

The Company is subject to the risk of potential liability claims with respect to its healthcare rehab center services provided. Should such claims be successful, plaintiffs could be awarded significant amounts of damages, which could exceed the limits of any liability insurance policies that may be held by the Company. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain, maintain in effect or increase any such insurance coverage on acceptable terms or at reasonable costs, or that such insurance will provide the Company with adequate protection against potential liability.

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

During the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to November 30, 2015, there has been no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting since last year.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete, reliable and timely. Management is also responsible for establishing adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide sufficient knowledge to support the representations made in this MD&A and the Company's audited financial statements for the period from incorporation on December 1, 2014 to November 30, 2015 (together the "Annual Filings").

The management of the Company has filed the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with the Annual Filings on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

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. 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.

## **Officers and Directors**

Matthew Reams                      CEO, CFO & Director

## **Contact Address:**

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