

Notice to Reader

Quinsam Capital Corporation had amended and restated its Management's Discussion and Analysis (the "Revised MD&A") for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The refiling was made in connection with a continuous disclosure review of the Company's disclosure filings by the Ontario Securities Commission. The Revised MD&A was refiled to, among other things, provide more prominent disclosure in respect of the Company's involvement in marijuana-related activities in the United States.

The Revised MD&A is available on SEDAR as filed on July 24, 2018.

The previously filed MD&A for the financial period was originally filed by the Company on SEDAR on May 29, 2018. The Revised MD&A replaces and supersedes the previously filed version. The revisions relate only to the MD&A and no changes were made to the financial statements for the relevant period.



QUINSAM CAPITAL CORPORATION

Revised Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2018

July 24, 2018

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Revised Management's Discussion and Analysis
of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations
For the three months ended March 31, 2018

The following Revised MD&A constitutes management's assessment of the factors that affected the financial condition and results of operations of Quinsam Capital Corporation ("Quinsam" or the "Company") for the three months ended March 31, 2018 ("Q1 2018") and amends the Q1 2018 MD&A previously filed by the Company on May 29, 2018. This Revised MD&A was written to comply with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2018, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2017 ("Fiscal 2017").

Except as otherwise indicated (see "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section in this Revised MD&A), the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and the financial information contained in this Revised MD&A have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee. All figures in this Revised MD&A are reported in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain information contained in this Revised MD&A constitutes forward-looking information, which is information regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations of the Company that is based upon assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action and which is inherently uncertain. All information other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words or phrases (including negative variations) suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking information contained in this Revised MD&A includes, without limitation, our expectations regarding anticipated investment activities and results, the impact of changes in accounting policies and other factors on our operating results, and the performance of global capital markets and interest rates.

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information. The Company believes the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information contained in this Revised MD&A. Some of the risks and other factors which could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information contained in this Revised MD&A include, but are not limited to: risks relating to investment performance and our ability to generate taxable income from operations, our ability to realize sufficient proceeds from the disposition of our investments in order to fund our obligations as they become due (which will be based upon market conditions beyond our control), market fluctuations, fluctuations in prices of commodities underlying our interests and equity investments, the strength of the Canadian, United States (the "US") and other economies, foreign exchange fluctuations, political and economic conditions in the countries in which the interests of the Company's portfolio investments are located, and other risks included elsewhere in this Revised MD&A under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Financial Instruments" and in the Company's current annual information form and other public disclosure documents filed with certain Canadian securities regulatory authorities and available under Quinsam's profile at www.sedar.com.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause events or results to differ from those intended, anticipated or estimated. The forward-looking information contained in this Revised MD&A is provided as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law. All forward-looking information contained in this Revised MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

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About Quinsam

Quinsam was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on March 18, 2004 in the Province of British Columbia. The Company's shares are publicly-traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") under the ticker symbol "QCA". The Company is presently domiciled in the Province of Ontario, Canada and its registered office address is at 390 Bay Street, Suite 806, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2Y2.

Quinsam is a merchant banking firm focused on the small-cap market. The Company's merchant banking business may encompass a wide range of activities including acquisitions, advisory services, lending activities and portfolio investments. Quinsam invests its capital for its own account in assets, companies or projects which management believes are undervalued and where we see a viable plan for unlocking such value. The Company does not invest on behalf of any third-party and does not offer investment advice.

Outlook

In Q1 2018, Quinsam had continued to make substantial investments in entities operating in the cannabis market as a focused specialty investor, which aligns with the Company's strategy. As a result of good investment performance and three equity issues in 2017 and 2018, Quinsam now has a considerably strengthened statement of financial position (see "Overall Performance and Investments" and "Results of Operations" for more details).

With the additional capital raised in its latest financing in March 2018, the Company now has access to over \$30 million investable capital thereby easily qualifying it as an accredited investor in Canada.

The Company had also added considerable knowledge and expertise to the team, in the field of cannabis companies with a number of personnel changes in Fiscal 2017:

In September 2017, Mr. Terry Booth joined the Board of Directors of the Company. Mr. Booth is the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") & Founder of Aurora Cannabis Inc. ("Aurora"), one of Canada's preeminent licensed cannabis producers. Mr. Booth oversees Aurora's corporate strategy and has served as President/CEO of six other highly successful companies where he developed his hands-on approach, leadership skills and developed a wealth of experience in government regulatory environments. His addition to the team will ensure the execution of the Company's strategy to build robust partnerships and effectively deploy capital within the cannabis space.

In October 2017, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement to acquire High Standard Royalty Corp. ("High Standard"), a company founded by FMI Capital Advisory Inc. ("FMICA") which is managed by Mr. Adam Szwercas and Mr. Peter Bilodeau. FMICA has advised numerous companies operating in the cannabis sector and has developed an extensive network of licensed operators across North America and has helped cannabis companies raise over \$15 million to date in both private and public capital markets. Mr. Szwercas is a securities lawyer at Fogler, Rubinoff LLP, and is also a Director of Nutritional High International Inc. ("Nutritional High") and Aurora. He has significant capital markets experience and regulatory understanding of the North American cannabis space. Mr. Bilodeau has over 35 years of experience in the business world and currently serves as the President of FMICA and CEO of High Standard. He is also the CEO of Lineage Grow Company Ltd. ("Lineage"), and has an extensive background in corporate finance, management, financial consulting and real estate and holds an MBA from Dalhousie University.

Quinsam is becoming an important "bellwether" investor for the industry, helping to power growth for public companies, as well as private companies seeking listing on recognized exchanges, and providing strategic capital on a blended loan/equity basis. As the cannabis markets expand and mature, Quinsam plans to deploy its expertise to make strategic investments and contributions to upcoming industry leaders as well as portfolio investments in niche growers, manufacturers, retailers, service providers and other companies. Quinsam intends to build a portfolio of cannabis-related investments that are targeted to generate attractive returns at acceptable levels of risk for shareholders going forward.

While the legislative climate for cannabis remains in flux, the climate has been increasingly positive for investors in recent years.

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The Company plans to continue to deploy its investable capital and to diligently manage costs in a prudent manner, which is consistent with the Company's investment guidelines.

Recent Developments

On February 9, 2018, the Company closed a transaction with two companies to provide financing for a new Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations ("ACMPR") applicant. The Company advanced a \$1.2 million loan for a period of 12 months at an interest rate of 12%. The loan is secured by a second mortgage on a 40,000 square foot building in Brantford, Ontario on a 4-acre site. The building was purchased for approximately \$3 million and Quinsam's mortgage will be subordinate to a first mortgage of approximately \$2 million. As incentive compensation for providing the mortgage financing, the Company was awarded a 30% stake in a separate company that has made an ACMPR license application incorporating use of the building.

On February 12, 2018, Herbiculture Inc. ("Herbiculture") received a marijuana processor license (the "Processor License") to commence dispensary operations from the Maryland Medical Cannabis Commission (the "MMCC"). The Herbiculture dispensary was scheduled to open on February 24, 2018. The dispensary will be one of the few licensed medical cannabis dispensaries in Maryland. Herbiculture is one of only two license holders permitted to operate in Maryland's 14th Senatorial District. On receipt of the Processor License, Herbiculture issued common shares equal to 35% of its shares outstanding to the Company, which allows Quinsam the right to finance 100% of the funds required to establish marijuana processing operations in the form of a senior secured promissory note (the "Processor Note") with the following terms:

- i. Quinsam will receive 75% of net income derived from marijuana processing up until the Processor Note has been repaid + a 10% IRR; and
- ii. Quinsam will receive a 51% ownership interest in the marijuana processing operation.

On February 22, 2018, the Company paid its Q4 2017 quarterly dividend of \$0.00125 per share, to the shareholders of record on February 1, 2018. This marked a 14th consecutive quarter in which the Company has paid dividend to its shareholders.

On March 1, 2018, the Company closed a brokered private placement financing of 21,899,349 Units at a price of \$0.60 per Unit, for gross proceeds of \$13,139,609. Each Unit consists of one (1) Common Share and one-half (1/2) of a Warrant. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Common Share at a price of \$0.80 per Common Share, expiring on March 1, 2020. In conjunction of the brokered offering, the Company also issued 503,685 Units to the Agents.

On March 5, 2018, the Company signed a binding letter of intent ("LOI") with Medicinal Compassion Canni Farms Inc. and another company to provide financing for a late-stage ACMPR applicant. Pursuant to the LOI, Quinsam will advance a \$1.5 million loan for a period of 12 months at an interest rate of 12%. The loan will be secured by a mortgage on a 54,000 square foot building in Guelph, Ontario on a 2.75-acre lot. Security also includes an assignment of leases, personal guarantees and general security agreements. The loan is subordinate to certain other indebtedness.

On March 19, 2018, the Company appointed Keith Li as its Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), replacing Bryan Knebel who resigned.

On April 20, 2018, the Company entered into a LOI with Lineage to sell the Company's 35% interest in Herbiculture (the "Transaction"). The Company will retain its original USD \$655,000 loan to Herbiculture. Pursuant to the LOI, Lineage will acquire Quinsam's 35% equity interest in Herbiculture for total consideration of USD \$720,000, to be satisfied by Lineage issuing to Quinsam 3,900,000 common shares of Lineage upon closing of the Transaction at a price of USD \$0.1846 per share. On closing, Lineage will also enter into an agreement with Herbiculture and its shareholders for Lineage to be granted a right of refusal to purchase 35% of securities offered by Herbiculture and a tag along right in case the majority shareholders of Herbiculture sell their stake. The Transaction is subject to final due diligence by the respective parties, execution of a definitive acquisition

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agreement which shall supersede the LOI, receipt of applicable corporate approvals, and other regulatory and/or governmental approval.

On May 23, 2018, the Company paid its Q1 2018 quarterly dividend of \$0.00125 per share, to the shareholders of record on May 1, 2018. This marked a 15th consecutive quarter in which the Company has paid dividend to its shareholders.

Canadian Companies with U.S. Marijuana-Related Assets

On February 8, 2018, the Canadian Securities Administrators published Staff Notice 51-352 (Revised) *Issuers with U.S. Marijuana-Related Activities* (the "Staff Notice"), which provides specific disclosure expectations for issuers that currently have, or are in the process of developing, cannabis-related activities in the US as permitted within a particular state's regulatory framework. All issuers with US cannabis-related activities are expected to clearly and prominently disclose certain prescribed information in required disclosure documents.

Such disclosure includes, but is not limited to, (i) a description of the nature of a reporting issuer's involvement in the US marijuana industry; (ii) disclosure that marijuana is illegal under US federal law and that enforcement of relevant laws is a significant risk; (iii) related risks including, among others, the risk that third party service providers could suspend or withdraw services and the risk that regulatory bodies could impose certain restrictions on the issuer's ability to operate in the US; and (iv) a discussion of the reporting issuer's ability to access public and private capital, including which financing options are and are not available to support continuing operations. Additional disclosures are required to the extent a reporting issuer is deemed to be directly or indirectly engaged in the US marijuana industry, or deemed to have "ancillary industry involvement", all as further described in the Staff Notice. Public reaction to the notice was generally positive and industry participants welcomed the opportunity to review and provide enhanced disclosure.

At this time, the Company's involvement in the US cannabis industry is limited and its industry involvement of cannabis activities is "Indirect" through investments in entities operating in the US cannabis industry (the "Investees"). In addition, the Company does not operate, nor control any subsidiary that is directly engaged in the cultivation or distribution of marijuana in accordance with a US state license. As a result of the Investees having cannabis operations in the US (as described below), the Company is subject to the requirements of the Staff Notice and accordingly provides the following disclosures:

Compliance with Applicable State Laws in the US

The Company has not obtained legal advice regarding compliance with applicable state regulatory frameworks and exposure and implication arising from US federal laws in the states where its Investees conduct operations. For each of the Investees involved in the US cannabis industry listed in the summary of investments set out below, to the best of the Company's knowledge, the Company is not aware of any non-compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory framework enacted by the applicable US state for any of such Investees' business and the Company is not aware of: (i) any non-compliance by these Investees with respect to marijuana-related activities, or (ii) any notices of violation with respect to any Investees' marijuana-related activities by its respective regulatory authorities.

Nature of Investments with US Cannabis-Related Activities

Aura Health Corp. (Arizona, Florida, Nevada)

In December 2017, Quinsam subscribed for 300 units of convertible debentures of Aura Health Corp. ("Aura") for \$300,000 through a non-brokered private placement, which bear interest at 12% per annum and mature 24 months from closing. At Quinsam's option, the debentures are convertible into units at the lower of (i) \$0.60 per share and (ii) the price equal to 75% of the liquidity event price. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one-half (1/2) of a warrant exercisable until 12 months from a liquidity event. Each warrant entitles Quinsam to purchase one common share of Aura at a price of \$1. Aura invests in entities that acquire and develop medical

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marijuana certification clinics in the US, and it currently operates four Medical Marijuana Patient Testing clinics in the States of Nevada, Arizona and Florida. Aura is expected to obtain a listing on the CSE in the latter half 2018.

C21 Investments Inc. (Oregon, Maine)

In March 2018, Quinsam subscribed for 1,500 units of convertible debentures of C21 Investments Inc. ("C21") for \$1,500,000 through a non-brokered private placement. The debentures are convertible into common shares of C21 at a price of \$1, subject to C21 being listed for trading on the CSE. C21 is a cannabis company with newly acquired operations in Oregon, and it is in discussions to acquire additional operations in other parts of the US. Its focus is to expand into jurisdictions where it can own indoor/outdoor cultivation operations, processing/extraction facilities, bakeries, branded products, and retail dispensaries with a large distribution network.

Crossgate Capital Corporation (California)

In March 2018, Quinsam subscribed for 1,500,000 units of Crossgate Capital Corporation ("Crossgate") for \$525,000 through a non-brokered private placement. Each unit is comprised of one common share and 1/2 warrant exercisable at \$0.60 for 18 months from closing. Crossgate operates under the name of Next Green Wave, which produces and supplies medical cannabis products to patients through out the State of California. It has two sites totalling 85,000 sq. ft. which have been permitted medicinal and recreational marijuana operations in Coalinga, California. Completion of the buildout is scheduled for September 2018.

Empower Clinics Inc. (Oregon, Washington, Illinois)

In March 2018, Quinsam subscribed for 1,000,000 shares of Empower Clinics Inc. ("Empower") for \$310,000 through a non-brokered private placement. Empower is an operator of medical cannabis clinics and developer of medical products in the US, focused on enabling individuals to improve and protect their health. It also provides treatment solutions through its physician-staffed clinics that are focused on education, data, and efficacy. Empower's common shares began trading on the CSE on April 30, 2018.

Evio Inc. (California, Oregon, Washington)

In January 2018, Quinsam subscribed for 450 units of convertible debentures of Evio Inc. ("Evio") for USD \$450,000 (CAD \$556,850) through a non-brokered private placement. Each unit is comprised of one common share and 1/2 warrant exercisable at USD \$0.60 for 18 months from closing. Evio is a provider of cannabis testing and scientific research for the regulated cannabis industry, where its EVIO Labs division operates coast-to-coast in the US and provides state-mandated ancillary services to ensure the safety and quality of cannabis supply. Evio is on track to have 18 facilities by the end of 2018, and it is also expected to file to become a reporting issuer in Ontario in the second half of 2018.

Herbiculture Inc. (Maryland)

In 2017, Quinsam signed an agreement to finance the start-up costs of Herbiculture, in the form of a USD \$655,000 senior secured promissory note carrying interest at 10% on a 3-year term. On February 12, 2018, Herbiculture received a Processor License from the MMCC to commence dispensary operations. On receipt of the Processor License, Quinsam was granted a right equal to a 35% interest shares of Herbiculture's outstanding shares. On May 8, 2018, the Company entered into a LOI with Lineage to sell its 35% interest in Herbiculture (see Recent Developments and Subsequent Events for more details).

High Hampton Holdings Corp. (California)

In February 2018, Quinsam subscribed for 600,000 units of High Hampton Holdings Corp. ("High Hampton") for \$360,000 through a non-brokered private placement. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant exercisable at \$0.90 for 24 months from closing. High Hampton is a cannabis investment company with operations in California, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, CoachellaGro Corp. ("CoachellaGro"). High Hampton is focused on the development of its 254,000 sq. ft. greenhouse facility situated in Coachella, California. CoachellaGro has received a conditional use permit for development of a full-service production facility in order to

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serve third-party state licensed medicinal marijuana operators. The City of Coachella has regulations in place which set aside over 90 acres within which will be a legal framework for the cultivation, production, extraction and transportation of cannabis.

Lineage Grow Company Ltd. (California, Oregon, Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania)

In May 2017, Quinsam subscribed for 160 units of convertible debentures of Lineage for \$160,000 through a non-brokered private placement. Each debenture unit is comprised of (i) \$1,000 principal amount of 12% secured redeemable debentures; and (ii) 4,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.25 for 24 months after closing. In January 2018, Quinsam participated in a brokered private placement and subscribed for 400,000 units for \$100,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant exercisable at \$0.25 for 24 months from closing. Lineage is focused on assembling licensed operators in establishing cultivation facilities to develop retail sales and quality craft cannabis business, either through a direct acquisition or joint venture strategy, with an aim towards a vertically-integrated business that leverages cultivation, brands, distribution, and retail assets. Lineage is currently targeting legalized cannabis markets across multiple states in the US.

Nutritional High International Inc. (Colorado, California, Washington, Nevada, Illinois)

In March 2018, Quinsam subscribed for 750 units of convertible debentures of Nutritional High for \$750,000 through a brokered private placement offering. Each debenture unit is comprised of (i) \$1,000 principal amount of 10% unsecured debentures; and (ii) 1,667 warrants exercisable at \$0.70 for a period of 36 months. Nutritional High develops, manufactures and distributes products under recognized brands in the cannabis products industry, with a specific focus on edibles and oil extracts for medical and adult recreational use. The Company works exclusively through licensed facilities in jurisdictions where such activity is permitted and regulated by state law, and follows a vertically-integrated model with a strategy for acquisitions in extraction, production, sales, and distribution sectors of the cannabis industry. Nutritional High operates its flagship FLI™ edibles and extracts product line from production to market in California through its wholly-owned distributor Calyx Brands Inc., and in Colorado where its products are manufactured by a licensed producer. Nutritional High will also enter the Nevada, Washington State, Oregon and Canadian markets in the near future.

Xanthic Biopharma Limited (Oregon, Washington)

In January 2018, Quinsam subscribed for 2.4 million units of Xanthic Biopharma Limited ("Xanthic") for \$300,000 through a non-brokered private placement offering. Xanthic provides intellectual property to cannabis industry participants, which enable its strategic partners to produce non-combustible cannabis and cannabis-infused products. Xanthic's strategy is focused in US states where cannabis has been legalized for recreational or medical use, and it will partner with local licensed cannabis producers in each state in order to facilitate its roll-out and minimize capital needs. Its product offering includes cannabis-infused powder beverage mixes such as a fruit drink, a rescue drink, an energy drink, hot chocolate and a protein drink, with first production planned in the second calendar quarter of 2018. Xanthic's common shares began trading on the CSE on April 19, 2018.

As at March 31, 2018, the Company held the following investments in the cannabis sector:

Investees	Investments relationship	Investments type	Jurisdiction	Industry involvement ⁽¹⁾	Cost \$	Fair value \$	Company's ownership %
Aleafia Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	500,000	388,000	Under 10%
ALQ Gold Corporation	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	405,000	1,000,000	Under 10%
Aura Health Corp.	Private	Convertible debentures	US (Arizona, Florida, Nevada)	Indirect	300,000	300,000	Under 10%
Braingrid Corporation	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	250,000	250,000	Under 10%
Brantford (2 nd Mortgage)	Private	Loans	Canada	N/A	1,200,000	1,200,000	Under 10%
C21 Investments Inc.	Private	Convertible debentures	US (Maine, Oregon)	Indirect	1,500,000	1,500,000	Under 10%
Canada House Wellness Group Inc.	Private	Convertible debentures & warrants	Canada	N/A	300,000	631,067	Under 10%
CannabisOneFive Inc.	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	150,000	150,000	Under 10%
Cannaverse Inc.	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	150,000	150,000	Under 10%
Cannex Capital Group Inc.	Publicly-listed	Warrants	US (Washington)	Indirect	-	-	Under 10%

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City View Green	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	250,000	4,750,001	30% ⁽²⁾
Crossgate Capital Corporation	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	US (California)	Indirect	525,000	525,000	Under 10%
Cultivator Catalyst Corp.	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	300,000	400,000	Under 10%
Delshen Therapeutics Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	40,000	40,000	Under 10%
Dosecann Inc.	Private	Convertible debentures & warrants	Canada	N/A	875,000	875,000	Under 10%
Empower Clinics Inc.	Private	Shares	US (Oregon, Washington, Illinois)	Indirect	310,000	310,000	Under 10%
Evio Inc.	Publicly-listed	Convertible debentures & warrants	US (California, Oregon, Washington)	Indirect	556,850	790,563	Under 10%
Georgian Bay Biomed	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	300,000	300,000	Under 10%
Harvest One Cannabis Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Canada, Switzerland, Australia	Indirect	343,252	173,512	Under 10%
Hemp Hydrate International Holdings	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	425,000	425,000	Under 10%
Herbiculture Inc.	Private	Loans	US (Maryland)	Indirect	831,480	831,480	Right to 35% interest ⁽³⁾
High Hampton Holdings Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	US (California)	Indirect	360,000	600,000	Under 10%
Hiku Brands Company Ltd.	Private	Convertible debentures & warrants	Canada	N/A	300,000	717,566	Under 10%
I-5 Holdings Ltd.	Private	Shares & warrants	US (California, Oregon, Washington)	Indirect	150,000	225,000	Under 10%
Icon Exploration Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	50,000	337,500	Under 10%
Indiva Ltd.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	322,575	313,973	Under 10%
Khiron Life Sciences Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	Colombia	N/A	700,000	700,000	Under 10%
Lineage Grow Company Ltd.	Publicly-listed	Shares, convertible debentures & warrants	US (California, Oregon, Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania)	Indirect	269,600	291,168	Under 10%
Namaste Technologies Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Worldwide ⁽⁴⁾	Indirect	255,000	178,000	Under 10%
Nutritional High International Inc.	Publicly-listed	Convertible debentures & warrants	US (Colorado, California, Washington, Nevada, Illinois)	Indirect	750,000	750,000	Under 10%
Osoyoos Cannabis Inc.	Private	Shares, convertible debentures, loans & warrants	Canada	N/A	513,125	1,501,875	Under 10%
Phytopharma International Ltd.	Private	Convertible debentures	Israel	N/A	400,000	400,000	Under 10%
Plantext Ltd.	Private	Shares	Israel	N/A	317,988	317,988	Under 10%
Rocky Mountain Marijuana Inc.	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	500,000	500,000	Under 10%
Seed Capital Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	200,000	350,000	Under 10%
Segra International Corp.	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	100,000	100,000	Under 10%
Sproutly Inc.	Private	Convertible debentures	Canada	N/A	500,000	500,000	Under 10%
Xanthic Biopharma Limited	Private	Shares	US (Oregon, Washington)	Indirect	300,000	300,000	Under 10%
Westleaf Cannabis Inc.	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	500,000	500,000	Under 10%
					15,999,870	23,572,692	

- (1) Industry involvement refers to Quinsam's involvement in regard to the Investees with marijuana-related activities in the US. For greater clarity per the Staff Notice, Investees classified as "Indirect" in this column generally represents entities with a license to either cultivate and/or sell marijuana in the US, and for which Quinsam has an equity or "convertible-into-equity" stake in that particular investee.
- (2) On February 9, 2018, the Company closed a transaction with two companies to provide financing for a new ACMPR applicant. The Company advanced a \$1.2 million loan for a period of 12 months at an interest rate of 12%. The loan is secured by a second mortgage on a 40,000 square foot building in Brantford, Ontario on a 4-acre site. The building was purchased for approximately \$3 million and Quinsam's mortgage will be subordinate to a first mortgage of approximately \$2 million. As incentive compensation for providing the mortgage financing, the Company was awarded a 30% stake in City View Green, a company that has made an ACMPR license application incorporating use of the building.
- (3) In Q4 2017, the Company signed an agreement with Herbiculture to finance the start-up costs of establishing a medical marijuana dispensary located in Maryland. The financing is structured as a USD \$655,000 senior secured promissory note bearing interest at 10% with a 3-year term. On February 12, 2018, Herbiculture received a marijuana processor license from the Maryland Medical Cannabis Commission to commence dispensary operations. On Herbiculture's receipt of the processor license, Quinsam was granted a right to a 35% interest of Herbiculture's common shares. While Quinsam had provided the above-noted financing to fund the necessary costs to complete the establishment of Herbiculture's dispensary business, its industry involvement in Herbiculture is considered indirect. While Quinsam has a non-controlling investment in Herbiculture through the right to a 35% equity interest, Quinsam has not exercised this right in question, and does not expect to trigger it in the future. Besides the financing, Quinsam had not provided any goods or services to Herbiculture.
- (4) Namaste Technologies Inc. retails vaporizers and smoking accessories in 26 countries with 5 distribution hubs located around the world. It has operations in the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany and Australia and has supply channels in Brazil, Mexico and Chile. Through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Company also has retail stores in over 24 countries.

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Investees	Investments relationship	Investments type	Jurisdiction	Industry involvement ⁽¹⁾	Cost	Fair value	Company's ownership %
					\$	\$	
Aura Health Corp.	Private	Convertible debentures	US (Arizona, Florida, Nevada)	Indirect	300,000	300,000	Under 10%
Canada House Wellness Group Inc.	Private	Shares, convertible debentures & Warrants	Canada	N/A	329,250	2,217,218	Under 10%
Delshen Therapeutics Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	40,000	40,000	Under 10%
Georgian Bay Biomed	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	300,000	300,000	Under 10%
Harvest One Cannabis Inc.	Publicly-listed	Convertible debentures	Canada, Switzerland, Australia	Indirect	350,000	510,300	Under 10%
Herbiculture Inc.	Private	Loans	US (Maryland)	indirect	645,435	645,435	Under 10%
Hiku Brands Company Ltd.	Private	Convertible debentures & warrants	Canada	N/A	300,000	638,352	Under 10%
I-5 Holdings Ltd.	Private	Shares & warrants	US (California, Oregon, Washington)	Indirect	150,000	150,000	Under 10%
Icon Exploration Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	50,000	253,125	Under 10%
Indiva Ltd.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	322,575	618,324	Under 10%
Lineage Grow Company Ltd.	Private	Shares, convertible debentures & warrants	US (California, Oregon, Washington, Maryland)	Indirect	279,200	279,200	Under 10%
Osoyoos Cannabis Inc.	Private	Shares, convertible debentures, loans & warrants	Canada	N/A	513,125	513,125	Under 10%
Plantext Ltd.	Private	Shares	Israel	N/A	317,988	317,988	Under 10%
Quadron Cannatech Corp.	Publicly-listed	Shares	Canada	N/A	29,800	104,300	Under 10%
Rocky Mountain Marijuana Inc.	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	250,000	250,000	Under 10%
Seed Capital Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	Canada	N/A	200,000	350,000	Under 10%
Segra International Corp.	Private	Shares	Canada	N/A	100,000	100,000	Under 10%
Xanthic Biopharma Limited	Private	Shares	US (Oregon, Washington)	Indirect	300,000	300,000	Under 10%
					4,777,373	7,887,367	

(1) Industry involvement refers to Quinsam's involvement in regard to the Investees with marijuana-related activities in the US. For greater clarity per the Staff Notice, Investees classified as "Indirect" in this column generally represents entities with a license to either cultivate and/or sell marijuana in the US, and for which Quinsam has an equity or "convertible-into-equity" stake in that particular investee.

The Company's statements of financial position for US cannabis-related activities are strictly comprised of its investments portfolio. The following is a summary of the Investees from the cannabis sector, including those having US cannabis-related activities, as at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

By type	All cannabis investments		Investees involved in US cannabis activities	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equities	7,826,540	13,360,466	2,009,600	2,256,368
Warrants	-	772,775	-	78,076
Convertible debentures	5,904,350	7,170,471	3,266,850	3,435,288
Loans	2,268,980	2,268,980	831,480	831,480
Total	15,998,870	23,572,692	6,107,930	6,601,212

By ownership percentage	All cannabis investments		Investees involved in US cannabis activities	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Under 10% ownership	14,917,390	17,991,211	5,276,450	5,769,732
Over 10% ownership	1,081,480	5,581,481	831,480	831,480
Total	15,998,870	23,572,692	6,107,930	6,601,212

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December 31, 2017

By type	All cannabis investments		Investees involved in US cannabis activities	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equities	2,571,938	3,422,787	569,200	569,200
Warrants	-	1,048,906	-	-
Convertible debentures	1,560,000	2,770,239	460,000	460,000
Loans	645,435	645,435	645,435	645,435
Total	4,777,373	7,887,367	1,674,635	1,674,635

By ownership percentage	All cannabis investments		Investees involved in US cannabis activities	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Under 10% ownership	4,777,373	7,887,367	1,674,635	1,674,635
Over 10% ownership	-	-	-	-
Total	4,777,373	7,887,367	1,674,635	1,674,635

The following is the summary of net investment revenues of the Investees from the cannabis sector, including those having US cannabis-related activities, for the three months ended March 31, 2018:

By type	All cannabis investments		Investees involved in US cannabis activities	
	Net realized gains on disposals of investments	Net changes in unrealized gains (loss) on investments	Net realized gains on disposals of investments	Net changes in unrealized gains on investments
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equities	315,319	4,843,378	172,846	323,768
Warrants	36,240	(276,131)	-	78,076
Convertible debentures	313,331	(104,418)	-	168,438
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	664,890	4,462,829	172,846	570,282

Regulatory Overview

US Federal Law

While marijuana and marijuana-infused products are legal under the laws of several US States (with vastly differing restrictions), presently the concept of “medical marijuana” and “retail marijuana” do not exist under US federal law. The US *Federal Controlled Substances Act* (“FCSA”) classifies “marijuana” as a Schedule I drug. Under US federal law, a Schedule I drug or substance has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in the US, and a lack of safety for the use of the drug under medical supervision.

The US Supreme Court has ruled in a number of cases that the federal government does not violate the federal constitution by regulating and criminalizing cannabis, even for medical purposes. Therefore, federal law criminalizing the use of marijuana pre-empts state laws that legalizes its use for medicinal and adult-use purposes.

The US Department of Justice (the “DOJ”) has issued official guidance regarding marijuana enforcement in 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2018 in response to state laws that legalize medical and adult-use marijuana. In each

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instance, the DOJ has stated that it is committed to the enforcement of federal laws and regulations related to marijuana. However, the DOJ has also recognized that its investigative and prosecutorial resources are limited. As of January 4, 2018, the DOJ has rescinded all federal enforcement guidance specific to marijuana and has instead directed that federal prosecutors should follow the "Principles of Federal Prosecution" originally set forth in 1980 and subsequently refined over time in chapter 9-27.000 of the US Attorney's Manual creating broader discretion for federal prosecutors to potentially prosecute state-legal medical and adult-use marijuana businesses even if they are not engaged in marijuana-related conduct enumerated by the Cole Memo, the memorandum dated August 29, 2013, as being an enforcement priority.

Prior to 2018 and in the Cole Memo, the DOJ acknowledged that certain US states had enacted laws relating to the use of marijuana and outlined the US federal government's enforcement priorities with respect to marijuana notwithstanding the fact that certain states have legalized or decriminalized the use, sale, and manufacture of marijuana. The Cole Memo was addressed to "All United States Attorneys" from James M. Cole, Deputy Attorney General of the US, as may be supplemented or amended indicating that federal enforcement of the applicable federal laws against cannabis-related conduct should be focused on eight priorities, which are to prevent:

- (1) Distribution of cannabis to minors;
- (2) Criminal enterprises, gangs and cartels from receiving revenue from the sale of cannabis;
- (3) Transfer of cannabis from States where it is legal to States where it is illegal;
- (4) Cannabis activity from being a pretext for trafficking of other illegal drugs or illegal activity;
- (5) Violence or use of firearms in cannabis cultivation and distribution;
- (6) Drugged driving and adverse public health consequences from cannabis use;
- (7) Growth of cannabis on federal lands; and
- (8) Cannabis possession or use on federal property.

On November 14, 2017, Jeff Sessions, the US Attorney General, made a comment before the House Judiciary Committee about prosecutorial forbearance regarding state-licensed marijuana businesses. In his statement, Attorney General Sessions stated that the US Federal Government's current policy is the same fundamentally as the Holder-Lynch policy, whereby the States may legalize marijuana for its law enforcement purposes, but it remains illegal with regard to federal purposes.

On January 4, 2018, the Cole Memo was rescinded by a one-page memo signed by Attorney General Sessions. It is the Company's opinion that the Memorandum does not represent a significant policy shift as it does not alter the DOJ's discretion or ability to enforce federal marijuana laws rather just provides additional latitude to the DOJ to potentially prosecute state-legal marijuana businesses even if they are not engaged in marijuana-related conduct enumerated by the Cole Memo as being an enforcement priority. The result of the rescission of the Cole Memorandum is that federal prosecutors will now be free to utilize their prosecutorial discretion to decide whether to prosecute cannabis activities despite the existence of state-level laws that may be inconsistent with federal prohibitions; however, discretion is still given to the federal prosecutor to weigh all relevant considerations of the crime, including the deterrent effect of criminal prosecution, and the cumulative impact of particular crimes on the community. No direction was given to federal prosecutors as to the priority they should ascribe to such activities, and resultantly it is uncertain how active federal prosecutors will be in relation to such activities.

Furthermore, Attorney General Sessions's statement in relation to the rescission of the Cole Memorandum (the "Sessions Memorandum") did not discuss the treatment of medical cannabis by federal prosecutors. Medical cannabis is currently protected against enforcement by enacted legislation from US Congress in the form of the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment (as defined herein) which similarly prevents federal prosecutors from using federal funds to impede the implementation of medical cannabis laws enacted at the state level, subject to Congress restoring such funding. See "US Enforcement Proceedings". Due to the ambiguity of the Sessions Memorandum in relation to medical cannabis, there can be no assurance that the federal government will not seek to prosecute cases involving cannabis businesses that are otherwise compliant with state law. See "Risk Factors".

Even though the Cole Memo has been rescinded, the Company will continue to abide by its principles and prescriptions, as well as strictly following the regulations set forth by the current US Federal enforcement guidelines and US states in which the Investees operate or have investments in.

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On January 16, 2018, A bipartisan coalition of state Attorneys General have issued a letter to Congressional leadership urging them to “advance legislation” to permit state-licensed marijuana businesses greater access to banking and other financial services. The letter is undersigned by the Attorneys General from the States of Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Washington, as well as from the District of Columbia and the US territory of Guam.

On March 22, 2018, the House of Representatives and Senate voted in favor of approving the Omnibus Spending Bill (the “Bill”) and it was signed into law the following day by the President Trump. With the Bill’s approval comes an extension of Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment until September 2018, which is represented by Section 538 of the Bill. Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment prevents the DOJ from using federal funds in enforcing federal law relating to medical cannabis, which effectively allows states to implement their own laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana. The amendment was first introduced in 2014 and has been reaffirmed annually since then. It should be noted that this amendment does not apply to adult-use marijuana.

On April 13, 2018, the Washington Post reported that President Trump and Colorado Sen. Cory Gardner reached an understanding that the marijuana industry in Colorado will not be the subject of interference from the federal government and that the DOJ’s recession of the Cole memo will not impact Colorado’s legal marijuana industry. Furthermore, President Trump provided assurances that he will support a federalism-based legislative solution to fix the issue regarding of states’ rights to regulate cannabis, and that former House Speaker John Boehner has been appointed to the advisory board of a private US cannabis company. The Company is pleased to see reports that President Trump has promised top Senate Republicans that he will support congressional efforts to protect states that have legalized marijuana. The Company is cautiously optimistic that it represents a clear and positive sign that the industry is shifting towards a climate where cannabis users and business can participate in the industry without fear of interference from the federal government.

There is no guarantee that the current presidential administration will not change its stated policy regarding the low-priority enforcement of US federal laws that conflict with State laws. Additionally, any new US federal government administration that follows could change this policy and decide to enforce the US federal law vigorously. **Any such change in the US federal government’s enforcement of current US federal law could cause adverse financial impact and remain a significant risk to the Company and its Investees’ businesses, which could in turn have an impact on the Company’s investments portfolio.** See “Risk Factors”.

US Enforcement Proceedings

The US Congress has passed appropriations bills each of the last three years that included the Rohrabacher Amendment Title: H.R.2578 — Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016 (“Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment”), which by its terms does not appropriate any federal funds to the DOJ for the prosecution of medical cannabis offenses of individuals who are in compliance with state medical cannabis laws. Subsequent to the issuance of the Sessions Memorandum on January 4, 2018, the US Congress passed its omnibus appropriations bill, SJ 1662, which for the fourth consecutive year contained the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment language (referred to in 2018 as the “Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment”) and continued the protections for the medical cannabis marketplace and its lawful participants from interference by the DOJ up and through the 2018 appropriations deadline of September 30, 2018. American courts have construed these appropriations bills to prevent the federal government from prosecuting individuals when those individuals comply with state law. However, because this conduct continues to violate federal law, American courts have observed that should Congress at any time choose to appropriate funds to fully prosecute the CSA, any individual or business – even those that have fully complied with state law – could be prosecuted for violations of federal law. If Congress restores funding, the US States government will have the authority to prosecute individuals for violations of the law before it lacked funding under the CSA’s five-year statute of limitations.

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State-Level Overview

The following sections present an overview of regulatory conditions for the marijuana industry in US States in which the Company's Investees have an operating presence.

Arizona

On November 2, 2010, Arizona passed legislation under Proposition 203 to legalize the use of medical marijuana under the "Arizona Medical Marijuana Act" ("AMMA"). The AMMA allows residents in the state with specific medical conditions to be treated with certain amounts of marijuana for personal use. The AMMA also appointed the Arizona Department of Health Services ("AZDHS") as the regulator for the program and authorized AZDHS to promulgate, adopt and enforce regulations for the AMMA. AZDHS Regulations are embodied in the Arizona Administrative Code Title 9 Chapter 17 (the "Rules").

In order for an applicant to receive a Dispensary Registration Certificate (a "Certificate") they must: (i) fill out an application proscribed by AZDHS, (ii) submit the applying entity's articles of incorporation and by-laws, (iii) submit fingerprints for each principal officer or board member of the applicant for a background check to exclude felonies, (iv) submit a business plan and policies and procedures for inventory control, security, patient education, and patient recordkeeping that are consistent with the AMMA and the Rules to ensure that the dispensary will operate in compliance and (v) designate an Arizona licensed physician as the Medical Director for the dispensary. Certificates are renewed annually so long as the dispensary is in good standing with AZDHS and pays the renewal fee and submits an independent third party financial audit.

Once an applicant has been issued a Certificate, they are allowed to establish one physical retail dispensary location, one cultivation location which is co-located at the dispensary's retail site (if allowed by local zoning) and one additional off-site cultivation location. None of these sites can be operational, however, until the dispensary receives an approval to operate from AZDHS for the applicable site. This approval to operate requires: (i) an application on the AZDHS form, (ii) demonstration of compliance with local zoning regulations, (iii) a site plan and floor plan for the applicable property, and (iv) an in-person inspection by AZDHS of the applicable location to ensure compliance with the Rules and consistency with the dispensary's applicable policies and procedures.

AZDHS may revoke a Certificate if a dispensary does not: (i) comply with the requirements of the AMMA or the Rules, (ii) implement the policies and procedures or comply with the statements provided to the Department with the dispensary's application.

Following the issuance of the Sessions Memorandum on January 4, 2018, the US Attorney's Office for the District of Arizona, headed by acting US Attorney Elizabeth Strange, had not made any public comments regarding the enforcement of federal law related to cannabis, other than stating that the Office is "committed to the enforcement of federal law".

California

On November 8, 2016, California voted to approve the "Adult Use of Marijuana Act" ("AUMA") to tax and regulate for all adults 21 years of age and older. In 1996, California was the first US state to pass a medical marijuana law allowing for a not-for-profit patient/caregiver system, but there was no State licensing authority to oversee businesses that emerged. In September of 2015, the California legislature passed three bills collectively known as the "Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act" ("MCRSA"). The MCRSA establishes a licensing and regulatory framework for medical marijuana businesses in California. The system has multiple license types for dispensaries, infused products manufacturers, cultivation facilities, testing laboratories, transportation companies, and distributors. Edible infused product manufacturers will require either volatile solvent or non-volatile solvent manufacturing licenses depending on their specific extraction methodology. Multiple agencies will oversee different aspects of the program and businesses will require a State license and local approval to operate.

On June 27, 2017, California State Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 94, known as the "Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act" ("MAUCRSA"), which amalgamates the MCRSA and AUMA frameworks to

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provide a set of regulations to govern medical and adult use licensing regime for cannabis businesses in the State of California. On November 16, 2017, the State Government introduced the emergency regulations, which shall be governed by California Bureau of Cannabis Control (the "BCC"), California Department of Public Health and California Department of Food and Agriculture, which provide further clarity on the regulatory framework that will govern cannabis businesses. The regulations build on the regulations provided by MCRSA and AUMA and also specify that the businesses will need to comply with the local law in order to also comply with the State regulations. On January 1, 2018, the new State regulations took effect as California moved to full adult-use state legalization for cannabis products.

To operate legally in California, cannabis operators must obtain a state license and local approval. Local authorization is a prerequisite to obtaining the state license, and local governments are permitted to prohibit or otherwise regulate the types and number of cannabis businesses allowed in their locality. The state license approval process is not competitive and there is no limit on the number of state licenses an entity may hold. Although vertical integration across multiple license types is allowed under MAUCRSA, testing laboratory licensees may not hold any other licenses aside from a laboratory license. There are no residency requirements for ownership under MAUCRSA.

In California, two state leaders had issued statements signaling intent to defend the State's voter-approved law legalizing recreational marijuana, in response to the Sessions Memorandum. California Attorney General Xavier Becerra has stated publicly, "In California, we decided it was best to regulate, not criminalize, cannabis," "We intend to vigorously enforce our state's laws and protect our state's interests." The BCC's Chief Executive Lori Ajax also stated, "We'll continue to move forward with the state's regulatory processes covering both medicinal and adult-use cannabis consistent with the will of California's voters, while defending our state's laws to the fullest extent."

On May 29, 2018, federal and state authorities announced a joint effort to target illegal cannabis grows, with \$2.5 million in federal money backing the effort. McGregor Scott, US Attorney for the Eastern District of California, said he will prioritize illegal weed rather than going after the legal recreational marijuana market even though US federal law bans marijuana. He stated, "The reality of the situation is there is so much black-market marijuana in California that we could use all of our resources going after just the black market and never get there," "So for right now, our priorities are to focus on what have been historically our federal law enforcement priorities: interstate trafficking, organized crime, and the federal public lands."

To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in California.

Colorado

On November 6, 2012, Colorado Amendment 64 was passed to amend Colorado's constitution, subsequently enacted as Article 18, section 16 of the Colorado constitution, addressing "personal use and regulation of marijuana" for adults 21 and over, as well as commercial cultivation, manufacture, and sale, effectively regulating cannabis in a manner similar to alcohol. Pursuant to the Retail Code adopted in April 2017, by the State of Colorado, licensed operators are subject to residency requirements. Medical and retail marijuana programs in the State of Colorado are regulated by the Marijuana Enforcement Division of the Department of Revenue.

Businesses must be licensed to operate a retail marijuana establishment including: retail marijuana stores; retail marijuana products manufacturers; retail marijuana cultivation facilities; retail marijuana testing facilities; retail marijuana transporters; and retail marijuana business operators. The state licensing authority must act on applications within 45 days to 90 days after receipt. A license applicant must undergo a criminal background check and a license can be denied based on certain previous criminal convictions. All officers, managers, and employees of a retail marijuana business must be residents of Colorado, and all owners must be residents of Colorado for at least two years prior to applying for licensure.

In response to the Sessions Memorandum, Colorado Attorney General Cynthia Coffman had publicly stated that she will defend the State's marijuana legalization law, while she expects that "the federal government is going to

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continue its focus on enforcement efforts to combat the grey and black markets." To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Colorado.

Florida

In 2016, Florida voters passed a constitutional amendment known as the "Florida Medical Marijuana Legalization Initiative" ("Amendment 2"). Amendment 2 came into effect on January 3, 2017, and legalized medical marijuana for individuals with specific debilitating diseases or comparable debilitating conditions as determined by a licensed state physician. Amendment 2 protects qualifying patients, caregivers, physicians, and medical marijuana dispensaries and their staff from criminal prosecutions or civil sanctions under Florida laws.

The State of Florida Statutes 381.986(8)(a) provides a regulatory framework that requires licensed producers, which are statutorily defined as "Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers" ("MMTC"), to both cultivate, process and dispense medical cannabis in a vertically integrated marketplace.

Applicants must demonstrate (and licensed MMTCs must maintain) that: (i) they have been registered to do business in the State of Florida for the previous five years, (ii) they possess a valid certificate of registration issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture ("Department"), (iii) they have the technical and technological ability to cultivate and produce cannabis, including, but not limited to, low-THC cannabis, (iv) they have the ability to secure the premises, resources, and personnel necessary to operate as an MMTC, (v) they have the ability to maintain accountability of all raw materials, finished products, and any byproducts to prevent diversion or unlawful access to or possession of these substances, (vi) they have an infrastructure reasonably located to dispense cannabis to registered qualified patients statewide or regionally as determined by the Department, (vii) they have the financial ability to maintain operations for the duration of the 2-year approval cycle, including the provision of certified financial statements to the department, (viii) all owners, officers, board members and managers have passed a Level II background screening, inclusive of fingerprinting, and ensure that a medical director is employed to supervise the activities of the MMTC, and (ix) they have a diversity plan and veterans plan accompanied by a contractual process for establishing business relationships with veterans and minority contractors and/or employees.

Upon approval of the application by the Department, the applicant must post a performance bond of up to US\$5 million, which may be reduced by meeting certain criteria.

Following the issuance of the Sessions Memorandum, no public comments have been made by the Office of the Attorney General, headed by Florida Attorney General Pam Bondi, or any US attorneys from the other Districts of Florida.

Illinois

On August 1, 2013, the Illinois General Assembly passed the "Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act (Illinois)" ("CUMCPPA"), which legalized medical marijuana in Illinois with the legislation taking effect on January 1, 2014. CUMCPPA establishes a patient registry program, protects registered qualifying patients and registered designated caregivers from "arrest, prosecution, or denial of any right or privilege" and allows for the registration of cultivation centers and dispensing organizations. The statute that sets out the regulations for dispensaries is: Title 68; Chapter VII; Subchapter b of the Illinois Administrative Code, titled "Rules for Administration of The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program" ("IDFPR Rules"). IDFPR Rules impose a number of restrictions on the affairs of the Dispensary, including rules pertaining to changes in ownership structure, addition of new dispensary agents and principal officers, entry into management agreements, bonding rules, changing the location of dispensary and setting the criteria for annual renewals.

Following the issuance of the Sessions Memorandum, no public comments have been made by the Office of the Attorney General, headed by Illinois Attorney General Lisa Madigan, who had previously announced that she will not seek re-election as the state's Attorney General in 2018. Governor Bruce Rauner had not directly commented on the issue, but he did state during a subsequent interview in March 2018, that "there are some appropriate medical uses for that and we're monitoring it," but that that he would veto any recreational marijuana bill passed

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by the state legislature if it reached his desk. To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Illinois.

Maine

In 2009, Maine voted to legalize medical marijuana. The Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act was legislated in 2009 and the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Program became operational in 2010, when the first six dispensaries received licenses in July. The rules governing the program became effective September 17, 2013 requiring the Department of Health and Human Services to report to the Legislature an annual report. In the last reported year, 2017, there were 302 caregiver employees, 2 caregiver cards revoked, 8 registered dispensaries, 186 dispensary employees, 21 dispensary board members, and 7 dispensary principal officers.

Licenses to operate retail marijuana are regulated by the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. Municipalities may impose zoning restrictions for all retail marijuana businesses. They may also regulate the location and operation of all retail marijuana establishments and social clubs. They may in addition impose a separate local licensing requirement, if it chooses to do so, and this may include a mandatory public hearing.

In response to the Sessions Memorandum, US Attorney Halsey Frank issued a public statement, noting that his office will not make prosecuting marijuana users a priority, and that it will instead focus on traffickers of "hard drugs", stating "This office has prioritized the prosecution of cases involving the trafficking of opiates, cocaine, crack and similar hard drugs." To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Maine.

Maryland

In Maryland, a state law was enacted in 2012 by the MMCC to establish a state-regulated medical marijuana program. On December 1, 2017, the program became operational and the MMCC has issued medical cannabis dispensary pre-approvals to 102 companies as of June 2018. So far, 22 dispensary licenses have been awarded adding to a total complete list of 50 licensed dispensaries in Maryland to date. There are over 20,000 patients registered with the MMCC.

The MMCC grants medical cannabis grower, processor, and dispensary licenses. A licensee may hold a license in each category to obtain vertical integration. The applicant must first seek pre-approval from the MMCC in order to be granted a license. As part of the pre-approval application, the applicant must submit information related to its operations; safety and security; medical cannabis professionalism; retail management factors; business and economic factors; and other additional factors that may apply.

In order to become a licensed medical cannabis dispensary, each applicant must submit an application detailing the location of the proposed dispensary, the personal details of each principal officer or director, and operating procedures the dispensary will use. An owner, a member, an employee, a volunteer, an officer, or a director of a dispensary must undergo a criminal background check and register as a dispensary agent. Once licensed, the medical cannabis dispensary is required to submit to the MMCC quarterly reports including the following information: (i) the number of patients served; (ii) the county of residence of each patient served; (iii) the medical condition for which medical cannabis was recommended; (iv) the type and amount of medical cannabis dispensed; and (v) if available, a summary of clinical outcomes, including adverse events and any cases of suspected diversion. The medical cannabis dispensary must not include any patient personal information in the quarterly report.

In response to the Sessions Memorandum, Maryland Attorney General Brian Frosh commented that "this decision has the potential to cause fear and disruption in nascent marijuana industries across the country, including those like Maryland's, specifically designed to meet the needs of the very ill." To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Maryland.

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Nevada

In 2001, the use of medical marijuana was legalized in the State of Nevada in 2001, and state-certified medical marijuana establishments, like dispensaries, became operational in 2015. The Nevada Medical Marijuana Program is governed by Nevada Revised Statute ("NRS") 453A and Nevada Administrative Code 453A. Patients meeting certain criteria can apply for a Nevada medical marijuana card. The medical marijuana card allows the patient to legally purchase marijuana from a state-certified medical marijuana dispensary and a registry of medical marijuana patient cardholders is administered by the Division of Public and Behavioral Health.

The sale of marijuana for adult use in Nevada was approved by ballot initiative on November 8, 2016 and NRS 453D exempts a person who is 21 years of age or older from state or local prosecution for possession, use, consumption, purchase, transportation or cultivation of certain amounts of marijuana and requires the Nevada Department of Taxation ("NDT") to begin receiving applications for the licensing of marijuana establishments on or before January 1, 2018. As of July 1, 2017, NDT is responsible for licensing and regulating and retail marijuana businesses in Nevada and for the State medical marijuana program. The legalization of retail marijuana does not change the medical marijuana program.

Licensing and operations requirements for production and distribution of medical marijuana are set out in NRS 435A. Each medical marijuana establishment must register with the NDT and apply for a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate. Among other requirements, there are minimum liquidity requirements and restrictions on the geographic location of a medical marijuana establishment as well as restrictions relating to the age and criminal background of employees, owners, officers and board members of the establishment. All employees must be over 21 and all owners, officers and board members must not have any previous felony conviction or had a previously granted medical marijuana registration revoked. Additionally, each volunteer, employee, owner, officer and board member of a medical marijuana establishment must be registered with the NDT as a medical marijuana agent and hold a valid medical marijuana establishment agent card. The establishment must have adequate security measures and use an electronic verification system and inventory control system. If the proposed medical marijuana establishment will sell or deliver edible marijuana products or marijuana-infused products, proposed operating procedures for handling such products which must be preapproved by the NDT.

In determining whether to issue a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate pursuant to NRS 453A.322, the NDT, in addition the application requirements set out, considers the following criteria of merit:

- (1) The total financial resources of the applicant, both liquid and illiquid;
- (2) The previous experience of the persons who are proposed to be owners, officers or board members of the proposed medical marijuana establishment at operating other businesses or nonprofit organizations;
- (3) The educational achievements of the persons who are proposed to be owners, officers or board members of the proposed medical marijuana establishment;
- (4) Any demonstrated knowledge or expertise on the part of the persons who are proposed to be owners, officers or board members of the proposed medical marijuana establishment with respect to the compassionate use of marijuana to treat medical conditions;
- (5) Whether the proposed location of the proposed medical marijuana establishment would be convenient to serve the needs of persons who are authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana;
- (6) The likely impact of the proposed medical marijuana establishment on the community in which it is proposed to be located;
- (7) The adequacy of the size of the proposed medical marijuana establishment to serve the needs of persons who are authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana;
- (8) Whether the applicant has an integrated plan for the care, quality and safekeeping of medical marijuana from seed to sale;
- (9) The amount of taxes paid to, or other beneficial financial contributions made to, the State of Nevada or its political subdivisions by the applicant or the persons who are proposed to be owners, officers or board members of the proposed medical marijuana establishment; and
- (10) Any other criteria of merit that the Division determines to be relevant.

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A medical marijuana establishment registration certificate expires 1 year after the date of issuance and may be renewed upon resubmission of the application information and renewal fee to the NDT.

The regular retail marijuana program under Nevada's Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act is set to begin in early 2018 and for the first 18 months of the program, only existing medical marijuana establishment certificate holders can apply for a retail marijuana establishment license. In November 2018, the NDT may open up the application process to those not holding a medical marijuana establishment certificate. There are five types of retail marijuana establishment licenses under Nevada's retail marijuana program:

- (1) Cultivation Facility - licensed to cultivate (grow), process, and package marijuana; to have marijuana tested by a testing facility; and to sell marijuana to retail marijuana stores, to marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to other cultivation facilities, but not to consumers.
- (2) Distributor - licensed to transport marijuana from a marijuana establishment to another marijuana establishment. For example, from a cultivation facility to a retail store.
- (3) Product Manufacturing Facility - licensed to purchase marijuana; manufacture, process, and package marijuana and marijuana products; and sell marijuana and marijuana products to other product manufacturing facilities and to retail marijuana stores, but not to consumers. Marijuana products include things like edibles, ointments, and tinctures.
- (4) Testing Facility - licensed to test marijuana and marijuana products, including for potency and contaminants.
- (5) Retail Store - licensed to purchase marijuana from cultivation facilities, marijuana and marijuana products from product manufacturing facilities, and marijuana from other retail stores; can sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers.

Administration of the regular retail program in Nevada will be governed by permanent regulations, currently being drafted by the NDT. The NDT has been conducting public consultation and receiving public comments on the Revised Proposed Adult-Use Marijuana Regulation (LCB File No. R092-17) dated December 13, 2017 (the "Nevada Adult-Use Regulation"). As of March 28, 2018, the Nevada Adult-Use Regulation has not been adopted by the NDT and the NDT is not seeking applications for adult-use marijuana or medical marijuana registration certificates.

In response to the Sessions Memorandum, Nevada Attorney General Adam Laxalt had issued a public statement, pledging to defend the law after it was approved by voters. Governor Brian Sandoval also stated, "Since Nevada voters approved the legalization of recreational marijuana in 2016, I have called for a well-regulated, restricted and respected industry. My administration has worked to ensure these priorities are met while implementing the will of the voters and remaining within the guidelines of both the Cole and Wilkinson federal memos," and that he would like for Nevada to follow in the footsteps of Colorado, where the US attorneys do not plan to change the approach to prosecuting crimes involving recreational marijuana. To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Nevada.

Oregon

In November of 2014, Oregon voters passed Measure 91, "Control, Regulation, and Taxation of Marijuana and Industrial Hemp Act" creating a regulatory system for individuals 21 years of age and older to purchase marijuana for personal use from licensed retail marijuana stores, as well as cultivating marijuana at home. The Oregon Liquor Control Commission (the "OLCC") licenses and regulates adult-use marijuana businesses and is currently accepting applications. On October 15, 2015, the OLCC published draft recreational marijuana rules, which were finalized and took effect on June 29, 2016, as OLCC Division 25 of the Oregon Administrative Rules ("OAR Division 25"). These rules have been updated on a regular basis since that time, due to administrative prerogative and legislative changes. Currently licensed cannabis companies in the State of Oregon are not subject to residency requirements. OAR Division 25 will continue to evolve and there is no certainty that changes will not adversely affect the Company's operations, as the changes are subject to OLCC's review and approval.

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In Oregon, there are six types of recreational marijuana licenses for commercial uses: Producer, Processor, Wholesaler, Retail, Laboratory, a Certificate for Research, and a Hemp Certificate. There is no limit on the number of licenses being issued, and Oregon is still open to applications.

In February 2018, US Attorney Billy Williams told a gathering that included Governor Kate Brown, law enforcement officials and representatives of the cannabis industry that Oregon has an "identifiable and formidable overproduction and diversion problem." In May 2018, Attorney Williams issued a memorandum spelling out five priorities for going after illegal cannabis operations that violate federal laws, with the first priority to crack down on the leakage of surplus marijuana into bordering states where pot is still against the law. The memo also stated that federal prosecutors will also target keeping marijuana out of the hands of minors, any crimes that involve violence or firearm violations or organized crime, and cultivation that threatens to damage federal lands through improper pesticide and water usage. To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Oregon.

Pennsylvania

On April 17, 2016, Pennsylvania passed Senate Bill No. 3, known as the "Medical Marijuana Act". The law went into effect on May 17, 2016, and the first dispensaries began serving patients in April 2018.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health ("DOH") is responsible for implementing programs, including developing rules, processing applications, and issuing patient ID cards and licenses. The law created an advisory board to make recommendations to the department. The board is comprised of 15 members, including three law enforcement members, several health or medical experts, and at least one patient advocate. Two years after the law took effect, the board was required to issue a report including recommendations regarding access to dry leaf or plant cannabis. In its report, the board recommended a number of changes to the program, including allowing dry leaf cannabis, and the health department accepted the recommendations and promulgated revised rules.

Initially, the only types of medical cannabis allowed were pills, oils, gels, creams, ointments, tinctures, liquid, and non-whole plant forms for administration through vaporization. In May 2018, in keeping with the advisory board recommendations, the DOH issued revised regulations to allow whole plant, flower cannabis. Dispensaries cannot sell edibles, but medical cannabis products could be mixed into food or drinks to facilitate ingestion by a patient in a facility or residence. Vaporization is allowed, and smoking is prohibited.

The board was directed to issue permits to no more than 50 dispensaries, which can each have three locations, allowing for up to 150 total dispensaries. In the first round of granting permits, the department issued 27 permits for dispensaries. Dispensaries first began serving patients in April 2018. There are currently 12,000 approved medical marijuana patients in Pennsylvania, but it is expected to accumulate with 30,413 more patients waiting to be enrolled in this program as well. In 2018, there are believed to be 9 operational medical marijuana dispensaries, and 2 market ready medical marijuana producers.

In response to the Sessions Memorandum, Pennsylvania Attorney General Josh Shapiro had said that medical marijuana is legal under state law, stating "It's my job to uphold the law here in Pennsylvania; and on a bipartisan basis, the legislature passed, and the governor signed a medicinal marijuana law that is very popular." US Attorney David Freed also stated, "My office has no intention of disrupting Pennsylvania's medical marijuana program or related financial transactions." To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Pennsylvania.

Washington

The State of Washington has both medical and adult-use marijuana programs. The original medical law, passed by voters in 1998, allows physicians to recommend cannabis for an inclusive set of qualifying conditions including chronic pain and created a patient/caregiver system without explicitly permitting businesses. But, unlike Colorado, the legislature was unable to pass laws regulating the medical marijuana businesses that developed around 2008.

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On November 6, 2012, Initiative 502 was passed to legalize marijuana for adults 21 years of age and older in 2012. It regulated adult-use marijuana businesses and left the unregulated medical marijuana establishments in a precarious situation. The Governor of Washington then signed, Senate Bill 5052 in 2015, which forced the closure of existing unregulated medical dispensaries and allows existing adult-use retail marijuana stores to apply for a “medical marijuana endorsement” to sell medical marijuana tax free to registered qualifying patients and their designated caregivers.

The Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board (the “WSLCB”) regulates adult-use marijuana businesses and those with a medical endorsement. The WSLCB licenses cultivation facilities, product manufacturing facilities (“processors”), retail stores, transportation licensees, and testing facilities. All individuals and entities considered a “true party of interest” in a marijuana business license must have at least six months of Washington residency.

Unlike many other states, Washington prohibits vertical integration between adult-use marijuana retailers and cultivators. Common ownership between cultivation and processors is permitted. A single entity, and/or principals within an entity, are limited to no more than three marijuana producer licenses, and/or three marijuana processor licenses, or five retail marijuana licenses.

In response to the Sessions Memorandum, Washington State Attorney General Bob Ferguson stated that his office was prepared for a legal fight over marijuana legalization in the State, if necessary, and that he would be willing to get involved if the federal government takes any “adverse action” against a marijuana business compliant with state law. Governor Jay Inslee also stated, “We will use every single power at our disposal to preserve and protect the mission statement Washington State voters gave us,” noting that voters approved the initiative legalizing marijuana in Washington. To the knowledge of the Company’s management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Washington State.

Overall Performance and Investments

As at March 31, 2018, the Company held cash and investments at fair value totaling \$36,812,553, as compared to \$19,354,597 as at December 31, 2017. A number of new investments were funded by proceeds raised from the March 2018 financing. The Company’s investments increased by approximately \$16.2 million during Q1 2018, as compared to December 31, 2017, and the increase is attributed to net investments of \$11,104,731 during Q1 2018 (Q1 2017 – net sales of \$52,523) into the portfolio, realized gain of \$700,704 (Q1 2017 – \$239,459) and unrealized gains on investments of \$4,525,144 (Q1 2017 – unrealized loss of \$253,676).

Total cash dividends of \$117,508 (Q1 2017 – \$32,350) were also paid to the Company’s shareholders in the current quarter.

The Company’s investments portfolio consisted of the following as at March 31, 2018:

Investments by type	Cost	Fair Value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equities	9,805,080	3,195,146	-	12,832,383	16,027,529
Warrants	-	-	-	880,249	880,249
Convertible debentures	5,904,350	1,897,971	-	5,272,500	7,170,471
Loans	2,268,980	-	-	2,268,980	2,268,980
Total	17,978,410	5,093,117	-	21,254,112	26,347,229

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Investments by sector	Cost	Fair Value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cannabis-related	15,999,870	3,926,074	-	19,646,618	23,572,692
Non-cannabis	1,978,540	1,167,043	-	1,607,494	2,774,537
Total	17,978,410	5,093,117	-	21,254,112	26,347,229

In addition to the investments in the cannabis sector as described in the above section, the Company also held the following non-cannabis related investments in its investments portfolio as at March 31, 2018:

Investees	Investments relationship	Investments type	Cost	Fair value	Company's ownership %
			\$	\$	
Acasti Pharma Inc.	Publicly-listed	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Axios Mobile Assets Corporation	Publicly-listed	Convertible debentures	-	-	Under 10%
Augustine Ventures Inc.	Private	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Biorem Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares	62,738	79,178	Under 10%
California Nanotechnologies Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	150,120	88,960	Under 10%
Clarcity Corporation	Publicly-listed	Shares	-	6,599	Under 10%
Commercial Royalty Corp.	Private	Shares	50,000	-	Under 10%
Deveron UAS Corporation	Publicly-listed	Shares	50,000	155,000	Under 10%
Distincttech	Private	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Engagement Labs Inc.	Publicly-listed	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Evergreen Reinsurance	Private	Shares	325,000	733,334	Under 10%
Irri-Al-Tal Limited	Private	Shares	350,000	350,000	Under 10%
Merrco Payments Inc.	Private	Shares	150,000	266,666	Under 10%
Moly Mines Limited	Publicly-listed	Shares	-	-	Under 10%
Newlox Gold Ventures Corp.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	232,654	181,824	Under 10%
Pioneering Technology Corp.	Publicly-listed	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Platinex Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	52,250	219,450	Under 10%
PMML Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	50,000	150,000	Under 10%
Posera Ltd.	Publicly-listed	Shares	108,333	112,500	Under 10%
Primaria Medical (Canada) Inc.	Private	Shares	63,000	-	Under 10%
Solarvest BioEnergy Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares	174,425	150,006	Under 10%
Tuscany Energy Limited	Publicly-listed	Shares	40,000	-	Under 10%
Vitalhub Corp.	Publicly-listed	Shares	70,000	231,000	Under 10%
Umajin Limited	Private	Shares	50,020	50,020	Under 10%
			1,978,540	2,774,537	

The Company's investments portfolio consisted of the following as at December 31, 2017:

Investments by type	Cost	Fair Value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equities	3,556,540	2,431,721	-	2,337,799	4,769,520
Warrants	-	-	-	1,268,156	1,268,156
Convertible debentures	1,822,500	510,300	-	2,682,739	3,193,039
Loans	882,935	-	-	882,935	882,935
Total	6,261,975	2,942,021	-	7,171,629	10,113,650

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Investments by sector	Cost	Fair Value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cannabis-related	4,777,373	1,489,174	-	6,398,193	7,887,367
Non-cannabis	1,484,602	1,452,847	-	773,436	2,226,283
Total	6,261,975	2,942,021	-	7,171,629	10,113,650

In addition to the investments in the cannabis sector, the Company also held the following non-cannabis related investments in its investments portfolio as at December 31, 2017:

Investees	Investments relationship	Investments type	Cost	Fair value	Company's ownership %
			\$	\$	
Acasti Pharma Inc.	Publicly-listed	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Axios Mobile Assets Corporation	Publicly-listed	Convertible debentures	-	-	Under 10%
Augustine Ventures Inc.	Private	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Biorem Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares	62,738	85,042	Under 10%
California Nanotechnologies Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	150,120	100,080	Under 10%
Clarcity Corporation	Publicly-listed	Shares	-	12,500	Under 10%
Commercial Royalty Corp.	Private	Shares	50,000	-	Under 10%
Deveron UAS Corporation	Publicly-listed	Shares	50,000	147,500	Under 10%
Distincttech	Private	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Engagement Labs Inc.	Publicly-listed	Convertible debentures & warrants	150,000	150,000	Under 10%
Merrco Payments Inc.	Private	Shares	150,000	266,666	Under 10%
Moly Mines Limited	Publicly-listed	Shares	9,395	7,198	Under 10%
Newlox Gold Ventures Corp.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	232,654	272,737	Under 10%
Pioneering Technology Corp.	Publicly-listed	Warrants	-	-	Under 10%
Platinex Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares & warrants	52,250	418,000	Under 10%
PMML Corp.	Private	Shares & warrants	50,000	150,000	Under 10%
Posera Ltd.	Publicly-listed	Shares	130,000	168,000	Under 10%
Primaria Medical (Canada) Inc.	Private	Shares	63,000	-	Under 10%
Solarvest BioEnergy Inc.	Publicly-listed	Shares	174,425	139,540	Under 10%
Tuscany Energy Limited	Publicly-listed	Shares	40,000	-	Under 10%
Vitalhub Corp.	Publicly-listed	Shares	70,000	259,000	Under 10%
Umajin Limited	Private	Shares	50,020	50,020	Under 10%
			1,484,602	2,226,283	

Level 3 fair value hierarchy

The fair value of Quinsam's publicly-traded investments is determined in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The amounts at which the Company's publicly-traded investments could be disposed of currently may differ from their carrying values based on market quotes, as the value at which significant ownership positions are sold is often different than the quoted market price due to a variety of factors such as premiums paid for large blocks or discounts due to illiquidity, and current market prices may differ significantly from the historical prices used to calculate fair value for the purposes of the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements. In cases where there is no quoted market, the shares are valued at the lower of cost or realizable value based upon management's best estimate.

For options and warrants which are not traded on a recognized securities exchange, no market value is readily available. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, a valuation technique is used; if no such market inputs are available or reliable, the options and warrants are valued at intrinsic value, which is equal to the higher of the closing trade price at the end of the reporting period of the underlying security less the exercise price of the options or warrant, and zero.

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Results of Operations

The Company's selected annual financial information as at and for the three most recently completed financial years ended December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2017	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$
Net Investment Income	3,876,355	456,686	2,495,192
Income (Loss) from Operations	3,757,912	691,745	(250,467)
Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year	1,687,636	691,745	(250,467)
Net Income (Loss) per Share – Basic	0.05	0.03	(0.01)
Net Income (Loss) per Share – Diluted	0.04	0.03	(0.01)
Total Assets	19,403,962	2,989,765	2,402,451
Total Liabilities	88,614	24,625	16,042
Shareholders' Equity	19,315,348	2,965,140	2,386,409

The Company's selected financial results for the eight most recently completed quarters are as follows.

	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017	Q2 2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net Investment Income and Revenue	5,376,046	3,995,665	212,720	(240,872)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	4,899,146	1,816,002	183,082	(276,910)
Working Capital	36,945,506	19,315,348	2,757,063	2,600,552
Shareholders' Equity	36,840,506	19,315,348	2,757,063	2,600,552
Net Book Value per Share	0.31	0.21	0.10	0.10
Shares Outstanding	118,192,149	93,522,986	25,880,660	25,880,660

	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	Q2 2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net Investment Income and Revenue	(13,536)	240,723	397,360	170,835
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(34,538)	215,485	371,384	130,739
Working Capital	2,904,032	2,965,140	2,774,037	2,456,028
Shareholders' Equity	2,904,032	2,965,140	2,774,037	2,456,028
Net Book Value per Share	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09
Shares Outstanding	25,880,660	25,880,660	25,907,660	26,372,660

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Results of Operations

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company generated net investment revenue of \$5,228,848, as compared to a net investment loss of \$14,217 for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The net investment revenue in Q1 2018 comprised of realized gains on disposals of investments of \$700,704 (Q1 2017 – of \$239,459) and unrealized gains on investments of \$4,528,144 (Q1 2017 – unrealized loss of \$253,676).

During Q1 2018, other income totaled \$147,198, as compared to \$681 during Q1 2017. Other income is comprised of interest income from loans and convertible debentures and advisory services. The increase in other income in Q1 2018 was primarily related to interest earned and accrued on loans and convertible debentures investments in the period.

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Total expenses for Q1 2018 increased by \$350,888, to \$371,890 (Q1 2017 – \$21,002). The increase for the current quarter was primarily attributed to non-cash stock-based compensation of \$297,890 (Q1 2017 – \$5,780) from the vesting of options granted in Fiscal 2017 and in Q1 2018, and professional fees of \$40,356 (Q1 2017 – \$5,516), due to an increased level of activities in the Company’s operations. The Company had also recorded a deferred tax expense of \$105,000 (Q1 2017 – nil) during the quarter, providing for deferred tax liability from the increase in unrealized gains from its investments.

Net income and comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$4,899,146 (\$0.05 and \$0.04 per share on a basic and diluted basis, respectively), as compared to a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$34,538 (\$0.00 per share on both a basic and diluted basis, respectively) for Q1 2017.

Cash Flows

Net cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$11,103,735, as compared to cash flows from operations of \$38,576 in Q1 2017. The higher cash used in operations in the current quarter is due to the net additions of investments made, as investments had been reclassified and presented as an operating activity during the current quarter, to depict a more accurate cash flow picture of the Company to align with its operations.

Net cash received from financing activities for Q1 2018 was \$12,328,112, comprised of proceeds of \$13,139,610 raised from the March 2018 financing, net of cash issuance costs of \$1,152,509, proceeds from option and warrant exercises of \$92,980 and \$365,719, respectively, and the quarterly dividends paid to shareholders during Q1 2018 of \$117,508 (Q1 2017 – \$32,350). No financings took place during Q1 2017.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets	37,002,600	19,403,962	2,989,765
Total Liabilities	162,094	88,614	24,625
Shareholders' Capital	29,752,525	17,009,005	2,194,326
Retained Earnings	7,087,981	2,306,343	770,814
Net Asset Value Per Share – Basic	0.31	0.21	0.11
Net Asset Value Per Share – Diluted	0.36	0.25	0.11

The Company relies upon various sources of funding for its ongoing operating and investing activities. These sources include proceeds from disposals of investments, interest and dividend income earned from investments, consulting fees, and capital raising activities such as debt and equity private placement financings.

During the current quarter, the Company paid a dividend of \$117,508 to its shareholders, despite a shortfall of cash from operations. As disclosed in the Company’s financial statements, when the Company raises funds from financings, it classifies this inflow as a “financing activity”, whereas when these funds raised from financings are deployed, this outflow of net investments is classified as a deduction of operating cash flows. Therefore, in periods where new funds are raised and deployed in any material extent, the Company’s financial statements will show negative operating cash flows, and vice versa.

During Q1 2018, the Company had raised funds from financing of \$11,987,101 (net of issuance costs of \$1,152,509), compared to a net deployment of \$11,004,731 invested in its portfolio, resulting in excess cash of \$982,370 for the quarter.

The raising and deployment of funds are inextricably linked from a management point of view, as the Company will only deploy the funds after they have been raised. Therefore, the sustainability of paying dividends to shareholders is tied to the Company’s ability over time to deploy funds to earn a quarterly return that is in excess

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of the payment of the quarterly dividend. In order to fund dividend payments, the Company has the discretion to use available cash or dispose of some of its public company investments for liquidity. Given the net positive return on investments from Q1 2018 and from the past two fiscal years, the Company anticipates that future dividends will be sustainable and it will reevaluate the payment of dividends to shareholders, as required.

Management believes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient cash to fund its normal course of operations through the course of purchases and disposals of existing investments.

Liabilities

The Company's present liabilities are limited to trade payables incurred in the normal course of business.

Related Party Transactions

Key management includes the Company's directors, officers and any employees with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly.

Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2018	Three months ended March 31, 2017
	\$	\$
Salaries, consulting fees and other benefits	10,500	1,500
Professional fees	14,875	-
Stock-based compensation	267,065	5,780
	292,440	7,280

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, Bryan Knebel, the former CFO of the Company, was paid consulting fees of \$10,500 (2017 – \$1,500) for services rendered.

On January 15, 2018, the Company and Branson Corporate Services Inc. ("Branson"), where Keith Li is employed, entered into a management services agreement, providing for CFO services to the Company, as well as other accounting and administrative services. In consideration for the services provided, the Company agreed to pay a monthly fee of \$5,000. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company was charged \$14,875 (2017 – \$nil) for services provided by Branson.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, directors and officers received stock-based compensation of \$267,065 (2017 – \$5,780).

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company granted 2,600,000 stock options (year ended December 31, 2017 – 4,500,000 options) to officers and directors as follows:

Date of grant	Number of options granted	Exercise price	Date of expiry
	#	\$	
October 19, 2017	600,000	\$0.295	October 19, 2022
October 19, 2017	100,000	0.30	October 19, 2022
December 22, 2017	3,800,000	0.48	December 22, 2022
March 19, 2018	2,600,000	0.60	March 19, 2023

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Agreements with related parties

On September 5, 2017, the Company and Foundation Markets Inc. ("FMI") entered into a private placement finder's fee agreement in relation to the October 2017 Offering. Two of the Company's directors, Peter Bilodeau and Adam Szweras, are the President and the Chairman of FMI, respectively. On closing of the October 2017 Offering, FMI was paid a finder's fee of \$43,287 and was issued 147,242 finders' warrants exercisable at \$0.15 for a period of 2 years.

On December 11, 2017, the Company and FMI entered into a consulting services agreement, whereby FMI provided fiscal advisory and consulting services to the Company. The Company paid a cash advisory fee of \$71,000 as compensation for the services. On closing of the December 2017 Offering, FMI was also issued 219,400 finders' warrants exercisable at \$0.25 for a period of 3 years.

Investments on companies with common management personnel

During three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company invested in certain companies which have common officers and directors. As at March 31, 2018, the Company held investment positions in the following issuers with common officers and directors:

	Types of Investments	Holdings	Fair Value
		#	\$
Aura Health Corp. ⁽¹⁾	Convertible debentures	300 units	300,000
Lineage Grow Company Ltd. ^{(1),(2),(3)}	Common shares units	438,400 units	118,368
Lineage Grow Company Ltd. ^{(1),(2),(3)}	Warrants	1,240,000 warrants	-
Lineage Grow Company Ltd. ^{(1),(2),(3)}	Convertible debentures	160 units	160,000
Nutritional High International Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Warrants	1,250,250 warrants	-
Nutritional High International Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	Convertible debentures	750 units	750,000
			1,328,368

(1) Keith Li is also the CFO of Aura Health Corp. and Lineage Grow Company Ltd.

(2) Peter Bilodeau is also a Director and the Chief Executive Officer of Lineage Grow Company Ltd.

(3) Adam Szweras is also the Corporate Secretary of Lineage Grow Company Ltd.

(4) Adam Szweras is also a Director of Nutritional High International Inc.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at March 31, 2018 and the date of this Revised MD&A, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

Investor Relations

During the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, Quinsam's management handled the Company's investor relations activities.

Risk Management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash. The risk in cash is managed through the use of major financial institutions which have high credit qualities as determined by rating

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agencies. The Company's secondary exposure to credit risk is on its receivables and loans investments. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of refundable government tax credits.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Company will be subject to foreign currency fluctuations in satisfying obligations related to its foreign activities. The Company invests from time to time into securities and loan investments issued and denominated in foreign currencies, notably in US dollars. The Company's primary exposure to foreign exchange risk is that investments in foreign securities may expose the Company to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash at variable rates. The fair value of the Company's cash and convertible debentures investments affected by changes in short term interest rates will be minimal. The Company does not use any derivative instrument to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and investments. As at March 31, 2018, the Company was fully invested and did not have any cash holdings in broker accounts.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount and the contractual maturities of both the interest and principal portion of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018:

	Carrying amount	Year 1	Year 2 to 3	Year 4 to 5
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	46,594	46,594	-	-

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of the financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity and commodity prices. The Company is exposed to market risk in trading its investments and unfavorable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favorable prices. A 1% change in closing trade price of the Company's investments portfolio would impact net income by \$263,472 based upon balances as at March 31, 2018.

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital, consisting of shareholders' equity, in a manner consistent with the risk characteristics of the assets it holds.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- (a) to maintain sufficient liquidity to allow the Company to pursue business opportunities expeditiously; &
- (b) to earn investment returns while managing risk.

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The Company's strategy remained unchanged for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017.

The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through its detailed review and performance of due diligence on all potential investments and acquisitions. Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the small size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes in its approach to capital management during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, profit and expenses. 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. Actual results may 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.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Fair value of investment in securities not quoted in an active market or private company investments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the unaudited condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position, including shares, convertible debentures and loans investments, cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, management's judgment is required to establish fair values.

Fair value of financial derivatives

Investments in options and warrants that are not traded on a recognized securities exchange do not have a readily available market value. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, a valuation technique is used; if no such market inputs are available, the options and warrants are valued at intrinsic value.

Valuation of share-based compensation and share purchase warrants

Management determines the costs for share-based compensation and share purchase warrants using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment is used in applying the valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the share price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future share option and share purchase warrant exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates of share-based compensation and share purchase warrants.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to determine the fair value of options and share purchase warrants issued as part of the Company's private placements. The Black-Scholes valuation model requires key inputs to determine a fair value for an option or warrant including: risk-free interest rate, exercise price, market

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price at date of issue, expected dividend yield, expected life and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates which involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. For example, a longer expected life or a higher volatility would result in a higher fair value of securities. The Company is also required to estimate the future forfeiture rate of options based on historical information in its calculation of stock-based compensation.

Valuation of unlisted warrants of public companies

The Company also uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to calculate the fair value of unlisted warrants of public companies, if there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs. If there are no reliable observable and no sufficient market inputs available, the warrants are valued using their intrinsic value.

Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

Realized gains (losses) on the disposal of investments and unrealized gains (losses) on securities classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") are reflected in profit or loss on the transaction date and are calculated on an average cost basis. For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets, interest income or expenses are recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or a shorter period where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Other investment income is recognized on the accrual basis and is considered operating income for cash flow purposes.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) and financial assets at amortized costs, as appropriate.

Classification

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at FVTPL, directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial assets include cash, investments, and receivables excluding any sales tax amounts.

Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Purchases and disposals of investments are recognized on the transaction date.

Investments at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired.

When the Company holds debentures that are convertible into the issuer's equity shares at the Company's option, the equity conversion feature represents an embedded option written by the issuer on its equity shares. The Company records the combined instrument at FVTPL.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all investments are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investments at FVTPL are presented in the consolidated statements of income

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and comprehensive income within net change in unrealized gains or losses on investments in the period in which they arise.

Determination of fair value

The determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information, where available and appropriate. The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – 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).

At the end of each reporting period, management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Publicly-traded investments

Securities including shares, options and warrants which are traded in an active market, such as on a recognized securities exchange and for which no sales restrictions apply, are presented at fair value based on quoted closing trade prices at the end of the reporting period or the closing trade price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the end of the reporting period. These are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

For options and warrants which are not traded on a recognized securities exchange, no market value is readily available. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, a valuation technique is used; if no such market inputs are available or reliable, the options and warrants are valued at intrinsic value, which is equal to the higher of the closing trade price at the end of the reporting period of the underlying security less the exercise price of the options or warrant, and zero. These are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Private company investments

All privately-held investments (other than warrants and options) are initially recorded at the transaction price, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. Thereafter, at the end of each financial reporting period, the fair value of an investment may (depending upon the circumstances) be adjusted using one or more of the valuation indicators described below. These are included in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Warrants of private companies are carried at their intrinsic value.

The determination of fair value of the Company's privately-held investments at other than initial cost, is subject to certain limitations. Financial information for private companies in which the Company has investments may not be available and, even if available, that information may be limited and/or unreliable.

Use of the valuation approach described below may involve uncertainties and determinations based on the Company's judgment and any value estimated from these techniques may not be realized or realizable.

Company-specific information is considered when determining whether the fair value of a privately-held investment should be adjusted upward or downward at the end of each reporting period. In addition to company-specific information, the Company will also consider trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies when valuing privately-held investments.

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The fair value of a privately-held investment may be adjusted if:

- There has been a significant subsequent equity financing provided by outside investors at a valuation different than the current value of the investee company, in which case the fair value of the investment is set to the value at which that financing took place;
- There have been significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee company that, in management's opinion, have a material impact on the investee company's prospects and therefore its fair value. In these circumstances, the adjustment to the fair value of the investment will be based on management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable;
- The investee company is placed into receivership or bankruptcy;
- Based on financial information received from the investee company, it is apparent to the Company that the investee company is unlikely to be able to continue as a going concern;
- Release by the investee company of positive/negative exploration results; and
- Important positive/negative management changes by the investee company that the Company's management believes will have a very positive/negative impact on the investee company's ability to achieve its objectives and build value for shareholders.

Adjustments to the fair value of a privately-held investment will be based upon management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. The resulting values for non-publicly traded investments may differ from values that would be realized if a ready market existed.

In addition, the amounts at which the Company's privately-held investments could be disposed of currently may differ from the carrying value assigned.

Other investment instruments

Convertible debentures and loans are initially recorded at the transaction price, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. Thereafter, at the end of each reporting period, the combined instrument is adjusted to fair value based on the higher of the fair value of the debt or the equity instruments that would be received if converted.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and unearned interest revenue.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities including borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocates interest costs over the relevant period.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company adopted the following new standards, effective January 1, 2018. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions. There was no material impact on the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements:

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IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”)

IFRS 9 was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and replaces IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity’s own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”)

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 – Revenue, IAS 11 – Construction Contracts and some revenue-related interpretations. The new standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized.

Outstanding Share Data

As at May 28, 2018, the number of common shares of the Company outstanding and the number of common shares issuable pursuant to other outstanding securities of Quinsam are as follows:

Common Shares	Number Outstanding
Issued and Outstanding	118,396,029
Issuable under Options	9,248,000
Issuable under Warrants	51,637,662

Segmented Information

The Company has a single reportable geographic segment, Canada, and all of the Company’s Management and assets are located in Canada. The internal reporting provided to management of the Company is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of IFRS. There were no changes in the reportable segments during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017.

As at March 31, 2018, the Company had a diversified portfolio of investments where no single investment accounted for more than 10% of the investments portfolio.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent to March 31, 2018, 203,880 common shares were issued as a result of the exercise of 203,880 Warrants, for total proceeds of \$54,270. All issued shares are fully paid.

On May 8, 2018, the Company entered into a LOI with Lineage to sell the Company’s 35% interest in Herbiculture. The Company will retain its original USD \$655,000 loan to Herbiculture. Pursuant to the LOI, Lineage will acquire Quinsam’s 35% equity interest in Herbiculture for total consideration of USD \$720,000, to be satisfied by Lineage issuing to Quinsam 3,900,000 common shares of Lineage upon closing of the Transaction at a price of USD \$0.1846 per share. On closing, Lineage will also enter into an agreement with Herbiculture and its shareholders for Lineage to be granted a right of refusal to purchase 35% of securities offered by Herbiculture and a tag along right in case the majority shareholders of Herbiculture sell their stake. The Transaction is subject to final due diligence by the respective parties, execution of a definitive acquisition agreement which shall supersede the LOI, receipt of applicable corporate approvals, and other regulatory and/or governmental approval.

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On May 23, 2018, the Company paid a quarterly dividend of \$147,928 at \$0.00125 per share, to the shareholders of record on May 1, 2018.

Risk Factors

There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent the Company from achieving its goals. If any of these risks occur, the Company's business, financial condition or results of operation may be adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of the Company's common shares could decline, and investors could lose all or part of their investment. The following is a summary of risks that could be applicable to the business of the Company:

Portfolio Exposure

Given the nature of the Company's activities, its results of operations and financial condition are dependent upon the market value of securities that comprise the Company's investments portfolio. Quinsam invests primarily in small-cap businesses which the Company believes exhibit potential for growth and sustainable cash flows, but which may not ever mature or generate the returns the Company expects or may require a number of years to do so.

Junior exploration, biotechnology, technology and cannabis companies may never achieve commercial discoveries and productions. This may create an irregular pattern in the Company's revenue and profitability. Additionally, macro factors such as fluctuations in commodity prices and global political, economic and market conditions could have an adverse effect on one or more sectors to which the Company is exposed, and a disproportionate effect on the sectors as compared to the overall market, thereby negatively impacting one or more of the portfolio Investees concurrently.

Risks Related to the US Regulatory Environment

As a specialty investor focusing in the cannabis industry, the Company is making substantial investments in entities operating in a highly regulated industry which is rapidly evolving. As such, new risks may emerge, and management may not be able to predict all such risks or be able to predict how such risks may result in actual results differing from the results contained in any forward-looking statements.

Investees incur ongoing costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance. Failure to comply with regulations may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties or in restrictions of operations. In addition, changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to operations, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Business Units and, it may negatively affect the performance of the Company's investment portfolio.

The industry is subject to extensive controls and regulations, which may significantly affect the financial condition of market participants. The marketability of any product may be affected by numerous factors that are beyond the control of the Investees and which cannot be predicted, such as changes to government regulations, including those relating to taxes and other government levies which may be imposed. Changes in government levies, including taxes, could reduce the Investees' earnings and could make future capital investments or their operations uneconomic. The industry is also subject to numerous legal challenges, which may significantly affect the financial condition of market participants and which cannot be reliably predicted.

The Company is expected to have a substantial portion of its revenues derived from its investments in Investees that are engaged in the cannabis industry in certain states of the US, which industry is illegal under US federal law. Quinsam is indirectly involved in marijuana-related activities in the US, through the entities held in the Company's investments portfolio, which may engage in the cultivation or distribution of marijuana in the US. The enforcement of relevant laws is a significant risk.

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Over half of the states in the US have enacted legislation to regulate the sale and use of medical marijuana without limits on tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC"), while other states have regulated the sale and use of medical marijuana with strict limits on the levels of THC. Other US states had also legalized cannabis for adult use. Notwithstanding the permissive regulatory environment of medical or adult-use marijuana at the state level, marijuana continues to be categorized as a Schedule 1 controlled substance under the FCSA. As such, marijuana-related practices or activities, including without limitation, the cultivation, manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution, are illegal under US federal law. Strict compliance with state laws with respect to marijuana will neither absolve the Company and its Investees of liability under US federal law, nor will it provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against them. Any such proceedings brought against the Investees may adversely affect the Company's financial performance.

Because of the conflicting views between state legislatures and the federal government of the US regarding marijuana, investments in marijuana businesses in the US are subject to inconsistent legislation, regulation, and enforcement. Unless and until the US Congress amends the FCSA with respect to marijuana or the Drug Enforcement Agency reschedules or de-schedules cannabis (and as to the timing or scope of any such potential amendments there can be no assurance), there is a risk that federal authorities may enforce current federal law, which would adversely affect the current and future investments of the Company in the US. As a result of the tension between state and federal law, there are a number of risks associated with the Company's existing and future investments in the US.

Regulatory Changes and Compliance

The Company's activities, as well as those of the Investees, are subject to regulation by governmental authorities. Achievement of the Company's business objectives are contingent, in part, upon compliance with regulatory requirements enacted by these governmental authorities and obtaining all regulatory approvals, where necessary, for the sale of its products. The Company cannot predict the time required for certain of its Investees to secure all appropriate regulatory approvals for its products, or the extent of testing and documentation that may be required by governmental authorities. Any delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain regulatory approvals would significantly delay the development of markets and products and could have a material adverse effect on these Investees' business and results of operations, which may negatively affect the performance of the Company's investment portfolio.

Certain Investees' operations are subject to a variety of laws, regulations and guidelines relating to the manufacture, management, transportation, storage and disposal of marijuana but also including laws and regulations relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations and the protection of the environment. The Company cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations, policies or applications, nor can it determine what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative interpretations or procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on the Investees' operations. Changes to such laws, regulations and guidelines due to matters beyond the control of the Investees may cause adverse effects to the Company's operations.

Local, State and federal laws and regulations governing marijuana for medicinal and adult use purposes are broad in scope and are subject to evolving interpretations, which could require certain Investees the invest to incur substantial costs associated with bringing the operations into compliance. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt the Investees' operations and result in a material adverse effect on its financial performance. It is beyond the Company's scope to predict the nature of any future change to the existing laws, regulations, policies, interpretations or applications, nor can the Company determine what effect such changes, when and if promulgated, could have on the Company's investment portfolio.

US Federal Laws on Marijuana Industry

Marijuana is illegal under US federal laws and enforcement of relevant laws is a significant risk. Therefore, the business operations of many of the cannabis-related securities that the Company invests in, are dependent on US state laws pertaining to the marijuana industry. Continued development of the marijuana industry is

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dependent upon continued legislative authorization of marijuana at the state level. Any number of factors could slow or halt progress in this area. Further, progress, while encouraging, is not assured. While there may be ample public support for legislative action, numerous factors impact the legislative process. Any one of these factors could slow or halt legal manufacturer and sale of marijuana, which would negatively impact the return on the Company's investment portfolio.

The concepts of "medical marijuana" and "retail marijuana" do not exist under US federal law. The FCSA classifies "marijuana" as a Schedule I drug. Under US federal law, a Schedule I drug or substance has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in the US, and a lack of safety for the use of the drug under medical supervision. As such, marijuana-related practices or activities, including without limitation, the manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution of marijuana are illegal under US federal law. Strict compliance with State laws with respect to marijuana will neither absolve the Company of liability under US federal law, nor will it provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against the Investees.

Violations of any US federal laws and regulations could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions or settlements arising from civil proceedings conducted by either the US federal government or private citizens, or criminal charges, including, but not limited to, disgorgement of profits, cessation of business activities or divestiture. This could have a material adverse effect, and as a result the Company, including their reputation and ability to conduct business, their holdings (directly or indirectly) of medical cannabis licenses in the US, and the listing of their securities on various stock exchanges, their financial position, operating results, profitability or liquidity or the market price of their publicly-traded shares. In addition, it is difficult for the Company to estimate the time or resources that would be needed for the investigation of any such matters or its final resolution because, in part, the time and resources that may be needed are dependent on the nature and extent of any information requested by the applicable authorities involved, and such time or resources could be substantial.

As of May 28, 2018, 29 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Guam allow their residents to use medical marijuana. Voters in the States of Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, California, Nevada, Massachusetts, and Maine have approved and have implemented or are implementing regulations to legalize cannabis for adult use. The State laws are in conflict with the FCSA, which makes marijuana use and possession illegal on a national level. The Obama administration has made numerous statements indicating that it is not an efficient use of resources to direct federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute those lawfully abiding by State-designated laws allowing the use and distribution of medical marijuana. However, there is no guarantee that the Trump administration will not change the government's stated policy regarding the low-priority enforcement of federal laws and decide to enforce the federal laws to the fullest extent possible. Any such change in the federal government's enforcement of current federal laws could cause significant financial damage to the Investees and their stockholders, including the potential exposure to criminal liability.

The constant evolution of laws and regulations affecting the marijuana industry could detrimentally affect the Company's operations. Local, State and federal medical marijuana laws and regulations are broad in scope and subject to changing interpretations. These changes may require the Investees to incur substantial costs associated with legal and compliance fees and ultimately require the Investees to alter its business plan. Furthermore, violations of these laws, or alleged violations, could disrupt the business of the Investees and result in a material adverse effect on operations. In addition, the Company cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, and it is possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to the business of the Investees, which could have on the Company's investment portfolio.

There are risks associated with removal of U.S. Federal Budget Rider Protections

The US Congress has passed appropriations bills (the "Leahy Amendment") each of the last four years to prevent the federal government from using congressionally appropriated funds to enforce federal marijuana laws against regulated medical marijuana actors operating compliance with state and local laws. The 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act was passed by Congress on March 23, 2018 and included the re-authorization of the Leahy Amendment. It will continue in effect until September 30, 2018, the last day of fiscal year 2018.

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American courts have construed these appropriation bills to prevent the federal government from prosecuting individuals when those individuals comply with state medical cannabis laws. However, because this conduct continues to violate federal law, American courts have observed that should Congress at any time choose to appropriate funds to fully prosecute the CSA, any individual or business-even those that have fully complied with state law-could be prosecuted for violations of federal law. If Congress restores funding, for example by declining to include the Leahy Amendment in the 2019 budget resolution, or by failing to pass necessary budget legislation and causing another government shutdown, the government will have the authority to prosecute individuals for violations of the law before it lacked funding under the five-year statute of limitations applicable to non-capital Controlled Substances Act violations. Additionally, it is important to note that the appropriations protections only apply to medical cannabis operations and provide no protection against businesses operating in compliance with a state's recreational cannabis laws.

Local regulation could change and negatively impact on the Company's operations

Most US States that permit marijuana for adult-use or medical use provide local municipalities with the authority to prevent the establishment of medical or adult use marijuana businesses in their jurisdictions. If local municipalities where the Investees or their Licensed Operators have established facilities decide to prohibit marijuana businesses from operating, the Investees or their Licensed Operators could be forced to relocate operations at great cost to the Investees, and the Investees or their Licensed Operators may have to cease operations in such State entirely if alternative facilities cannot be secured.

Reliance on securing agreements with Licensed Producers

The regulatory framework in most States may restrict the Investees from obtaining a License to grow, store and sell marijuana products. As such, these Investees rely on securing agreements with Licensed Producers in the targeted jurisdictions that have been able to obtain a License with the appropriate regulatory authorities. Failure of a Licensed Producer to comply with the requirements of their License or any failure to maintain their License would have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition and operating results of the Investees, and indirectly, the operations of the Company. Should the regulatory authorities not grant a License or grant a License on different terms unfavorable to the Licensed Operators, and should the Investees be unable to secure alternative Licensed Operators, the business, financial condition and results of the operation of the Investees would be materially adversely affected.

If the US federal government changes its approach to the enforcement of laws relating to marijuana, the Investees would need to seek to replace those tenants with non-marijuana tenants, who would likely pay lower rents. It is likely that the Investees would realize an economic loss on its capital acquisitions and improvements made to its capital assets specific to the marijuana industry, and the Investees would likely lose all or substantially all of its investments in the markets affected by such regulatory changes.

The Investees may have advanced, and may continue to advance, significant funds to potential sellers in the form of promissory notes, which the Investees may not be able to collect if the sellers fail to profitably operate its business. There is no assurance that any or all of the amounts loaned will be recovered by the Investees.

Reliance on third-party suppliers, manufacturers and contractors

Some of the Investees may intend to maintain a full supply chain for the provision of products and services to the regulated cannabis industry. Due to the uncertain regulatory landscape for regulating cannabis in Canada and the US, these Investees' third-party suppliers, manufacturers and contractors may elect, at any time, to decline or withdraw services necessary for the Investees' operations. Loss of these suppliers, manufacturers and contractors may have a material adverse effect on the Investees' business and operational results, which could have on the Company's investment portfolio.

Cash Flows/Revenue

The Company generates revenue and cash flows primarily from proceeds from the disposition of its investments, in addition to a lesser degree income from interest, dividend and financial advisory services. The availability of

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these sources of funds and the amount of funds generated from these sources are dependent upon various factors, most of which are outside of the Company's direct control. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in the market conditions generally or to matters specific to the Company, of if the value of the Company's investments decline, resulting in lesser proceeds of disposition and capital losses for the Company upon disposition.

Share Prices of Investments

The Company's investments in securities of public companies are subject to volatility in the share prices of the companies. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for any of the subject shares is sustainable. The trading prices of the subject shares could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors beyond the control of the Company, including quarterly variations in the subject companies' results of operations, changes in earnings, analyst estimates, industry conditions and general market and economic conditions. Such fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of the Company's investments and significantly negatively impact upon the Company's operating results.

Private or Illiquid Securities

The Company invests in securities of private issuers with a near term plan to complete a going public transaction. Investments in private issuers may offer relatively high potential returns, but will also be subject to a relatively high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that a public market will develop for a private company investment or that the Company will otherwise be able to realize a return on such investments. The Company may also invest in illiquid securities of public issuers. A period of time may elapse between the time a decision is made to sell such securities and the time the Company is able to do so, and the value of such securities could decline during such period. Illiquid investments are subject to various risks, particularly the risk that the Company will be unable to realize the Company's investment objectives by sale or other disposition at attractive prices or otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy.

Dependence on Management

The Company is dependent upon the efforts, skill and business contacts of key members of management, for among other things, the information and deal flow they generate during the normal course of their activities and the synergies which exist amongst their various fields of expertise and knowledge. Accordingly, the Company's continued success will depend upon the continued service of these individuals who are not obligated to remain employed with the Company. The loss of the services of any of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenues, net income and cash flows and could harm the Company's ability to maintain and grow existing assets and raise additional funds in the future.

Limited Market for Securities

There can be no assurance that an active and liquid market for the Company's shares will develop or be maintained and an investor may find it difficult to resell any securities of the Company.

The Market Price of Securities is volatile and may not accurately reflect the long-term value of the Company

Securities markets have a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies has experienced substantial volatility in the past. This volatility may affect the ability of holders of Shares or Warrants to sell their securities at an advantageous price. Market price fluctuations in the shares and warrants may be due to the Company's operating results or its US Investees' operating results failing to meet expectations of securities analysts or investors in any period, downward revision in securities analysts' estimates, adverse changes in general market conditions or economic trends, acquisitions, dispositions or other material public announcements by the Company or its competitors, along with a variety of additional factors. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the shares and warrants.

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Financial markets historically at times experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of equity securities of companies and that have often been unrelated to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Accordingly, the market price of the shares and warrants may decline even if the Company's investment results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in investment values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. There can be no assurance that continuing fluctuations in price and volume will not occur. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted, and the trading price of the shares and warrants may be materially adversely affected.

Additional Financing Requirements

The Company anticipates ongoing requirements for funds to support the Company's growth and may seek to obtain additional funds for these purposes through public or private equity share offerings. There are no assurances that additional funding will be available to the Company at all, on acceptable terms or prices. Any additional equity financings may cause shareholders to experience dilution. Any limitations on the Company's ability to access the capital markets for additional funds could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to grow its investment portfolio.

Ability to Access Public and Private Capital

The Company has historically, and continues to have, access to both public and private capital in Canada in order to support its continuing operations. Since the Company had started making investments in entities operating in the cannabis market as a focused specialty investor, it has completed private placement financings, including the October 2017 Offering which raised \$2.4 million of capital, the December 2017 Offering which raised \$11.5 million, and the March 2018 Offering which raised \$13.1 million for the Company. Although the Company has accessed private financing in the past, there is neither a broad nor deep pool of institutional capital that is available to cannabis license holders and license applicants, given that marijuana is illegal under US federal law. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if raised privately, will be available to the Company when needed or on terms which are acceptable. The Company has never needed to access public equity capital in the US.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This Revised MD&A contains references to "net asset value per share" (basic and diluted) ("NAV") which is a non-GAAP financial measure. NAV is calculated as the value of total assets less the value of total liabilities divided by the total number of common shares outstanding as at a specific date. NAV (diluted) is calculated as total assets less total liabilities divided by the total number of common shares of the Company outstanding as at a specific date, calculated based upon the assumption that all outstanding securities of the Company that are convertible into or exercisable for common shares have been converted or exercised. The term NAV does not have any standardized meaning according to GAAP and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. There is no comparable GAAP financial measure presented in Quinsam's financial statements and thus no applicable quantitative reconciliation for such non-GAAP financial measure. The Company believes that the measure provides information useful to its shareholders in understanding our performance and may assist in the evaluation of the Company's business relative to that of its peers.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that all material information related to the Company is identified and communicated on a timely basis. Management of the Company is responsible for the design and operations of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting. There have been no changes in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017.

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Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, the Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, believe that due to inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements and fraud or on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

The information provided in this Revised MD&A and the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated 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 financial statements.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to Quinsam Capital Corporation, including its annual management information circular for the Company's most recently completed financial year, is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.