NAMEX EXPLORATIONS INC.

Form 51-102F1

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED June 30, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee.

INTRODUCTION

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") focuses on events and activities that affected Namex Explorations Inc. ("Namex" or the "Company") during the three-month and nine month periods ended June 30, 2019 and to the date of this report. The MD&A is the responsibility of management and is supplementary to, but is not a part of, the unaudited financial statements and notes of the Company for the period ended June 30, 2019.

Consequently, the following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and notes for the period ended June 30, 2019 and the audited annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018 filed on SEDAR. All amounts presented in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This report is dated August 28, 2019.

Additional information related to Namex is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

Because of the ill health of the CEO and President of the Company in 2008 and his subsequent death in 2009 the Company was unable to secure needed financing to continue its operations. Consequently Cease Trade Orders were issued and the Company was delisted from the TSX Venture Exchange for failure to file its Financial Statements on time. In November 2009 the Board appointed an Interim CEO and President with a mandate to bring the financial statements up to date and to get the Company relisted on an Exchange.

The Company updated and filed its audited Financial Statements in December 2010 and the Cease Trade Order was lifted in 2011. The Company completed sufficient exploration on its mineral properties to satisfy the listing requirements of the CSE in 2013 and made application for re-listing at that time. However, the Company was unable to find sufficient funds to continue exploration of its properties and to complete its audited financial statements for 2014. Consequently a Cease Trade Order was issued in February 2015.

The Company returned its optioned properties to the vendors in 2015 and has been dormant since that time.

During Q3 management entered into agreements with several parties after a proposed new business opportunity was brought to the attention of management. Upon consummation of the agreements the Company will undergo a material change in business from mineral exploration to the cultivation of hemp and the extraction of hemp products for sale in international markets. For a summary of significant events and activities that occurred after June 30, 2019 up to the date of this report the reader should see '**Proposed Transactions**' and '**Subsequent Events**' at the end of this MD&A.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for historical information contained in this discussion and analysis, disclosure statements contained herein are forward-looking. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements. For more information, please refer to the section '**CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS'** found near the end of this MD&A.

The Company may periodically have to raise additional funds to continue its operations and undertake its proposed new business, and, while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. If the Company is unable to obtain new funding, it may be unable to continue its operations, and amounts realized for assets may be less than amounts reflected in the financial statements.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was a junior mineral exploration company engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and evaluating natural resource properties, and either joint venturing or developing these properties further or disposing of them when the evaluation is complete. *The Company is currently attempting to re-establish in a the business of cultivating hemp following the loss of its mineral properties and the Issuance of the Cease Trade Order in February 2015.*

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has not earned any production revenue, nor had it found any proven reserves on any of its properties and is deemed to be a "developing Company". During Q3 management has been investigating new business opportunities In the field of growing hemp and processing oils and distillates from it in Jamaica.

The Company is currently not listed on any stock exchange and is in the process of bringing its financial reports up to date in fiscal 2019. In addition, the Company is seeking funds in order to effect a change of business.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS (Period ended June 30, 2019):

For the nine-month period ended June 30, 2019 the Company did not engage in any exploration or other business activities. Management investigated several mineral exploration possibilities and four business opportunities related to the cannabis industry. In the latter part of Q2 a proposal to cultivate and process hemp in Jamaica was presented to management for evaluation. During Q3 management has focused on the completion of agreements related to the potential new business, completion of the 2014 to 2018 Audited Financial Statements, completion of delinquent disclosure items, applications for revocation of the CTO, and raising funds to effect the audits and revocation of the CTO. As at the date of this MDA the CTO revocation is in progress and documents are being prepared for listing on the CSE.

Up to April 2019 management investigated several potential business opportunities in the field of cannabis growth and extraction of cannabinoid (CBD) products from hemp. None of the opportunities were favourable to the Company. In March 2019 management was offered an opportunity to take part in a venture to grow hemp in Jamaica in order to extract CBD products for sale in the wellness industry. Agreements were put in place to obtain an interest in a lease-to-purchase agreement for land in Jamaica, a cultivation agreement with experts in the field of growing hemp and extracting CBD products. Subsequently the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement to form a Joint Venture with the other lease holders whereby the Company will manage the production and sale of CBD products from the land in Jamaica. At the date of this MD&A the Property Agreement, which defines a 25% interest in the Lease-to-purchase Agreement and the Cultivation Agreement, which outlines the terms of the agreement that will govern the growth and extraction of CBD products with 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. have been signed. A Joint Venture Agreement between Namex (NAMX - 25%), Preferred Dental Technologies Inc. (PDTI - 22.5%) an Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Ltd (GFD - 52.5%), who are the parties to the lease-to-purchase land agreement, was concluded in July, 2019.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

Namex Explorations Inc., incorporated under the Canada Business Corporation Act, specializes in acquiring and exploring mining exploration properties, primarily copper, zinc, silver, and gold properties, located in Canada. The Company is a reporting issuer in Quebec, British Columbia, and Alberta. The Company was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") as a Tier 2 mining issuer under the trading symbol – **NME** until February 2009.

NAMEX Explorations Inc. (the "Company" or "NAMEX"), formerly New Goldcore Ventures Ltd. was incorporated on September 30, 1982 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia ("B.C.B.A."; certificate #255279) and continued under Section 181 of the Canada Business Corporations Act, November 4, 1988.

Shareholders at a Special Meeting held November 7, 1997 approved the following:
a) acquisition of the balance of the mineral property interests in which it owned an average of 22 percent. Agreements were subsequently finalized to bring the property interest to 96.6 percent.
b) consolidation of shares on the basis of one new share for every seven, and
c) a change of name from New Goldcore Ventures Ltd. to NAMEX EXPLORATIONS INC.

At a Special Meeting held on March 04, 2011 the shareholders approved the consolidation of shares on the basis of one new share for ten old shares. Shareholders also agreed to settle debts of the Company by the issuance of new shares.

During fiscal 2011, the Company acquired three new exploration properties.

The Company raised capital and explored its mining properties, but did not determine whether its mining properties contained ore reserves that were economically recoverable. The recoverability of the cost of mining properties and the related deferred exploration expenses are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the exploration of the mining properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposal of the mining properties.

The financial statements have been prepared using the IFRS accounting principles applicable to a going concern. The going concern assumption assumes the Company will be able to continue its operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities and commitments in the normal course of operations.

RESOURCE PROPERTIES

As a result of its inability to find financial resources in 2014 to fund the completion of its annual audit the Company was issued a CTO in 2015, which precluded it from raising further funds to advance its mineral properties of merit. Consequently, the Company had to return its optioned properties to the owners. The Company closed its bank account and was dormant from December 2014 to March 31, 2019. As indicated in the 2018 Financial Statements the Company is not bankrupt and owes only small sums to insiders and former insiders.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's financial statements for the nine months ended June 30, 2019 (the "Financial Statements") have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS Accounting Principles and Practices. Currency amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless stated otherwise. The selected financial information is taken from the audited Financial Statements for the period and should be read in conjunction with those statements and the audited annual financial statements dated September 30, 2018.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months ended June 30, 2019	Three Months ended June 30, 2018	Nine Months ended June 30, 2019	Nine Months ended June 30, 2018
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Administrative	21,838	-	21,838	-
Bank charges	96	-	119	-
Consulting fees	34,900	-	34,900	-
Management fees	25,000	-	25,000	-
Professional fees	10,500	-	15,500	-
Regulatory and filing fees	22,331	-	22,331	-
Rent	1,000	-	1,000	-
Salaries	7,500	-	7,500	-
Total Expenses	123,165	-	128,188	-
Foreign exchange loss	5,637	-	5,637	-
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for period	(128,802)	-	(133,825)	-
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares Outstanding	17,242,808	17,242,808	17,242,808	17,242,808

Quarterly Results

During the period ended June 30, 2019, the Company had a loss of $128,802 compared with a net loss of $Nil in the period ended June 30, 2018. The Company's expenses for the period are all related to activities connected to the completion of the audits for 2014 to 2018, regulatory fees related to revocation of the CTO and preparation of agreements for the new business opportunity compared to $Nil in 2018. The Company acquired new offices ($1,000 rent in Q3; nil in Q3 2018) and employed an office manager ($7,500 in Q3 2019; $nil in Q3 2018). The Company advanced loans of US$26,000 to its Jamaican Joint Venture in order to provide an annual payment on the property lease and to facilitate initiation of work on the property.

Summary of Nine month Period Results:

Evaluation of asset expenditures:
For the nine-month period ended June 30, 2019, other than a small change in bank charges, a foreign exchange loss of $5,637 and a $5,000 professional fees for auditing, the Company's expenditures were the same as in Q3.

Share capital transactions:

During the period ended June 30, 2019 the Company did not issue any common shares.

Summarized information for the last eight quarters:

(*Note: the Company was dormant and did not undertake exploration in the Period)*

	Three Months Ended					
AS OF	June 30, 2019	March 31, 2019	December 30, 2018	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Cash	68,318	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable	2,341	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718
Loans receivable (GFD)	35,850	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	106,509	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718
Current liabilities	300,713	67,120	62,097	62,097	62,097	62,097
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital (Deficiency)	(194,204)	(65,402)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)
Shareholder Equity	(194,204)	(65,402)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(128,802)	(5,023)	-	-	-	-
Earnings (Loss) per Share	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year end classifications.

	Three Months Ended As At:				
	Dec 31, 2017	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Current Assets	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718	1,718
Current Liabilities	62,097	62,097	62,097	62,097	62,097
Long Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital (Deficiency)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)
Shareholder Equity	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)	(60,379)
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings (Loss) per Share	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the nine months ended			
	June 30, 2019	**June 30 2018,**	**September 30, 2018**
Interest Income	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(133,825)	-	-
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Balance Sheet at:	**June 30, 2019**	**June 30, 2018**	**September 30, 2018**

Current assets			
Cash	68,318	-	-
Loans receivable	35,850	-	-
Amounts receivable	2,341	1,718	1,718
Total Assets	**106,509**	**1,718**	**1,718**
LIABILITIES	**June 30, 2019**	**June 30, 2018**	**September 30, 2018**
Bank Indebtedness	-	484	484
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	97,113	31,613	31,613
Loans payable	173,600	-	-
Due to related parties	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total Liabilities	**300,713**	**62,097**	**62,097**
Deficit, end of period	**22,276,171**	**22,142,346**	**22,142,346**

Period Ended June 30, 2019:

REVENUE

The Company had interest income of $Nil from short term investments in the nine month period ($Nil in period ended June 30, 2018).

The Company had a gain on sale of assets of $Nil ($Nil in period ended June 30, 2018) during the 2019 fiscal period.

EXPENSES

Expenses for the 2019 fiscal period and comparative values for the 2018 fiscal period are shown in the tables above and below. The expenses increased in 2019 from $Nil in 2018 due to activities related to getting the audits completed and initiating the revocation of the CTO. This increase is a result of increased business activities, office expenses and regulatory fees in the 2019 period in comparison to nil activities in 2018. The Company did incur rent, office salaries and accrued management fees during the period ended June 30, 2019, but not in 2018. Bookkeeping and accounting charges were accrued.

DEFICIT

The deficit for the period increased by $133,825 for the period ended June 30, 2019.

As Of	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Sept 30, 2018
Deficit during the Period	133,825	-	-
Deficit, end of Period	22,276,171	22,142,346	22,142,346

STOCK OPTIONS

During the period ended June 30, 2019 no stock options were granted (June 30, 2018 - $Nil).

CURRENT ASSETS

At June 30, 2019, current assets were $106,509 (June 30, 2018 - $1,718) representing an increase during the period due mainly to the short term loans arranged. There was no exercise of warrants or exercise of stock options in the period (June 30, 2018 - $ Nil).

PROPERTIES

The value of properties was $Nil during the period (June 30, 2018 - $Nil) as a result of the write down of mineral Properties in 2015. There were no write offs of properties during the period ended June 30, 2019.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

During the period ended June 30, 2019, current liabilities were $300,713 (June 30, 2018 - $62,097).

FINANCING

The Company did not close any private placements in 2019 compared to $Nil in the period ended June 30, 2018.

SHARES (Issued and Outstanding)

At the end of the period there were 17,242,808 shares issued and outstanding.

Period ended	Shares Issued	Warrants Outstanding	Options Issued	Fully Diluted
June 30, 2019	17,242,808	0	0	17,242,808
September 30,2018	17,242,808	0	0	17,242,808
September 30,2017	17,242,808	0	0	17,242,808

WARRANTS

No warrants were issued or exercised during the period and no warrants were outstanding at the end of the period.

CASH FLOW OUTLOOK

The Company's working capital as at June 30, 2019 was $(194,204) in comparison to $(60,379) at the end of June 30, 2018.

COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2019, the Company did not have any commitments. When, and if, the Jamaican Joint Venture is ratified at the AGM, the Company will be committed to providing loans of up to $3 million to facilitate start-up of operations on the leased property in Jamaica.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Due from related companies

The Company does not have any monies due from related companies.

b) Transactions with related parties

Related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The Company may incur expenditures for various services provided by corporations controlled by directors and officers of the Company.

As at June 30, 2019, accounts payable and accruals include $50,317 (September 30, 2018 - $30,317) for amounts due to directors and management. The Company is indebted $30,000 (September 30, 2018 - $30,000) to former directors. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and are due on demand.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Material Change - Change In Business

In 2013 Namex's exploration activities identified encouraging metal anomalies on its optioned properties in Ontario. In 2014 the Company was forced to abandon its property options because it was unable to obtain funds to drill the properties. Other than attempts by management to find new mineral properties and subsequently to find a new business, the Company was dormant until Quarter 3, 2019.

Management pursued several business opportunities in the mineral exploration, Cannabis and Cannabinoid (CBD) field during 2018, but could not come to reasonable terms with the other parties. In 2019 the Company identified a new business opportunity through mutual acquaintances and is in the process of establishing a potential new business opportunity through several agreements. These agreements have now been completed.

Management was presented with an opportunity by a third party to enter into an arms-length "Property Agreement" to purchase an interest in a 'lease-to-purchase' for a property in Jamaica that was considered suitable for the cultivation and processing of non-cannabis hemp. A "Cultivation Agreement" was entered into to provide the Company with expertise to conduct this potential new business. Following the finalizing of letters of intent for these two Agreements the Company entered into a Joint Venture with the other holders of the property lease.

This new potential business will mean a fundamental change in the Company's business from Mineral Exploration to the Cultivation of Hemp and Extraction of Cannabinoid (CBD) oils and other products for sale in the local and international markets. The new business necessitates a change in name. Shareholders will be asked to approve the property acquisition, the Cultivation Agreement, the Joint Venture Agreement, the issuance of shares to effect the transactions, a change in name and other items at the upcoming Annual General Meeting ("AGM").

The 'Property Agreement' and the 'Cultivation Agreement' will result in the issuance of 23.5 million new shares. This could result in the establishment of a new "control person(s)", however, management has been advised that the 'Property Agreement' shares, after issuance, are to be distributed amongst five (5) different individuals and entities and thus these shares will not result in a new 'control person'. The 10 million shares that are to be issued to 2683859 ONTARIO LTD for the Cultivation Agreement are estimated to constitute approximately 13% of the fully diluted shares at the time that the Company is listed on an exchange.

THE PROPERTY AGREEMENT

In Q3 the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement with Dion Tetrault, the holder of a 25% interest in a lease-to-purchase agreement held by Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Limited (GFDCL) for a 269-acre parcel of land in Jamaica. Management agreed to purchase 100 % of the Dion Tetrault interest in the property with the issuance of 13.5 million share units at a price of $0.10, which consist of a common share and a warrant for the purchase of a common share at $0.10 CA, (the 'Dion Tetrault Shares'), following the revocation of the Company's CTO and to pay a Finder's Fee of 1,000,000 common shares, also contingent upon revocation of the Cease Trade Order against the Company.

The Dion Tetrault Shares represent 25% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Limited held by Dion Tetrault. These shares in turn represent a 25% interest in the assets of Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Limited. The Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Limited lease-to-purchase agreement is for:

"*ALL THAT Parcel of land part of BUSHY PARK, part of Lloyds Pen situate in the Parish of Saint Catherine containing by survey Two Hundred and Sixty Nine Acres Two Rods Thirty Four Perches of the shape and dimensions and butting as appears by the plan thereof and being the land comprised in certificate of title registered at Volume 648 Folio 76 excluding the main farmhouse and area of land fenced around it*."

The Company's legal team has examined and approved the GFDCL land lease agreement. The lease-to-purchase property has been valued at US$2 million, which implies a value of CA$650,000 for the Company's 25% interest. Management has determined through independent Jamaican realtors that the US2M value assigned to the property by the vendors is fair because other similar properties within a 3 km distance of the GFDCL leased property are listed at considerably higher values. The Property Agreement represents a significant transaction that will result, in conjunction with the Cultivation Agreement, in a significant dilution in current shareholders equity. Management has been informed by Dion Tetrault that the shares, when issued shall be distributed to five (5) different individuals, and thus will not constitute a new 'control' person. Shareholders will be asked to approve the Property Agreement by way of a special resolution.

THE CULTIVATION AGREEMENT

Management entered into an agreement with 2683859 ONTARIO LTD., the "Cultivation Agreement" whereby the principals agree to provide expertise and oversee the day to day activities of both the cultivation of hemp and the extraction of CBD and other products in an extraction plant facility. The principals in the Cultivation Agreement also committed to supervise the establishment of an EU GMP certified extraction plant in Jamaica. The Company promised to issue 10 million shares to 2683859 ONTARIO LTD after revocation of the CTO as a consideration for their entering into the Cultivation Agreement.

Completion of the Cultivation Agreement will result in 2683859 ONTARIO LTD controlling approximately 13% of the outstanding common shares upon listing on an exchange.

At the time that the binding Letter of Agreement for the Cultivation Agreement was entered into, 2683859 ONTARIO LTD was an arms-length company and none of its principals were associated with the Company. Subsequent to the signing of the Letter of Agreement the Company's Board of Directors invited Michael Mak, a principal of 2683859 ONTARIO LTD to become a Board member.

The bios for the principals of 2683859 ONTARIO LTD., provides shareholders with an indication of the expertise that the Company has acquired by means of this agreement.

2683859 ONTARIO LTD. EXECUTIVE TEAM

Michael Mak, Co-Founder, Production: Mr. Mak has over 15 years of entrepreneurship with excellent team and operational management, He successfully helped a private sector Licensed Dealer transition to a Standard Processor license and establish itself in the Canadian cannabis space. His experience in processing under the ACMPR regulatory framework has allowed him to vertically integrate his knowledge and skills in processing cannabis derivative products in compliance with the new Canadian Cannabis Act. He has spent the past five years understanding the business of Cannabis through high-level consultations with Licensed Producers and License Dealers across Canada.

Hung Truong. Co-Founder, Cultivation: For over 20 years, Mr. Truong has been perfecting his knowledge of hemp horticulture. A producer of five-star cannabis in Canada, his skills and knowledge in hemp genetics and cross-breeding have improved the lives of many people through the MMAR, MMPR and ACMPR regulatory frameworks. Mr. Truong currently provides consultations to help improve quality assurance of growing hemp to other Master Growers.

Chris Kreisel, Operations and Quality Assurance Leader: Mr. Kreisel is a Compliance and Quality Assurance leader who uses a multi-faceted approach bridging the gap between the emergent Cannabis market and the Pharmaceutical industry. His background has provided the ability to combine and apply Canadian GMP and Manufacturing standards to the hemp Industry. He achieved his Bachelor of Biochemistry at the University of Toronto prior to tackling the Canadian GMP Pharmaceutical manufacturing landscape. Mr. Kreisel worked in regulatory affairs and quality & compliance within Canadian Custom Packaging (CCP), a Canadian DIN/NHP manufacturing site. Following this employment, Mr. Kreisel further expanded his skills by obtaining a diploma in Life Science Enterprise, ultimately aiming to combine his interests in Quality Management and Business. During his work at Standard Processor he was chiefly responsible for building, maintaining and enhancing their quality systems. As a result of his entrepreneurial experience and Quality and Compliance background, Mr. Kreisel is uniquely situated to help drive manufacturing capabilities within the hemp space.

Upon revocation of the CTO and issuance of the 10M shares for the Cultivation Agreement the current shareholders will incur significant dilution in equity. Consequently shareholders will be asked to approve the Cultivation Agreement by way of a special resolution.

THE JAMICAN JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Limited (GFDCL), an arms-length private Jamaican company, entered into an agreement for a lease-to-purchase on a 269 acre parcel of land in Jamaica with the land owners with the intent of growing cash crops for local consumption as well as export. The specified crops were cassava, strawberries and certain herbs and spices used in jerky and other condiments. Being a labour intensive operation fulfilled a corporate goal of creating additional local employment thereby increasing cash flow in the communities by purchasing goods and services. The principal of GFDCL, Mr. Errol Gillespie, attempted to raise capital by selling shares in GFDCL however there was not enough local interest to finance the operation. The possibility of potential alternative crops such as industrial hemp and value added end products such as CBD opened up a potential new business opportunity. Mr. Gillespie investigated the possibility of entering into a business relationship to grow and process hemp. Upon entering into a verbal agreement with GFDCL, management entered into the Cultivation and Property Agreements outlined above to ensure the wherewithal to be able to cultivate industrial hemp and an interest in the land to be cultivated.

Subsequently, the Company entered into the Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement (the “Joint Venture”) with Errol A. Gillespie, who controls 52.5% of GFDCL, and Preferred Dental Technologies Inc. and (PDTI), which owns 22.5% of the shares of GFDCL. By virtue of its purchase of the Dion Tetrault shares in GFDCL the Company will own 25% of the issued shares of GFDCL and a 25% interest in the lease-to-purchase Under the terms of the Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement the Company is committed to advance up to $3 million to facilitate initial activities related to growing, cultivating, and processing industrial hemp at the highest standards. These are in the form of loans and are to be repaid from future profits. The joint venture agreement is conditional on revocation of the Cease Trade Order.

The Company will be 100% responsible for and in control of the operation and production of hemp and hemp products on the lease-to-purchase land in Jamaica. This quality controlled operation is to be accomplished through the expertise of the experts that are party to the Cultivation Agreement, its officers and future employees. The Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement stipulates that the Company will receive 50% of the profits from the growth of hemp and extraction of products from the hemp.

The Joint Venture will endeavour to grow high-yielding strains of hemp in Jamaica and process the hemp in its own extraction plant. The Joint Venture has estimated that initial capital and operating costs for the EU GMP facility will be in the order of $20 million and the Joint Venture is in the process of identifying various financial sources, debt, lines of credit and equity for plant and greenhouse construction. The first phase of the Joint Venture’s business plan involves constructing a greenhouse that can accommodate the production of seedlings. This will be followed by the construction of an EU EMP extraction plant. The cost of the plant is to be repaid from future earnings.

The first hemp planting is designed to be a 20-acre parcel that will provide a test area for cultivation, training of labourers, provide feed for the test run of the new plant and provide revenue. During the first year the Joint Venture will bring the full acreage into production by planting an additional 20 acres each month as the business is built out. It is anticipated that the Joint Venture will have all of its acreage under cultivation at the end of its first year of operation..

As part of the Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement, GFDCL is committed to raising US$20M on behalf of the Joint Venture to construct greenhouses and the extraction plant. Any funds advance by the Company to facilitate operations will be as loans and are to be repaid from profits. The Company's 25% ownership of GFDCL is a result of the purchase of the 10 M shares of GFDCL, which represents 100% of the Dion Tetrault interest in GFDCL. The Company has not committed to fund the Joint Venture operations, but may do so, if circumstances demand, in which case it may enter into loan agreements or issue equity.

The Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement is both a substantial transaction, a change in business and will result in substantial dilution of existing shareholders, therefore, shareholders will be asked to approve the Joint Venture Agreement by way of a Special resolution at the AGM.

Shareholders will be asked at the next Annual and Special meeting to approve the change in business, the issuance of shares to effect the land lease and the cultivation agreement as well as approval of a private placement to raise up to $5million.

Further details on activities related to the proposed new business are contained in ***IMPORTANT EVENTS (Period ended June 30, 2019)*** and **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS** at the end of this MD&A.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounting standards
During the period ended June 30, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and amendments to IFRS 2. The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) New accounting standards and amendments issued, but not yet effective
Standards issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

The following standard will be adopted by the Company effective July 1, 2019:
IFRS 16 Leases - IFRS 16 will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and is to be applied retrospectively. The new standard requires entities to recognize lease assets and lease obligations on the balance sheet. For lessees, the IFRS 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases. Certain short-term leases and leases on low-value assets are exempt from the requirement and may be treated as operating leases. Early adoption is permitted, provided the Company has adopted IFRS 15. The Company adopted IFRS 16, Leases on January 1, 2019. This standard sets out a new model for lease accounting. The Company does not have any leases and the adoption of this standard has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The unaudited financial statements as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and in accordance with *IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34").* The accounting policies, methods of computation and presentation applied in the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous fiscal year. The financial statements reflect the accounting policies and disclosures described in Notes 3 and 4 to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018 with the exception of any change set out below and accordingly, should be read in conjunction with those audited financial statements and the notes thereto.

Transition to IFRS 9 from IAS 39 which both dealt with Financial Instruments
During the three-month period ended June 30, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 9 which replaced IAS 39. The adoption did not have a material impact on the financial statements. Under the new standard amounts receivable which were previously classified as loans receivable are classified at amortized costs under IFRS 9.

The Company's bank indebtedness continues to be classified at FVTPL and accounts payable and due to related parties are not classified at amortized cost instead of other financial liabilities. The new policy is described below:

Financial instruments consist of financial assets and financial liabilities and are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs, if applicable. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the classification of such financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company's loan receivable is measured at amortized cost.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Upon initial recognition of equity securities, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate its equity securities that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the instrument; instead, it is transferred to retained earnings. The Company does not have any financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at FVTPL. The Company's cash is measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

(i) Financial liabilities at mortized cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method except for financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments as below-market interest rate, and liabilities related to contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination. The Company's accounts payable and due to related parties are measured at amortized cost.

(ii*)* Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). The Company bank indebtedness is classified as FVTPL.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- Contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument while 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECL's that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to the statement of operations and is recognized in OCI.

Write-off of financial assets

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

b) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

(i) Use of estimates

The preparation of these condensed interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed interim financial statements and revenues and expenses for the periods reported. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the determination of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets, and estimates used in determining financial instruments and provisions related to renouncement of exploration expenditures, decommissioning liabilities, impairment of loan receivable, and deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

(ii) Use of judgments

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves judgement. The Directors monitor future cash requirements to assess the Company's ability to meet these future funding requirements. Further information regarding going concern is outlined in Note 1.

The financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business. At June 30, 2019, the Company reported a working capital deficiency of $194,204 (September 30, 2018 - $60,379) and an accumulated deficit of $22,276,171.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company being able to satisfy its liabilities as they become due and to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of its new hemp business, the attainment of profitable operations and/or the receipt of proceeds from the disposition of its property interests. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the climate for investment.

These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is pursuing all possible sources of financing. While the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past, it is uncertain whether it will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future. If the Company is unable to secure additional financing, repay liabilities as they come due, negotiate suitable joint venture agreements and/or continue as a going concern, then material adjustments would be required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the statement of financial position classifications used. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of assets and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company is in the process of applying for revocation of the CTO noted above and subsequent to the period ended, the Company was able to secure short-term financing in the form of loans of $192,100 to cover costs related to the revocation of the CTO and to cover expenses related to the proposed new business.

The Company has no significant income, and has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares and exercise of stock options and warrants and loans from shareholders and management. The Company will continue to seek capital through the issuance of equity or debt. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are categorized in 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 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - 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 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's financial instruments include cash, amounts receivable, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and amounts due to related parties.

The fair value of cash and bank indebtedness is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. As at June 30, 2019, the Company believes that the carrying values of accounts payable, bank indebtedness and amounts due to related parties approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.
Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's statement of financial position as of June 30, 2019, and September 30, 2018 as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	$	$	$
Financial Assets:			
June 30, 2019 – Cash	68,318	-	-
September 30, 2018 – Bank indebtedness	(484)	-	-

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments as all are placed with a major Canadian financial institutions. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on its cash.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. At June 30, 2019, the Company had $68,318 cash in the bank. The Company has insufficient funds to meet the business requirements for the coming year. The Company is in the process of finding investors and raising equity. During the period ended June 30, 2019, the Company was able to secure $173,600 in short term financing in order to reduce its liquidity risk. All the Company's liabilities are due on demand

c) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not subject to interest rate risk.

d) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is not subject to currency risk.

e) Commodity Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's activities on its properties. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company needs to raise capital. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of capital stock. Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of common stock, it is uncertain whether it will continue this financing due to uncertain economic conditions. The Company does not usually use other sources of financing that require fixed payments of interest and principal due to lack of cash flow from current operations. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2019.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company was in the mineral exploration and development business, and is now attempting to establish itself in the fast growing cannabinoid industry, and as such, it is exposed to a number of different risks and uncertainties that are not uncommon to other companies in the same business. The growth of hemp and its processing into wellness products involves a high degree of risk, and the cost of production may be substantial and the likelihood of success is difficult to assess. The Company may mitigate its risk through joint ventures with other companies, if deemed appropriate.

TRENDS AND UNCERTAINITIES

The Company is aware that there are a number of trends, risks and uncertainties that may affect its business operations, including, but not limited to current rapid expansion of the CBD market, global economic conditions and the Company's ability to raise capital. See 'Risks' below for a more detailed assessment of potential risks.

There are no contracts, other than as indicated herein, to be renegotiated or terminated within the next 12 months that would affect the business of the Company. The world market for CBD and other wellness products is in its infancy due to the passing into law of the Farm Bill in the USA and the legalization of the growth of cannabis and hemp in several different state jurisdictions. There are no assumptions being made on what impact any future rules or regulation may have on the CBD industry within the US. Currently CBD is legal in all 50 states as long as it contains no THC;, the compound which gets you "high". The Company intends to grow only industrial hemp with no THC content.

The company's plan to construct and operate an EU GMP facility will allow for global sales and distribution without being dependent on either the Canadian or the US markets. At this time the Company currently has no plans to retail its products in Canada or the USA; unless business opportunities arise for the Company to wholesale its products in either Canada or USA. It will rely on the importer to establish and abide by the import regulations in place at the time of any potential purchase. The next steps in the Company business plan is to establish operations and until operations have been established the Company does not have any sales, locally nationally or internationally. We anticipate that production of the Company's products in a EU EMP certified plant to EU EMP standards may provide access to European and Asian markets as well as North American markets.

As the new business is established the Company will be investigating further the requirements for selling it products into the national and international markets. Management will be assisted in these endeavours by its partners in the Jamaican Joint Venture and the principals involved in the Cultivation Agreement.

Management is faced with other possible risks which include, but not restricted to, the following:

OPERATIONS

Early Stage Company

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its proposed business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to other companies in the same business, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations.

The Company expects to obtain financing in the future through further equity and/or debt financing. There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in obtaining additional financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to suspend its operation and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its business venture.

Growth of hemp and extraction of cannabinoid products

Hemp farming is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the weather, but also from growing products that are of sufficient quality to return a profit from production. The Company's success will be determined to a large extent by the experts who are party to the Cultivation Agreement.

There is no assurance that the Company's future activities will result in a profit. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its hemp growing program, and its ability to construct an efficient extraction plant, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Material Contracts

The Company has entered into the "Cultivation Agreement" with 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. whereby they will provide expertise in hemp cultivation and processing of hemp into commercial products. The Company will issue 10 M common shares to 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. as consideration for signing the "Cultivation Agreement".

An Office Manager employment agreement dated May 1, 2019 with Kelly Grijalva of Winnipeg, Manitoba who acts as officer manager for Namex effective May 1, 2019 at an annual salary of $30,000.

A verbal consulting agreement beginning dated April 1, 2019 with Lionel Gosselin, the President of Namex to provide his services as a director and President of Namex for a fee of $5,000/month until the Company is listed on the CSE. It is anticipated that a management contract will be entered into when the Company is listed.

A verbal non-compete agreement with Errol Gillespie, President of GFDCL, as he provides his services as Director, Vice President and COO for a fee of $5,000 from May 1, 2019 until the Company is listed. A management contract will be entered into when the Company is relisted. After the Company is listed on the CSE the monthly amount will be increased.

It is anticipated that management contracts will be entered into with the CEO and CFO following listing and financing. In the interim there are no fees accrued by the CEO, and the CFO invoices the Company on a per diem basis for services rendered.

Employees

Other than its Officers and its Office Manager the Company does not anticipate having any employees within the next year. Management will be undertaken by Officers of the Company. Planting of hemp and extraction of CBD and other products will be undertaken under the terms of the 'Cultivation Agreement' by 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. utilizing local labour that is managed by GFDCL and 2683859 ONTARIO LTD.

The Company will be dependent on the workforce of its joint venture partner to extract and process CBDs. Relations with these employees may be impacted by changes in labour relations, which may be introduced by, among others, employee groups, unions and governmental authorities. In addition, labour agreements may not prevent a strike or work stoppage at the joint venture facilities. Labour disruptions could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operation.

Litigation

All industries, including farming and CBD extraction industries, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. We have not in the past been, or currently are, but may in the future be, involved in various legal proceedings. Legal proceedings may have an adverse material effect on our financial condition and results of operation, defence costs may be incurred, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, there can be no assurance that the resolution of any particular or several combined legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation.

Anti-corruption Laws

We will be operating in a jurisdiction that has experienced governmental and private sector corruption to some degree as indicated by its 70th position on the 2019 Corruption Transparency Index. We are required to comply with the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (Canada), which has seen an increase in both the frequency of enforcement and severity of penalties. Although we intend to adopt a formal anti-corruption policy, there can be no assurance that our internal control policies and procedures will always protect us from recklessness, fraudulent behaviour, dishonesty or other inappropriate acts. Violation or alleged violation of anti-corruption laws could lead to civil and criminal fines and penalties, reputational damage and other consequences that may materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation.

Marketing

Marketing will be conducted by 2683859 ONTARIO LTD., GFDCL, and PDTI. Additional agencies may be engaged as needed.

Distribution and Sales
The Company plans on distribution of products through wholesale, retail and white label contracts. All marketing parties will endeavor to establish long term contracts locally and internationally.

Pricing
The selling prices for the Company's products will be determined by current market prices at the time of sale. The Company is well situated to be able to compete in the world market by virtue of its year round production facilities and low labour costs in comparison to North American producers.

Competition and Competitive Position
There are a number of companies throughout the world that are involved in the production of hemp for the extraction of CBD products with whom the Company will be competing for market share. The Company is well positioned to be competitive with others in this sphere due to its ability to produce three or more crops each year, its ability to grow hemp in the open fields, the low cost of local labour and access to 'cutting edge' expertise and high-yielding hemp seed through its 'Cultivation Agreement'.

Proven experts
The Cultivation Agreement provides the Company with internationally recognized experts in both cultivation and extraction process who will ensure that the operations are maintained at top tier standards. A EU GMP certified facility is recognized as the world's highest standards today.

Climate-natural disasters
The climate in Jamaica is conducive to the production of three or more crops per year. This may provide competitive advantages especially during testing and research of different strains of hemp. Jamaica is within the path of hurricanes and it is possible that during hurricane season up to three crops may be affected by high winds, heavy rains, etc. associated with hurricanes. Although hurricanes are rare on the eastern side of the island in that in the past they have not been a yearly occurrence, they do occur and we cannot guarantee that one or more crops will not be severely affected on a yearly basis. Damage from hurricanes may adversely affect hemp cultivation and may cause damage to the extraction plant and greenhouses. Attempts will be made to mitigate natural hazards through appropriate insurance whenever possible.

Costs
Production and operational costs are estimated are conservatively estimated at 50% of gross revenue in the Pro Forma; industry average costs varies between 18 - 35 %.

Intellectual Property
Intellectual Property resides with 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. and is covered by the five (5) year renewable Cultivation Agreement.

RISK FACTORS
There are a number of risk factors associated with the growth of hemp and the extraction of CBD related products. The Company has taken all reasonable steps to mitigate these risks, namely;

Unsuccessful Business
To date the Company has not paid any dividends. Management expects, but cannot guarantee, that the Company will pay dividends with accumulated cash flows.

Commercial Sales
The Company cannot predict with any certainty when it will be able to start commercial sales. In the section on Business Objectives and Milestones there are milestones that, if met, will provide sales for the Company's products. There is no certainty that the business objectives and milestones will be met, if ever.

Title Risks
Although the Company has exercised due diligence with respect to determining title to the lease-to-purchase property in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to the property will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's property interest may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, or transfers, or native claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Risks Related to the Corporation's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern
There are no assurances that Namex management's plans will be realized regarding the Cultivation and commercial production of hemp products. Management believes that the Corporation will be able to continue operations into the future. However, the continuation of the Corporation as a going concern, and the risk to an investment in the Company, is dependent upon the ability of the Joint Venture and the 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. team to execute the Agreements and raise additional capital as required. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, if at all.

Risks Related to Managing Rapid Growth
Growth may significantly strain the Corporation's management, operational and financial resources. Any future growth including mergers and acquisitions may increase the strain on the Corporation's management, operational and financial resources. The markets and technologies in which the Corporation is invested may evolve rapidly. If the Corporation does not succeed in managing rapid corporate growth and technology change effectively, it may harm its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Possible Fluctuations in Revenues and Results
The Corporation may experience significant fluctuations in its quarterly and annual results of operations for a variety of reasons, many of which are outside of the Corporation's control. Any fluctuations may cause the Corporation's results of operations to fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. This would likely affect the ability of a purchaser to dispose of the Corporation's shares or the market price of the shares.

Risks Related to Dependencies on Third Parties
The Corporation will rely on third parties to grow its hemp and to process its hemp products. If the operations of the third parties being used by the Company are halted, even temporarily, the Company may experience business interruption, increased costs, loss of goodwill and loss of customers, which could adversely affect the Corporation. Defects in products or services provided by third parties could result in ultimate harm to the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation.

Risks Related to Market Demands
The hemp and CBD markets that the Corporation will participate in may not grow as expected or at all. While the Corporation's goal is to increase its revenues by expanding its customer base or revenues, there can be no assurance that it will succeed in doing so. As a result, revenues may stagnate or decline, which may increase the Corporation's losses.

Risks Related to Price and Product Competition
Larger, well established companies will be trying to increase their market share and the Company expects that competition will increase in the future. The Company expects competitors to continue to improve their technologies and products, which might negatively impact the pricing strategy of the Company, possibly causing the loss of customers or the prevention of new market penetration. Competitors may have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, or service resources than the Company. Competitors may have greater geographical reach to existing and prospective customers. These competitors may also have a larger installed base of products, longer operating histories or greater name recognition, may be able to respond more quickly to changes in end-user requirements, or devote greater resources to the enhancement, promotion and sale of their products. The Company's currently relatively small size and planned adoption of its new business model may affect the decision making of some prospective customers.

In the event that the Company is unable to successfully compete with its competitors, the Company will not be able to achieve profitability.

If the Company is unable to provide high quality products it may not be able to achieve profitability.

Management
The success of the Issuer will depend, among other factors on the expertise, ability, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of management and their ability to raise further funds if required and competition from other larger, well financed and established competitors.

Financing
If Namex cannot achieve commercial sales in the next 36 months, the funds raised from the Company's offering to raise $5,000,000 may not be adequate for continuing operations. There is no assurance that the Issuer can generate sufficient revenues to operate profitably, or provide a return on investment, or that it will successfully implement its plans. The ability of the Company to carry out its proposed business objectives will be dependent on the director's ability to obtain public equity financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

Profitability
Following the completion of the Joint Venture, there is no assurance that the business of the Company will be operated successfully, or that the business will generate sufficient income to allow Shareholders to recoup their investment as the business is dependent upon weather and the abilities of it cultivation and extraction experts. There is no assurance that the Issuer will earn profits in the future, or that profitability will be sustained. There is no assurance that future revenues will be sufficient to generate the funds required to continue the Issuer's cultivation, extraction and marketing activities. If the Issuer does not have sufficient capital to fund its operations, it may be required to reduce its sales and marketing efforts or forego certain business opportunities.

Exchange Acceptance
Re-qualifying for listing of the Issuer is subject to satisfying the listing requirements of the CSE and there can be no assurance that Namex will be approved for listing.

Reliance on the Directors and Officers
The Company currently has a small management team. The unexpected loss of any of these individuals would have a serious impact on the business. Specifically, the Company will be dependent upon the skills of its management team for the successful operation of its business. At present, there is no key-man insurance in place for any members of the management team. The loss of services of any of these personnel could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Corporation. (See Section 'Directors' of this information circular regarding information about the directors and the Cultivation Agreement). The Corporation also relies on consultants, specifically the 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. team, to carry out its business objectives and the unexpected loss of any of these consultants and their Advisors could have a serious impact on the business. Shareholders must be prepared to rely solely on the directors' and officers' ability to develop the proposed business.

Conflicts of Interest
The current and new directors and officers of the Company are not in any way limited or affected in their ability to carry on other transactions or business ventures for their own account or for the account of others, and in some instances may be engaged in the ownership, acquisition

and operation of businesses which compete with the Company. Investment in the Company will not carry with it the right for either the Company or any investor to invest in any other property or venture of the directors and officers of the Company, or to any profit therefrom or to any interest therein. The current directors and officers have a responsibility to further the best interests of the Company. The new directors and officers will have the responsibility to develop the new business with a view to commercial sales and other investments to further the business of the Company. To the extent that an opportunity arises to enter into such an agreement, the directors of the Company have the discretion to determine whether the Company will avail itself of the investment opportunity and, if it does not, any of the directors and officers of the Company shall be able to decide amongst themselves whether to pursue the opportunity for their respective accounts. If the investment opportunity did not arise solely from their activities on behalf of the Company, the directors and officers of the Company have no obligation to offer an investment opportunity to the Company. Future conflicts of interest will be dealt with in accordance with applicable laws, statutes and regulations.

Competition
New companies are entering into the hemp cultivation and CBD extraction business and will continue to do so. There is no guarantee that the Company can compete effectively with the new entrants with respect to price and quality of products.

Insurance
The Company does not currently carry any insurance policies. It will acquire insurance policies commensurate to industry standards as required. Product liability insurance will be required. The Company has investigated this issue and believes the cost of insurance to be reasonable. However, actual costs may differ when product liability insurance is sought. The occurrence of a significant event that the Company is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

Risks Related to World-Wide Economic, Market, and Geopolitical Uncertainty
Economic and geopolitical uncertainty may negatively affect the business of the Company. The markets for CBD products may depend on economic and geopolitical conditions that affect the broader market. Economic conditions globally are beyond the Company’s control. In addition, acts of terrorism and the outbreak of hostilities and armed conflicts between countries can create geopolitical uncertainties that may affect both local and global economies. Downturns in the economy or geopolitical uncertainties may cause customers to delay or cancel projects, reduce their overall capital or operating budgets or reduce or cancel orders which could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the financial markets can experience significant price and value fluctuations that can affect the market prices of equity securities of companies in ways that are unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. Broad market fluctuations, as well as economic conditions generally, may adversely affect the market price of the shares of the Company.

Political Risk
While the government of Jamaica is supportive of farming operations, there is no assurance that the government will not in the future adopt different policies or new interpretations respecting foreign ownership and interests in its farm land, rates of exchange, environmental protection, labour relations, and repatriation of income or return of capital. Any limitation on transfer of cash or other assets with our joint venture partners could restrict our ability to fund our operations or materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation.

Our interpretation of taxation law, including fiscal stability provisions, as applied to our transactions and activities may not coincide with that of the tax authorities. As a result, taxes may increase and transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and our operations may be assessed, which could result in significant taxes, penalties and interest. We may also encounter difficulties in obtaining reimbursement of refundable tax from fiscal authorities. The possibility that the government may adopt substantially different policies or interpretations, which might extend to the expropriation of assets, cannot be ruled out.

Terrorist Activity
Political risk also includes the possibility of civil disturbances and political instability in Jamaica or neighbouring countries as well as threats to the security of the leased property and workforce due to political unrest, civil wars or terrorist attacks. Although there is no reason to believe that our employees or operations will be targeted, criminal or terrorist activities in the region may disrupt our operations, limit our ability to hire and keep qualified personnel as well as restrict our access to capital.

Licenses and Permits
We may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. We intend to hold all necessary licenses and permits under applicable laws and regulations in respect of our Jamaican Joint Venture and comply in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. Licenses and permits, however, are subject to change in various circumstances including as a result of a change in the interpretation of applicable laws or with respect to the exercise of a discretionary power. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to continue to operate our proposed business or commence construction or operation of the proposed extraction facility. Failure to obtain new licenses and permits or successfully maintain any granted ones could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation.

Jamaican Licenses and Permits
Management has been informed by its Joint Venture partner GFDCL that it is seeking clarification on what permits are required from the Jamaican authorities in order to grow and process industrial hemp (with zero THC) in Jamaica. In all communications to date with the Cannabis Licensing Authority (CLA) in Jamaica, both GFDCL and management were informed that no permits were required to grow hemp. GFDCL has written a letter seeking confirmation in writing to the authorities asking what permits or licenses are required for Cultivation, processing or retail. Based on available current licenses on the CLA website, GFDCL has requested specifics on a Cultivator License, a Processing license,

transport, retail, wholesale as well as import and export licenses. We have been informed both orally and in writing by the Jamaican authorities that we do not require any special permits to grow industrial non-THC hemp in Jamaica.

Risks Associated with the Shares of the Company

Risks Related to Dilution

The Company's Board of Directors has the authority to cause the Company to issue additional shares and to determine the rights, preferences and privileges of such shares, without consent of any of the Company's shareholders. Consequently, shareholders may experience more dilution in their ownership of the Company in the future.

Risks Related to Lack of Dividends

The Company has not declared or paid any dividends on its shares since inception and does not anticipate paying any such dividends until there is adequate free cash. Investors seeking dividend income or liquidity should not invest in the Company's shares.

Other Risks Trends, Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has sought to identify what its believes to be the most significant risks to its business, but it cannot predict whether, or to what extent, any such risks may be realized nor can the Company guarantee that it has identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risk factors before making an investment decision with respect to the Company's common shares.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers, or may be associated with, other reporting companies, or have significant shareholdings in other public companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in business or asset acquisitions, dispositions, or ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding on terms with respect to the transaction. If a conflict of interest arises, the Company will follow the provisions of the Business Corporation Act (BC) ("Corporation Act") dealing with conflict of interest. These provisions state that where a director has such a conflict, that director must, at a meeting of the Company's directors, disclose his or her interest and refrain from voting on the matter unless otherwise permitted by the Corporation Act. In accordance with the laws of the Provinces of Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, the directors and officers of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interest of the Company.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

Additional disclosure concerning the Company's general and administrative expenses and resource property costs is provided in the Company's annual audited financial statements and in notes appended to the audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018 that is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Up to the date of this MD&A the Company did not have an Investor Relations agreement with any person or company**.**

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At the date of this MD&A, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligation that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

The Company has disclosure controls and procedures in place to provide reasonable assurance that any information required to be disclosed by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the applicable time periods and to ensure that required information is gathered and communicated to the Company's management so that decisions can be made about timely disclosure of that information.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's disclosure controls during the period that could significantly affect disclosure controls subsequent to the date the Company carried out its evaluation.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of June 30, 2019, the Company had cash of $68,318 (and ($484) on June 30, 2018).

As of the date of this MD&A the Company had cash of approximately $29,000, which is sufficient to complete the activities related to revocation of the CTO and initiating a listing on the CSE.

The Company has no significant income, and has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares and exercise of stock options and warrants and loans from shareholders and management. The Company will continue to seek capital through the issuance of equity or debt. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

At the date of this MD&A the Company has long term debt with insiders and founders, who have indicated that they are willing to wait until the Company is profitable before payment is required. The short term loans are due on November 30, 2019 and bear interest of 6% if not paid on that date; however, the lender may at their discretion elect to convert the loans to common shares and warrants.
Management is in discussions with accredited investors who may be interested in financing the Company. Once the CTO is lifted management will proceed to complete the agreements with the issuance of the agreed upon shares and proceed with raising capital through the issuance of capital stock. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to realize the funds needed for the business through the issuance of its shares. Various factors that may affect the capital raise include, but are not limited to, economic downturn and decrease in demand for CBD products.

The Company's cash flow requirements in the short term, until it is listed on an exchange and trading, are limited to its portion of the annual lease-to-purchase costs of $50,000/yr. and $4,000/mo. for its office rental and staff. In addition, regulatory and professional fees are estimated to be less than $1,000/mo. until the Company is listed and has raised sufficient funds to build out the business. All other costs are accrued until the listing is complete and a financing is in place.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of Namex Explorations Inc has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this MD&A that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Canadian securities legislation and the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the future price of cannabinoid products (CBDs); the estimation of cannabinoid selling prices, the production per acre of hemp; the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, and capital expenditures; costs and timing of the development of new land; currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of farming operations, environmental risks, unanticipated expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and other factors include, among others, risks related to the integration of acquisitions; risks related to operations; risks related to joint venture operations; actual results of current activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of CBDs; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks the industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the sections entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could affect the Company and may cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date hereof. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.
Forward-looking statements and other information contained herein concerning the hemp industry and general expectations concerning the hemp industry are based on estimates prepared by the Company using data from publicly available industry sources as well as from market research and industry analysis and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry which the Company believes to be reasonable. However, this data is inherently imprecise, although generally indicative of relative market positions, market shares and performance characteristics. While the Company is not aware of any misstatements regarding any industry data presented herein, the hemp industry involves risks and uncertainties and is subject to change based on various factors.

IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2019:

- The Company restated its financial statements as at September 30, 2018 to include material subsequent events that had occurred prior to the approval of the financial statements but were not included in the Notes to the Financial Statements. The restatement had no effect on opening deficit or any accounts on the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2018 and for the year then ended.

- The Company decided to discontinue its exploration and mining operation and enter the wellness industry which will include the cultivation and harvesting of hemp as well as extraction of CBD.

- Cultivation Agreement – On March 30, 2019, the Company signed a binding Letter of Agreement ("LOA") with 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. ("2683859"), whereby the principals of 2683859 agree to provide expertise and oversee the day to day activities of both the cultivation of hemp and the extraction of CBD and other products in an extraction plant facility. The principals of 2683859 also are committed to supervising the establishment of an EU GMP certified extraction plant in Jamaica, where the Company intends to the operation of the plant. The Company promised to issue 10 million common shares to 2683859 as payment in consideration for entering into the Cultivation Agreement. Subsequent to the signing of the LOA, the Company's Board of Directors invited Michael Mak, a principal of 2683859, to become a Director of the Company.

- Property Agreement – On April 6, 2019, the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement with Dion Tetrault, the holder of 25% issued and outstanding shares of Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Limited ("GFDCL"). The Company has agreed to purchase 25% of GFDCL by the issuance of 13.5 million units ("Units") of the Company. Each Unit consists of one common share and one stock purchase warrant. Each stock purchase warrant is exercisable to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.10, expiring in five years. GFDCL has a lease-to-purchase agreement for a 269-acre parcel of land in Jamaica. The Company has also agreed to pay a Finder's Fee of 1,000,000 common shares for assistance in finding the property.

- On May 6, 2019, the Company entered into a financial services agreement with an arms-length party to provide certain services in order to assist the Company in raising capital. As compensation the Company paid a retainer of USD $7,200 for the first month of services and USD $7,700 for the second month of services. The Company also agreed to pay cash payment of 7.4% of any financings the arms-length party assisted with, issue share purchase warrants equal to 3% of the common shares sold in any financings and reimburse the arms-length party for any out of pocket expenses. The agreement expired on July 6, 2019. The Company has negotiated the renewal of the agreement to September 6, 2019.

- As at June 30, 2019, the Company has advanced $35,850 (USD $26,000) to GFDCL. Under the terms of the Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement the Company is committed to advance up to $3 million to facilitate initial activities related to growing, cultivating, and processing industrial hemp at the highest standards. These are in the form of loans and are to be repaid from future profits. The joint venture agreement is conditional on revocation of the Cease Trade Order.

- All the transactions noted above are conditional on revocation of the Cease Trade Order imposed against the Company.

- Management entered into a verbal agreement with Kelly Grijalva to provide administrative and office management services to the Company during a period when management were investigating various reorganization options. The Company did not at that time have any financial resources and indicated that it would provide compensation in the form of Company units. On April 1, 2019, after a number of different attempts to resurrect the Company, an invoice of $20,000 was presented to management and it was mutually agreed that the invoice would be settled with the issuance of 1 million units of the Company when, and if, the CTO was revoked. Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant to purchase one additional share at a price of $0.25 for 2 years.

- DeLion Holdings Inc. provided consulting services to the Company during its efforts to find an alternative business in 2018. It was verbally agreed that compensation would be paid by issuance of 1 million units of the Company, if the Company was able to find a viable non-mining business. Each unit comprises one common share and one share purchase warrant to purchase one additional share at a price of $0.25 for 2 years. After entering into the agreements to pursue the cultivation of hemp in Jamaica the Company formalized the verbal agreement with DeLion Holdings Inc. and an invoice of $20,000 for services rendered was received during the 3 months ended June 30, 2019.

- During the period the Company received $173,600 in promissory notes (the "Notes"). The Notes are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are due on or before November 30, 2019. In the event that the Notes are not repaid on or before the due date, an interest rate of 6% per annum will be charged on the amount of the Notes from the day the amounts are advanced.

- The Company has completed the annual audit for the years 2014 to 2018.

- The Company has submitted applications for the revocation of its CTO to regulators.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- The Company advanced an additional USD $25,000 to GFDCL. These are in the form of loans and are to be repaid from future profits (see Note 9).

- On July 30, 2019 the Company completed the Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement (the "JV Agreement") with Errol A. Gillespie, who owns 52.5% of GFDCL, and Preferred Dental Technologies Inc. (PDTI), which owns 22.5% of joint venture. By virtue of its purchase of the Dion Tetrault shares, (the 'Property Agreement'), the Company will own 25% of the joint venture (the "Joint Venture"). The Company will be 100% responsible for, and in control of, the operation and production of hemp and hemp products on the lease-to-purchase land in Jamaica. This quality controlled operation is to be accomplished through the expertise of the experts that are party to the Cultivation Agreement, its officers and future employees. Pursuant to the JV Agreement, the Company will receive 50% of the profits from the growth of hemp and extraction of products from the hemp.

- Subsequent to the period the Company received $18,500 in promissory notes (the "Notes"). The Notes are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are due on or before November 30, 2019. In the event that the Notes are not repaid on or before the due date, an interest rate of 6% per annum will be charged on the amount of the Notes from the day the amounts are advanced.

- Shareholders will be asked to approve the Property Agreement, the Cultivation Agreement, the Joint Venture Agreement, the issuance of shares to complete the agreements and a change in name and other items at the upcoming AGM.

- All the transactions noted above are conditional on revocation of the Cease Trade Order imposed against the Company.