



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 2012**

NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012

INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of financial position and operations of NuLegacy Gold Corporation (the "Company") as of March 31, 2012 should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes as at and for the year ended March 31, 2012. Readers are cautioned that the MD&A contains forward-looking statements and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Readers are encouraged to read the Forward Looking Statement included with this MD&A. The consolidated financial statements and MD&A are presented in Canadian dollars and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted in Canada ("IFRS").

Unless otherwise indicated, all funds in this document are in Canadian dollars. This MD&A is prepared as at July 30, 2012.

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or on the Company's website at www.nulegacygold.com.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

NuLegacy Gold Corporation (the "Company" or "NuLegacy") was incorporated on May 19, 2009 in the Province of British Columbia. The company has under option the 116 square km Red Hill Prospect in the well-established and prolific Cortez gold trend and the 90 square km Wood Hills South Prospect in the newly emerging Pequop gold trend of Nevada. The company's objective is to discover and vend significant multi-million ounce Carlin-type replacement gold deposits. It utilizes highly focused exploration programs employing proprietary techniques for targeting multi-million ounce deposits.

Effective December 9, 2010, the Company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, having the symbol NUG as a Tier 2 mining issuer and is in the process of exploring its mineral properties. Management has not yet determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable.

The Company has not earned revenues from its exploration activity and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

DISCUSSION OF HISTORY OF OPERATIONS

The Company's main properties of interest are the Red Hill and Wood Hills South properties located in Nevada, USA.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Exploration Programs:

During the next two years the Company intends to execute highly focused exploration programs on the Red Hill and Wood Hills South Projects employing proprietary techniques for targeting multi-million ounce Carlin-type replacement deposits. The proposed operating budget for these projects during the next two years is \$5.5 million.

Red Hill Prospect, Eureka County, Nevada

The Red Hill Property, located in Eureka County, Nevada, encompasses 1,444 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 116 square km in Eureka County, Nevada and is comprised of three separate agreements: the Miranda Property, the Barrick Property and the Idaho Property. The Miranda property consists of 144 unpatented mining claims comprising approximately 1,125 hectares (2,780 acres) in Eureka County, Nevada (the "Miranda Option").

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The Barrick property consists of 818 unpatented lode mining claims comprising approximately 65 square km adjacent to and partially surrounding, to the north, west and south, the Miranda Property in Eureka County, Nevada (the "Barrick Option").

The Idaho Resources property consists of 482 unpatented mining claims comprising approximately 39 square kms directly east and adjacent to the Miranda Property and the Barrick Property in Eureka County, Nevada (the "Idaho Option").

This prospect is located directly between Barrick Gold's (with reserves of 14.5+ million ounces of gold plus indicated and inferred resources) Cortez Hills operation to the north, Barrick Gold's recently discovered Red Hill/Goldrush deposit with an initially reported 3.5 million l & l ounces immediately across the valley to the northwest, and US Gold's Tonkin Springs gold operation to the south. The Red Hill Prospect encompasses most of the 39+ square km 'JD' carbonate window, the largest and least explored of the five major carbonate windows in the Cortez Segment of the Battle Mountain/Eureka Trend, as well as the smaller Windmill window at the western end of the property. NuLegacy believes that the JD and Windmill windows have geology similar to that which hosts the existing four Carlin-type deposits in the Segment, which have their largest and best resources at depths between 500 and 1,200 feet. The geology of Barrick's recently announced Red Hill-Goldrush discovery represents a close antilog to that found at Red Hill.

NuLegacy's re-interpretation of the geology of the property and previous drilling results indicates that the majority of the Red Hill Prospect contains geological formations that are favorable for hosting Carlin-style gold mineralization. A significant number of shallow drill holes (less than 150 meters in depth) have attractive gold intercepts at or near their bottom and there are several surface gold anomalies that have not yet been drilled. While there were few deeper holes drilled when the properties were acquired, several have significant intercepts, e.g. BRH-13 with 24.4m of 4.987g Au/t (80 ft of 0.146 oz Au/t) including 13.7m of 8.105g Au/t (45 ft of 0.237 oz Au/t) in lower-plate carbonate rocks on the Miranda portion of the Red Hill Prospect indicating the property is capable of hosting potentially economic mineralization.

With the experience of having discovered the South Pipeline gold deposit in the north-west end of the Cortez Segment, NuLegacy's COO Roger Steininger was able to integrate and resolve the geology of the Miranda property and hypothesize the 'Long Fault' anomaly. This interpretation was subsequently supported by the four parallel Induced Polarization (IP) lines completed by NuLegacy in early 2010 and later the same year with penetrations to a depth of approximately 300 meters which defined the Long Fault IP Anomaly. The IP results indicate a large, sulphide zone just below the level of previous shallow drilling by past operators, which holes have anomalous gold intercepts likely representing leakage from a deeper mineralized zone. Superimposing the classic north by northwest orientation of the existing gold deposits in the Cortez Segment over the IP anomalies shows that the West Pediment and the Long-Fault IP Anomaly likely 'spill over' into the Barrick and Wilson portions of the Red Hill Prospect (see <http://nulegacygold.com/s/RedHill.asp> for illustration). Thus there exists the possibility that the West Pediment anomaly joins up with the IP anomaly at depth, and that the high-grade intercept in hole BRH-013 should be pursued in a north-by northwest direction.

This initial interpretation of the property's potential was the basis for the four separate options from Barrick Gold Exploration Inc., Miranda U.S.A. Inc. (two properties) and Idaho Resources Corp. (Wilson) to consolidate the 116 square km Red Hill Prospect in the well-established Cortez Segment of the Battle Mountain-Eureka gold trend of Nevada.

Miranda Option:

The Company has an exploration and joint venture agreement with Miranda Gold Corp. to earn a 60% interest in this project by reimbursing Miranda for its 2009 – 2010 claim maintenance fees for the property in the amount of US\$11,000 cash (paid), issuing 200,000 common shares (issued), incurring a total of US\$200,000 in exploration expenditures before December 31, 2010 as a binding commitment (completed), incurring an additional US\$300,000 (completed) in exploration expenditures before March 31, 2011 and incurring an additional US\$5,000,000 (US\$5,500,000 including the Coal Canyon option below) as follows:

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Expenditure Deadline	Expenditure Commitment	Total Cumulative Expenditures
December 31, 2011	US\$700,000 (completed)	US\$1,200,000 (completed)
September 30, 2012	US\$1,050,000	US\$2,250,000
September 30, 2013	US\$1,400,000	US\$3,650,000
September 30, 2014	US\$1,850,000	US\$5,500,000

The Company can elect to acquire a further 10% interest by preparing and bearing the costs of a feasibility study to be completed within 4 years of the initial earn-in, and incurring an additional US\$1,000,000 on exploration each year. If the feasibility study is not completed, the Company must incur exploration expenditures of US\$1,000,000 per year for 10 years from the date of the election to maintain its interest in the joint venture. If either of the joint venture parties' interest falls below 10%, that party's interest reverts to a 0.5% NSR royalty.

Miranda (Coal Canyon) Option:

On January 5, 2011 NuLegacy announced an agreement that incorporates Miranda Gold Corp.'s 6 square km Coal Canyon property in Eureka County, Nevada into the Red Hill Prospect. The district scale consolidation of the 116 square km Red Hill Prospect with the JD carbonate "window" in the eastern portion and the Coal Canyon "window" in the western portion (also referred to as the Windmill Window). Between the two "windows" a thin veneer of volcanic rocks and alluvium covers similar carbonate units that likely connect the two. This is the largest and least explored of the five carbonate windows in the Cortez Segment, four of which host major Carlin-type gold deposits.

The principal terms of the option for the Coal Canyon required NuLegacy Gold to issue 50,000 common shares to Miranda and to spend an additional US\$1.5 million on either the Coal Canyon property or the previously optioned Red Hill property. These expenditures are included in the table above. Thus, NuLegacy can earn a 60% interest in both Miranda's Coal Canyon and Red Hill properties for a combined expenditure of US\$5.5 million during the remaining four years of the option. NuLegacy can then earn an additional 10% interest in the properties by completing a feasibility study.

Barrick Option:

On September 16, 2010, the Company entered into an exploration agreement with joint venture election and option to purchase with Barrick Gold Exploration Inc. to acquire a 70% undivided interest in 818 unpatented mining claims in the Barrick Property located adjacent to the Red Hill Property in Eureka County, Nevada, U.S.A. In order to exercise the option, the Company must incur a minimum of US\$5,000,000 in exploration or development expenditures on the Barrick Property (inclusive of maintenance fees) as follows:

Due Date	Work Expenditure	Aggregate Amount
December 31, 2011	US\$375,000 (completed)	US\$375,000 (completed)
December 31, 2012	US\$875,000	US\$1,250,000 (firm)
December 31, 2013	US\$1,125,000	US\$2,375,000
December 31, 2014	US\$1,125,000	US\$3,500,000
December 31, 2015	US\$1,500,000	US\$5,000,000

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If the Company completes the required US\$5,000,000 in expenditures and earns a 70% undivided interest in the property, Barrick will have a one-time option, exercisable within 90 days, to back into a 70% interest in the property. To complete the back in, Barrick must expend US\$15,000,000 over 5 years on the exploration and development of the property at a rate of at least US\$1,500,000 per year. If completed, the Company's remaining 30% interest in the property will be carried by Barrick until the commencement of commercial production on the property.

Upon completion of the Company's exploration expenditures of US\$5,000,000, the Company and Barrick shall form a joint venture for further exploration of the property. If Barrick does not elect to exercise the back in right or fails to complete the requirements, the Company will hold a 70% interest and Barrick will hold a 30% interest in the joint venture. If Barrick exercises the back in right and completes the requirements, the Company will hold a 30% interest and Barrick will hold a 70% interest in the joint venture.

Idaho (Wilson) Option:

On October 18, 2010, the Company entered into a mining lease, effective September 1, 2010, with Idaho Resources Corporation for an initial 10 years, in which Idaho granted to the Company exclusive possession and control to explore, develop, mine and operate on the Idaho Property, which consists of 482 unpatented mining claims. Effective February 23, 2012, the lease was amended to defer expenditures commitments and payments due August 31, 2012 to December 31, 2012. All commitments and payments are due on December 31 of each lease year thereafter. Moreover, the amendment reduced expenditure commitments due in the year ending December 31, 2012 from \$750,000 to \$500,000 and increased expenditure commitments due in the third year ending December 31, 2013 from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000.

In order to maintain the Lease, the Company must make annual advance royalty payments of US\$25,000 (paid) and issue 100,000 common shares to Idaho in each of the first five years of the Lease (year one commitments have been made). Annual cash payments will then increase to US\$50,000 for year six and every year thereafter. In addition, the Company must incur a total of US\$4,000,000 in exploration on the property during the first five years of the Lease as follows:

Lease Year	Annual Requirement	Aggregate Amount
August 31, 2011	US\$250,000*	US\$250,000*
December 31, 2012	US\$500,000	US\$750,000
December 31, 2013	US\$1,250,000	US\$2,000,000
December 31, 2014	US\$1,000,000	US\$3,000,000
December 31, 2015	US\$1,000,000	US\$4,000,000

* completed

After the initial term of 10 years, the Lease will continue in full force and effect provided that the Company continues to maintain the property in good standing and make the requisite annual cash payments to Idaho. Upon commencement of commercial production, the annual cash payments will convert to an overriding royalty of 3% of the applicable royalty base on all gold, silver and other ores/metals from the property.

Woods Hill South Prospect, Elko County, Nevada

The Wood Hills South Property consists of 451 unpatented lode mining claims and 29,120 hectares (71,954 acres) of fee lands located in Elko County, Nevada.

The Company entered into an option agreement with Au-Ex Ventures (now Renaissance Gold Inc.) to earn a 70% interest in this prospect by paying US\$20,000 cash (paid), incurring a minimum US\$5,000,000 in exploration expenditures over seven years, and completing a feasibility study, in accordance with the following schedule:

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Expenditure deadline	Expenditure commitment (\$US)	Total cumulative expenditure (US\$)
December 31, 2011 (completed)	250,000	400,000
December 31, 2012 (completed)	500,000	900,000
December 31, 2013	1,000,000	1,900,000
December 31, 2014	1,000,000	2,900,000
December 31, 2015	1,000,000	3,900,000
December 31, 2016	1,100,000	5,000,000

NuLegacy's initial review of the geology of the Wood Hills South Prospect indicated that it is similar to that of the emerging West Pequop and the established Long Canyon gold discoveries. The northern third of the Wood Hills Prospect has surface exposures of gold and silver bearing jasperoids in Paleozoic carbonate rocks. These gold-bearing silicified zones and the associated trace element suite are characteristic of the margins of large areas of gold mineralization throughout Nevada.

Previous geological mapping and limited geophysics indicate the southern two-thirds of this Prospect has a pediment (bedrock) area with a relatively thin veneer of gravel covering the important potential gold host rocks and igneous intrusives that are associated with the existing gold deposits of the Pequop.

With geology similar to that of the Pequop discoveries, NuLegacy's management believes the Wood Hills South Prospect has significant potential.

Mineral Property Expenditures

Note 8 of the consolidated financial statements outline our mineral property and deferred exploration cost expenditures in the year. A summary of work completed during the year is outlined below.

To March 31, 2012, cumulative expenditures of \$2,543,627 were spent on the Red Hill properties and \$870,815 on the Wood Hills South property.

Red Hill Prospect:

An extract on significant expenditures on the Red Hill Prospect is as follows:

Red Hill Prospect Expenditures				March 31, 2012
	Miranda	Barrick	Wilson	Total
Acquisition and legal	\$ 105,420	\$ 16,153	\$ 70,505	\$ 192,078
Geological consulting	229,615	148,695	70,127	448,437
Geophysical and survey	164,416	-	-	164,416
Property maintenance	74,250	121,527	148,631	344,408
Assays	104,426	44,834	17,081	166,341
Drilling	718,601	253,974	128,917	1,101,492
Travel	47,001	32,526	8,446	87,973
Miscellaneous	21,546	13,256	3,680	38,482
Accumulated expenditures since inception	\$ 1,465,275	630,965	447,387	2,543,627

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2011 Exploration Program:

Results of the 2010 program concluded that the Miranda portion of the Red Hill Prospect hosts several large favourable carbonaceous silty limestones with pyrite targets that contain gold mineralization and have the potential for significant tonnages of economic material.

Data from the exploration on all four properties are being integrated into one database to form a district-wide analysis for targeting discoveries.

In addition to the data compilation, two field activities were undertaken during 2011. Mapping and geochemical sampling were initiated in the central portion of the Barrick option in and around an area referred to as the Central Mineralized Zone (CMZ) and a portion of the property identified as Jasperoid Basin. The results of these field studies are currently being compiled, and the initial indications are that additional gold targets are being identified. Planning is in progress to drill at least five sites in Jasperoid Basin and six sites at CMZ during 2012. Permitting will allow for drilling of multiple holes from any one site. Once the initial hole is drilled and analyses received a determination will be made as to additional holes from any one site.

In preparation for drilling, permits were submitted and approved for seven drill sites (in addition to the five approved in 2010 for a total of 12 sites) at Red Hill (Miranda option), three at the CMZ (Barrick option), four in the Eastern Pediment (Idaho Resources option) and three at Coal Canyon (Miranda option).

Fifteen holes totalling 5,683 meters were completed at the Red Hill Project, three in the CMZ, nine on the Long Fault Anomaly, two on the Idaho Resources option, and one each at Coal Canyon and Central Pediment. Significant gold intervals are shown below.

In November and December 2011 three lines of deep penetrating IP were surveyed (totaling 25.2 km) centered on BRH-13 to outline the potential mineralized interval of higher grade gold mineralization. This was an extension and enhancement of the 2010 IP survey. The initial IP survey at Red Hill Miranda defined a large anomalous response that is at least 2 km northeast-southwest by 1 km wide. This shallow penetrating survey (to approximately 350 meters) also detected the possible top of a deeper anomaly associated with hole BRH008-013 (24.4 meters of 4.6 g/t Au, including 13.7 meters of 8.1 g/t Au). The newly completed deep-penetrating IP survey confirmed the shallow anomaly, and extended the Hole 13 anomaly to the west by as much as 5,000 meters and to depth. The interpretation of the shallower anomaly that was later confirmed by drilling was that the IP detected carbonaceous-pyrite bearing limestone which is a geological environment that likely contains gold. The new deeper anomaly is of the same character and is also likely a center of gold mineralization. Plans are in progress to continue testing the Long Fault Anomaly with additional drill holes and to start the initial test of the newly detected anomaly at the Central Pediment target.

2012 Exploration Program:

The 2012 program is designed to determine the size and grade of the gold deposit identified in the Long Fault Anomaly, to follow up on the indications of gold mineralization in the Central Pediment, Central Mineralized and Jasperoid Basin anomalies and explore East Pediment & Coal Canyon targets. See map at http://nulegacygold.com/i/pdf/NUG_2012_Drill_Site_Map.pdf.

Long Fault Anomaly:

One core hole as part of the Red Hill Miranda program (RHM12-013C) was drilled just west end of the Long Fault Anomaly (within the 10 sq. km Miranda Gold Inc. option – MAD:TSXV) to intersect/transverse the mineralized zone discovered in the historical reverse circulation hole BRH-13 (45 feet of 0.24 oz. of gold/ton or 13.7 m of 8.11 g/T).

RHM12-013C was angled to the south at -75 degrees and completed to 2,645 feet (800m), deeper than the original 2,500 foot (760m) planned as we intersected another horizon of the black carbonaceous pyritic rock that commonly hosts the gold bearing sulfide mineralization in Carlin-style deposits. The core has several intersections of this favorable (black carbonaceous pyritic limestone) material both above and around the BRH-

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13 mineralized horizon (circa 1,800 feet/550m) and again at depth to 2,645 feet (800m). This core provides a more detailed understanding of the geology and assists in determining controls for this higher grade gold mineralization. Due to drill hole deflections RHM12-013C intersected the favorable mineralized interval about 75 meters to the northwest of hole BRH-13 and contained three long intervals of anomalous gold with associated trace elements that confirm a Carlin-type gold deposit. Although the gold values in RHM-013C do not correspond directly with the intercept in the historic hole BRH-13 the favorable alteration and geochemistry affirms the presence of the gold-bearing Carlin-type system.

Six reverse circulation exploration holes have been completed in the Long Fault Anomaly. Several of these holes show significant intersections of favorable material: i.e. hole RHM12-017 contains a 315 foot (96m) zone of silicified, brecciated, quartz veined, and iron-oxide rich rock (which is often associated with ore-grade oxidized gold mineralization in Nevada), along with two deeper 20-30 foot intervals of quartz-pyrite. The last two of the six holes were completed on the eastern margin of the Long Fault Anomaly; they contained significant pyrite in favorable rocks units. Assays have been received for four of the six reverse circulation exploration holes drilled in the Long Fault Anomaly. These holes encountered encouraging anomalous gold mineralization within favorable host rocks associated with Carlin-type gold deposit trace element and alteration intervals. The four widely spaced holes, in conjunction with previous drilling at the LFA, indicate the potential for a large Carlin-type gold system. Compilation of all of the NuLegacy (and historic) drilling results is in progress to identify areas where higher grade gold may exist. When this study is completed, additional drilling at the LFA will be considered.

Central Mineralized Zone:

The two holes drilled in the Central Mineralized Zone (RHB12-005 and 006) were completed to 1,500 feet (457m) and contain significant zones of alteration. Both holes encountered abundant iron oxides in limestone (from near-surface to 900 feet (275m) in hole 005 and 600 feet (180m) in hole 006), below which the mineralization contains disseminated pyrite. Hole RHB12-006 intersected several zones of oxide gold mineralization in the Central Mineralized Zone (CMZ) of the Red Hill Project. Most notable is a near-surface 90 foot oxidized intercept (27.4 meters) of 1.4 grams gold/T, including 35 feet (10.7 meters) of 2.6 g/T; complete assays shown in Table 1 below. The results of this vertical reverse circulation hole indicate the discovery of significant near-surface high-grade oxide gold mineralization that is likely the westerly extension of the previously identified gold mineralization in the CMZ. Historic drilling at the CMZ outlined a modest mineralized zone with grades up to 1-2 grams gold/T. RHB12-005 was drilled to the east and returned anomalous gold. This may be an extension of the gold mineralization encountered last year in RHM11-003 (85 feet of 0.14 gold g/t). The oxidized mineralization in drill hole RHB12-006 is mostly within silicified limestone with associated trace elements and alteration indicative of Carlin-type gold mineralization. Located within the Barrick Gold option (a 60 sq. km portion of NuLegacy's 100 sq. km Red Hill project), both holes contain substantial thickness of silicified and oxidized near-surface gold mineralization. This hole, in conjunction with RHB12-005 and RHB12-003 (PR-7/5/11), indicate a much larger mineralized zone than previously indicated by historic drilling is present at CMZ. Detailed logging of the chips and incorporation of the NuLegacy drill holes with the historic data is in progress which will lead to a drill plan that will follow-up on these promising results. Follow up drilling to expand this zone of near-surface oxide gold mineralization will commence as soon as targeting and permitting of the additional drill sites is completed.

Central Pediment Anomaly:

The first reverse circulation (RC) hole of the 2012 Red Hill Project drilling program (RHB12-004) was completed in the Central Pediment anomaly (on the 60 sq. km Barrick option – ABX-T) to a depth of 2,500 feet in limestone with abundant calcite veining. It is the first of several holes planned to test the Deep IP anomaly in the Central Pediment (located just to the west of the BRH-013 - view at http://nulegacygold.com/Deep_IP_view.pdf).

East Pediment:

The last two holes on the Red Hill Project were completed on the East Pediment and are currently being logged.

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The compilation of all the geophysics (from NuLegacy and previous operators including Barrick Gold) from the Central Pediment and northern part of the East Pediment has been completed. Analysis of the compilation suggests that hole BRH-13 is along the northern margin of an east-west up lifted block and that the gold values from the hole may be leakage from the large system represented by the deep IP anomaly in the Central Pediment. When integrated with the historic and current drill data, it should assist in the development of further specific drill targets. Approximately 25 holes in total are planned in this campaign.

Wood Hills South:

NuLegacy's initial review of the geology of the Wood Hills South Prospect (70% optioned from Renaissance Gold Inc., successor to AuEx Ventures, in December, 2009) indicated it could be similar to that of the emerging West Pequop and the established Long Canyon gold discoveries. The current geophysical and soil sample results support that initial conclusion. Additional information on the Wood Hills South Property can be obtained from the technical report of Nancy J. Wolverson, C.P.G. dated March 31, 2010, as amended October 27, 2010 and entitled "Technical Report on the Wood Hills South Property, Elko County, Nevada (the "Wood Hills South Hill Report") prepared in compliance with NI 43-101. The full text of the Wood Hills South Report may be accessed on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

An extract on significant expenditures on the Wood Hills South Prospect is as follows:

Wood Hills South Prospect Expenditures	March 31, 2012
Acquisition and legal	\$ 21,089
Geological consulting	232,516
Property maintenance	185,622
Assays	133,190
Drilling	267,637
Travel	17,152
Miscellaneous	13,609
Accumulated expenditures since inception	\$ 870,815

Exploration Program:

In 2010, the Company completed surface work concluding that the Wood Hills South Prospect has discontinuous breaks in what is likely a bedrock of limestone and dolomite formations, anomalous gold in soil samples corresponding to the apparent breaks, and favourable stratigraphy for hosting gold mineralization. Thus our interpretation is that the best areas for potential gold mineralization at Wood Hills South are likely under the thin gravel cover on the pediment. In 2011, to follow up on 2010 results and further define the geochemical anomalies, five additional soil sampling lines were surveyed for an additional 30 km. Analytical results from these additional 899 soil samples support the conclusion from 2010 that anomalous gold, and other trace elements, define anomalies that are aligned with the apparent breaks in the carbonates as defined by the resistivity survey. All of the soil samples were analyzed by American Assay Labs, Sparks, NV for gold and 36 trace elements. Included with the soil samples were sufficient standards, blanks and duplicates to insure the analyses received were of good quality.

Twenty drill sites have been permitted as an initial test of the geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Drilling commenced in late 2011.

NuLegacy Gold completed ten reverse circulation holes totaling 1,274.1 metres November and December 2011. The initial ten holes of the planned twenty hole program were drilled to test the interpretation of the recent geophysical and geochemical surveys. The resistivity survey indicated that limestone below thin alluvial cover contained several breaks above which are anomalous gold, and other trace elements, in soil. Except in holes WHS11-009 and 010, overburden was less than 60 metres thick. The most significant hole is WHS11-007 which contains about 60 metres of anomalous gold (>10 ppb) including a 10.7 metre interval from 83.8 to 94.5

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metres that averages 0.40 g/t Au, with associated Carlin-type trace elements. This mineralization occurs in iron oxide bearing silicified interlayered silty limestone and dolomite. Immediately below the higher grade interval is an altered and mineralized intrusive, which has proven to be a key geologic relationship in the Pequop gold district. Holes WHS11-001, 002, 003, 005, and 006 contain narrow intervals of anomalous gold and favorable trace elements.

A subsequent drilling campaign of ten holes, with an aggregate 1,656.6 metres (5,435 feet), has tested the remaining previously selected targets to determine if other centers of equal or better gold mineralization can be discovered. Analyses from the second batch of 10 holes (of the 20 hole reconnaissance drill program) have been received; several definite gold anomalies were encountered with none rivaling the WHS11-007 results.

To assist in planning an effective follow-up drilling program of the gold mineralization in hole WHS11-007, additional detailed geophysics and geochemistry (microgravity and infill soil sampling) surveys was also commissioned. An additional 488 soil sites were sampled in the northeastern portion of the property to add detail to the 21 km of east-west orientated soil geochemical surveys completed in 2010 and 2011 (NUG news releases of 12/20/10 and 6/16/11). This new soil sampling consisted of 25 km in eight north-south orientated lines at 600 meters spacing with samples collected at 50 meters along the lines.

The 15 sq. km high-resolution detailed microgravity survey centered on hole WHS11-007 was completed, with the initial results indicating a beneficially complex structural setting with numerous interpreted faults between and below the surrounding carbonate blocks, with the favorable areas appearing as gravity lows. These lows identify the areas where the carbonates may contain the right combination of fault zones, decalcified areas, and/or karst features to serve as channel-ways and hosts for the gold bearing hydrothermal solutions allowing the gold bearing solutions to permeate and form large volumes of higher grade gold mineralization (as at the Long Canyon deposit just across the valley). Hole WHS11-007 appears to have encountered one of the limestone 'country rock' blocks just 150 meters east of such a favorable area. Several other holes with anomalous gold also appear to be at the margins of some of these favorably disrupted zones suggesting that there are indications of several more areas of gold mineralization. The next round of drilling will be designed primarily to follow-up on the WHS11-007 intercept and these other favorable targets. The gravity survey also outlines several other undrilled areas that represent similar targets.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended March 31, 2012 the Company earned no revenue and incurred a comprehensive loss of \$1,771,825 compared to \$1,217,577 for the comparative year ended March 31, 2011, being an increase of \$554,248. The increase in comprehensive loss was the result of the general expenses required to be incurred as a public company (as compared to a private company for most of the previous fiscal year), with the largest differences being due to increases in Investor relations fees, consulting, office costs, and share based compensation (using the Black Scholes valuation method).

As the company has no revenues, recent volatility of commodity prices has not adversely affected operations. However, refer to comments under "Risks and Uncertainties".

Significant increases in costs include:

- Stock-based compensation (\$721,168 – 2011: \$563,017) in respect of stock options granted and vesting in the year. Assumptions regarding volatility, risk free rates, term and details of options granted are included in Note 11 of the financial statements. The intrinsic value of these same options at the date of this MD&A is \$Nil;
- Write off of deferred exploration costs of \$40,372 related to the Half Ounce Property;
- Consulting fees (\$313,064 – 2011: \$233,917) consisted primarily of fees paid to the Company's executive officers. Related party fees are disclosed in Note 10 of the financial statements;

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- Professional fees (\$142,059 – 2011: \$148,075) relate to legal fees incurred with respect to negotiation and drafting of property agreements, determination of corporate structure, satisfaction of regulatory compliance and listing of the Company;
- Insurance (\$24,182 – 2011: \$10,663), Office (\$109,088 – 2011: \$29,091), Printing and reproduction (\$16,160 – 2011: \$23,864), Regulatory and transfer agent (\$52,040 – 2011: \$43,928) costs have increased overall as a result of the commencement of operations, maintenance of a head office presence, incurrence of costs incidental to exchange and securities filings, as well as of the promotion and marketing of the Company.
- Travel and accommodation (\$26,977 – 2011: \$49,819) has decreased marginally as a result of higher travel needs in the previous year for the set up of the Company's current operations. Most travel in the current year relates to marketing efforts and these costs have been allocated to Investor relations expenses (below);
- Rent of \$47,984 (2011: \$3,270) relates to the cost of the Company's offices in Vancouver, BC and Reno, NV. These leases were newly created in the fiscal year;
- Investor relations costs of \$292,021 (2011: \$17,624) were incurred in the promotion of the Company and include travel costs for promotional trips and site visits by investors. These have increased as a result of the Company instituting marketing plans since its IPO in November 2010.
- Foreign exchange gain (\$29,429 – 2011: loss \$75,142) is due to fluctuations in USD:CAD rates. The Company's transactions in Nevada are denominated USD.

The Company has not paid any dividends to date. See "Dividend Report and Policy" below.

DIVIDEND REPORT AND POLICY

The Company has not paid any dividends to date. The Company intends to retain its future earnings, if any, for use in its business and does not expect to pay dividends on its shares in the foreseeable future.

LIQUIDITY

Requirement of Additional Equity Financing

The Company does not currently own or have an interest in any producing mineral properties and does not derive any revenues from operations. The Company has relied entirely on equity financings for all funds raised to date for its operations. The Company will need more funds to secure the acquisition of its optioned mineral properties and to fund the exploration and development thereof. Until the Company starts generating profitable operations from exploration, development and sale of minerals, the Company intends to continue relying upon the issuance of securities to finance its operations and acquisitions pursuant to private placements, the exercise of warrants and stock options, and short term or long term loans. Capital markets may not be receptive to offerings of new equity from treasury or debt, whether by way of private placements or public offerings. This may be further complicated by the limited liquidity for the Company's shares, restricting access to some institutional investors. The Company's growth and success is dependent on external sources of financing which may not be available on acceptable terms.

Operating cash outflows consist mainly of head office costs and exploration costs. Head office costs are mostly fixed in nature and are monitored by senior management.

Variable components of exploration costs, and the source of most of the Company's cash outflow in the fiscal year, include consulting fees, drilling, assay and geological consulting. These have been kept under strict control. Drilling is planned for the next fiscal year and, accordingly, the Company expects exploration costs to make up a greater proportion of cash outflows.

The Company's committed capital expenditures and mineral property commitments for the next fiscal year are outlined in Note 8 of the financial statements.

**NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012**

Cash and Cash Equivalents

On March 31, 2012, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,090,862. Management of cash balances is conducted in-house based on internal investment guidelines. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with major Canadian financial institutions. Cash required for immediate operations is held in a chequing account. Excess of funds may be invested in conservative money market instruments that bear interest and carry a low degree of risk. Some examples of instruments in which the Company may invest its cash are treasury bills, money market funds, bank guaranteed investment certificates and bankers' acceptance notes. The objective of these investments is to preserve funds for the advancement of the Company's properties.

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities was \$971,108 during the year ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$739,904 for the corresponding year ended March 31, 2011. Cash was mostly spent on general and administrative costs, professional fees and consulting fees, travel and accommodation, and prepaids and deposits.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Total cash used in investing activities during the year ended March 31, 2012 was \$2,357,043 (2011 - \$933,005) and consisted of exploration expenditures and maintenance fees for the Company's Red Hill and Wood Hills South Properties.

Cash Generated by Financing Activities

Total cash generated by financing activities during the year ended March 31, 2012 was \$1,942,227 (2011: \$3,857,735). Refer to "Capital Resources" below for a detailed description of share issuances during the year.

Working Capital:

As at March 31, 2012, the Company had a working capital surplus of \$2,119,422 which included a cash balance of \$2,090,862.

At March 31, 2011, the Company had a working capital surplus of \$3,526,177 which included a cash balance of \$3,476,786. Cash has been used mainly for the continued exploration of the Company's properties and administration of these activities; resulting in a cash outflow of \$1,385,924.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

A total of 100,000 common shares were issued during the year in respect of option payments on the Company's Red Hill (Wilson) property at a deemed cost of \$20,000.

On December 5, 2011, the Company completed an initial closing of its non-brokered private placement for a total of 6,932,500 units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,039,875. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant, each warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 18 months at a price of \$0.25 during the first 12 months and \$0.35 during the last 6 months. A finder's fee of 8% cash and a total of 16,560 non-transferable finder's warrants was paid to certain registered dealers on a portion of the private placement. Each finder's warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of 18 months at a price of \$0.15.

On December 23, 2011, the Company completed a second closing of its non-brokered private placement. The Company sold an additional 4,125,266 units (the "Units") at price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$618,790. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of 18 months at a price of \$0.25 during the first 12 months and \$0.35 during the last 6 months. A finder's fee of \$40,200 (8%) and 268,000 non-transferable finder's warrants was paid to an arm's length dealer in respect of a portion of the Units sold under the second closing. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period of 18 months at a price of \$0.15. All securities issued under the second closing are subject to a four month and one day hold period.

**NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012**

On February 3, 2012, the Company completed a third and final tranche of its non-brokered private placement consisting of an additional 1,442,234 units (the "Units") at price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$216,335. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of 18 months \$0.25 during the first 12 months and \$0.35 during the last 6 months. In total, the Company sold an aggregate of 12,500,000 Units at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,875,000. The net proceeds of the private placement will be used to finance the Company's gold exploration programs in Nevada, U.S.A and for general corporate purposes.

Commitments:

Commitments are outlined in "Mineral Properties" above and Note 8 of the financial statements.

The Company is also required to pay the annual United States BLM assessment fees, state and county filing and recording expenses, property taxes, advance minimum royalty and underlying lease payments, as applicable, associated with the Red Hill, and Wood Hills South properties in order to maintain the Miranda Agreement, the Barrick Agreement, the Idaho Lease, and the AuEx Agreement, respectively, in good standing. Such costs will form part of the Company's exploration expenditures for the purposes of the Miranda Agreement, Barrick Agreement, Idaho Lease, and AuEx Agreement, respectively.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if, at any time, the Company's board of directors deems continued use of exploration expenditures on the Red Hill or Wood Hills South properties to be unwarranted based on the results of exploration up to that time, the Company may suspend or discontinue exploration on such property and apply any remaining funds towards the exploration of one of the Company's other properties, to the acquisition and exploration of new properties or, if required, the general working capital of the Company.

Except as aforesaid, the Company does not have any material commitments for capital expenditures, there are no known trends or expected fluctuations in the Company's capital resources and the Company has no sources of financing that have been arranged but not yet used.

Contractual Obligations:

Other than the Miranda Agreement, the Barrick Agreement, the Idaho Lease, and miscellaneous stock option and consulting agreements, the Company does not presently have any other material contractual obligations.

As at March 31, 2012 the Company had no long term debt and no agreements with respect to borrowings had been entered into by the Company.

SELECTED ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY INFORMATION (\$)

	Year ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Financial results:		
Net loss for the year	\$ (1,771,825)	\$ (1,217,577)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(1,771,825)	(1,217,577)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.04)	(0.04)
Net expenditures on resource properties	2,346,921	858,304
Financial position:		
Cash and short term deposits	\$ 2,090,862	\$ 3,476,786
Resource properties	3,414,442	1,107,893
Total assets	5,792,188	4,717,545
Shareholder's equity	5,549,128	4,637,558

NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Net loss for the quarter	Basic and diluted loss per share for the quarter ⁽¹⁾
Fiscal 2012 quarter ended:		
March 31, 2012	\$ 467,269	\$ 0.01
December 31, 2011	483,449	0.01
September 30, 2011	284,774	0.01
June 30, 2011	536,333	0.01
Fiscal 2011 quarter ended:		
March 31, 2011	448,542	0.02
December 31, 2010	471,373	0.02
September 30, 2010	240,101	0.01
June 30, 2010	57,561	-

(1) Based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Several directors of the Company supply administrative, geological services and legal services to the Company at arm's length rates. Details of these related party transactions and recorded amounts and balances outstanding at the year-end are identified in Note 10 in the financial statements.

Additionally, a total of 800,000 stock options were granted to certain directors and officers of the company during the year ended March 31, 2012.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

- a) Authorized Share capital: unlimited common shares without par value
- b) Number of shares held in escrow: 4,194,000 common shares subject to a 36 month release
- c) Number of common shares issued at the date of this MD&A: 59,149,251.

OPTIONS

A summary of stock options outstanding at March 31, 2012 is as follows:

Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price	Remaining contractual life (years)	Expiry date
4,650,000	3,418,750	\$ 0.25	3.7	2015/12/09
250,000	100,000	\$ 0.32	3.8	2016/01/06
250,000	100,000	\$ 0.31	3.9	2016/03/01
500,000	375,000	\$ 0.25	4.2	2016/06/23
175,000	62,500	\$ 0.16	4.4	2016/09/01
250,000	62,500	\$ 0.20	4.5	2016/10/01
125,000	25,000	\$ 0.20	4.6	2016/11/14
150,000	75,000	\$ 0.20	2.6	2014/11/14
300,000	75,000	\$ 0.20	4.7	2016/12/09
100,000	-	\$ 0.20	4.8	2017/01/01
150,000	30,000	\$ 0.25	4.9	2017/02/06
62,500	62,500	\$ 0.25	0.2	2012/06/30
30,000	30,000	\$ 0.25	0.8	2013/01/01
50,000	40,000	\$ 0.32	1.7	2013/11/30
7,042,500	4,456,250	\$ 0.25	3.8	

**NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012**

WARRANTS

A summary of warrants outstanding at March 31, 2012 is as follows:

Expiry date	Number of warrants		Weighted average exercise price
June 9, 2012	460,000	\$	0.25
June 23, 2013 *	4,125,266	\$	0.25
September 10, 2012	4,640,500	\$	0.39
September 17, 2012	1,000,000	\$	0.40
July 26, 2013 *	313,636	\$	0.25
August 3, 2013 *	1,128,598	\$	0.25
June 5, 2013 *	6,932,500	\$	0.25
June 5, 2013	16,550	\$	0.15
June 23, 2013	268,000	\$	0.25
December 9, 2015	250,000	\$	0.25
	19,135,060	\$	0.29

* Last six-months of term, strike price increases to \$0.35

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements. Commitments are outlined in Note 8 of the consolidated financial statements.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Save as disclosed herein, there are no asset or business acquisitions or dispositions currently being proposed by the directors or senior management of the Company that will have a material effect on the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	Fair-value through profit or loss
Receivables	Loans and receivables
Other financial assets	Available for sale
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities

For certain of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of the instruments.

The classification and fair values of the Company's financial instruments at March 31, 2012 and 2011 are summarized in Notes 5 and 13 of the financial statements.

NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
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Currency Risk

The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. Many property-related commitments are denominated in US dollars. This gives rise to significant exposure to market risks from changes in foreign currency rates. The financial risk is the risk to the Company's operations that arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. A detail of currency exposure is outlined in Note 5 of the financial statements. Management of the Company does not consider this risk to be material at year end.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on its receivables since they are not interest bearing.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash equivalents and receivables. The cash equivalents consist mainly of short-term money market deposits. The Company has deposited the cash equivalents with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Company has no trade receivables and balances relate to recoveries of consumption taxes paid by the Company. As with any tax receivable, collection is subject to changes in tax law, tax audit and changes in applicable tax rates. The Company mitigates this risk by recording only those amounts that management considers to be reasonably certain of collection.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to liquidity risk is to ensure that it always has sufficient cash and credit facilities to meet its obligations when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or damage to the Company's reputation. Management typically forecasts cash flows for a period of three to six months to identify financing requirements. These requirements are then addressed primarily through access to capital markets.

The Company's financial liabilities mature as outlined in Note 5 of the financial statements. All financial liabilities are non-interest bearing.

Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices including commodity or equity prices will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The Company has no forward purchase or sale contracts negotiated at March 31, 2012.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- (a) Provide an adequate return to shareholders;
- (b) Provide adequate and efficient funding for operations;
- (c) Continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties;
- (d) Support any expansion plans;
- (e) Allow flexibility to investment in other mineral revenues; and
- (f) Maintain a capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk.

In the management of capital, the Company includes all accounts included in shareholders' equity. As at March 31, 2012, the Company had no bank indebtedness.

**NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012**

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and there has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the fiscal year.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

International Financial Reporting Standards

Canada's Accounting Standards Board ratified a strategic plan in 2006 that will result in Canadian GAAP, as used by the Company, evolving and being converged with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") over a transitional period completed in 2011. The International Accounting Standards Board also has projects currently under way that should result in new pronouncements which will be included in the convergence process. These consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2012 represent the first annual report presented in accordance with IFRS, with IFRS comparatives for 2011.

The Company's systems are in place to ensure adequate data collection and the Company has developed disclosure templates to ensure compliance with the standards.

Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements, "*First-time adoption of IFRS*", outline the effect of transition to IFRS as at the transition date and at the year end. Most notable standards affecting the Company are:

- IFRS 6 "*Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*" permits the Company to continue with the current accounting policy for mineral property expenditures. The IASB is currently conducting an Extractive Industries project to amend IFRS 6. The draft recommendation includes a historical cost model with periodic impairment assessment as one alternative to fair value measurement. The Company would use prior accounting records to determine the appropriate historical cost to be used and take advantage of the available exemption, if required, to achieve a fair value for the transition opening balance sheet.

Since the Company does not have any reserves on the mineral properties, it is difficult to determine an appropriate stream of probable cash flows to determine the fair value of the mineral properties. It is likely that the Company will continue the current policy whereby all mineral property expenditures are deferred as incurred. Once an economically recoverable reserve is determined for the properties then a fair value in use based on probable cash flows will be calculated. Final figures have not been compiled as of the date of these financial statements.

- In addition, IFRS 2 "*Share-based Payment*" requires that share-based payments to employees with different vesting periods be treated as separate awards for the purpose of determining their fair value. In addition, IFRS requires that the number of anticipated forfeitures be estimated at the grant date and incorporated into the calculation of share-based compensation expense. Under Canadian GAAP, share-based payments with different vesting periods can be treated as a single award and forfeitures recorded as they occur.
- Under Canadian GAAP deferred tax liabilities were calculated following the acquisition of various mineral property assets. IAS12 does not allow the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences that arise in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither the taxable accounting profit or loss. As a result, deferred tax liabilities recognised on asset acquisitions under Canadian GAAP have been derecognised under IFRS and netted against the corresponding deferred tax assets.

NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
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IFRS I – First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Reporting Standards ("IFRS 1"), sets forth guidance for the initial adoption of IFRS. Commencing for the year ending on March 31, 2012, being the first fiscal year, the Company restated its comparative fiscal 2011 financial statements to be consistent with IFRS. In addition, the Company reconciled equity and net earnings from the then-previously reported fiscal 2011 Canadian GAAP amounts to the restated 2011 IFRS amounts. IFRS generally requires that first-time adopters retrospectively apply all IFRS standards and interpretations in effect as at the first annual reporting date. IFRS 1 provides for certain mandatory exceptions and certain optional exemptions to this general principle.

The Company used the following IFRS 1 optional exemptions:

- To apply the requirements of IFRS 2, Share-based Payments, to equity instruments granted which had not vested as of the transition date;
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations has not been applied to acquisitions of subsidiaries or of interests in associates and joint ventures that occurred before August 1, 2010;
- The Company has applied the transitional provision in IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease and has assessed all arrangements as at the date of transition;
- To elect not to comply with IFRIC 1, Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities, for changes in such liabilities that occurred before the transition date.

Other IFRS Considerations

The conversion to IFRS will impact the way the Company presents its financial results. The annual financial statements prepared using IFRS includes notes disclosing transitional information and disclosure of new, IFRS-complaint, accounting policies.

The Company has obtained an understanding of IFRS from training its finance personnel. The Company has determined that significant changes to its accounting systems are not required.

In addition, the Company evaluated its internal and disclosure control processes as a result of its conversion to IFRS, and assessed the impacts of adopting IFRS on its contractual arrangements to identify any material compliance issues such as its debt covenants and other commitments. Management determined that the impacts the transition will have on its internal planning process and compensation arrangements are not material.

Save and except as aforesaid, there were no significant changes in the Company's accounting policies during the previous year ended March 31, 2011 or the year ended March 31, 2012 as a result of this conversion.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR JUNIOR ISSUERS

There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company. See "Risks and Uncertainties" below.

**NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and as such is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are not uncommon to other companies in the same business. Some of the possible risks include the following:

- a) The industry is capital intensive and subject to fluctuations in metal prices, market sentiment, foreign exchange and interest rates.
- b) The only source of future funds for further exploration programs, or if such exploration programs are successful for the development of economic ore bodies and commencement of commercial production thereon, which are presently available to the Company are the sale of equity capital or the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another party carrying out further exploration or development. Management was successful in accessing the equity markets during the year, but there is no assurance that such sources will be available on acceptable terms in the future.
- c) Any future equity financings by the Company for the purpose of raising additional capital may result in substantial dilution to the holdings of existing shareholders.
- d) The Company must comply with environmental regulations governing air and water quality and land disturbance and provide for mine reclamation and closure costs.
- e) The continued operations of the Company require various licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the necessary licenses and permits to continue its exploration and development activities in the future or, if granted, that the licenses and permits will remain in force as granted.
- f) There is no certainty that the properties which the Company has deferred as assets on its balance sheet will be realized at the amounts recorded. These amounts should not be taken to reflect realizable value.
- g) While management believes that control over bank accounts and Company assets is adequate, it is also aware that internal control weaknesses were identified in respect of a lack of segregation of duties, and a high risk of management override of controls and procedures. It is management's opinion that these weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting are inherently related to the small size of the issuer.

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, then actual results may vary materially from those described on any forward-looking statements. The Company has not completed a feasibility study on any of its deposits to determine if it hosts a mineral resource that can be economically developed and profitably mined.

OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information is available on the Company's website at www.nulegacygold.com or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete, reliable and timely. Management is also responsible for establishing adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide sufficient knowledge to support the representations made in this MD&A and the Company's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2012 (together the "Annual Filings").

**NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
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Management of the Company has filed the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with the Annual Filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the venture issuer basic certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency, and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

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 financial statements.

Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Company's assets are safeguarded and to facilitate the preparation of relevant and timely information.

CAUTION REGARDING 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 such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made 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.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- (a) On June 18, 2012, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement of up to 3.5 million units ("Units") at a price of \$0.20 per Unit to raise up to \$700,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant, each warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at a price of \$0.30 during the first 12 months and \$0.45 during the last 12 months. On June 25, 2012, the Company closed the first tranche of this placement, selling a total of 2.2 million units of the 3.5 million offered for gross proceeds of \$440,000. All securities issued under the initial closing are subject to a four month and one day hold period expiring on October 26, 2012.
- (b) On July 17, 2012, the Company appointed Mr. James Anderson as Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company. Dr. Roger Steininger will continue as Chief Operating Officer, responsible for exploration and property acquisition, while Mr. Albert Matter, CEO since inception of the Company will serve as Chairman of the Board.
- (c) On July 19, 2012, Ms Petra Decher was appointed to the Board of Directors and as Chair of the Audit Committee. She is currently the VP, Finance and Assistant Secretary of Franco-Nevada Corporation and is a Chartered Accountant. Ms. Decher will replace Mr. Dmitri (Bill) Tymkiw as Audit Committee Chair, whom has concurrently retired from the Board.

**NULEGACY GOLD CORPORATION.
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CORPORATE INFORMATION (as at July 30, 2012)

Head Office: Suite 1000 – 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2G8

Directors: Albert Matter
Roger Steininger
Petra Decher
Dave Awram
Arv Gupta

Officers: Albert Matter, Chairman
James Anderson, CEO
Roger Steininger, COO
Adrian Rothwell, CFO

Auditor: DeVisser Gray LLP, Chartered Accountants
Suite 401
905 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, BC V6C 1L6

Legal Counsel: Gregory T. Chu, A Law Corporation
Suite 650 – 1188 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 4A2

Transfer Agent: Computershare Investor Services
2nd Floor – 510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9