

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the year ended December 31, 2023

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-56254

LOWELL FARMS INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

British Columbia, Canada

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

N/A

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

19 Quail Run Circle - Suite B, Salinas, California.

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

93907

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(831) 998-8214**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
NONE	NONE	NONE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Subordinate Voting Shares

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of subordinate voting shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant, as of June 30, 2023, the last business day of the registrant's second quarter, was \$3,069,255 (based on the closing price for the registrant's subordinate voting shares as reported by the OTCQX on that date). Shares of subordinate voting shares held by each executive officer, director, and holder of 5% or more of the registrant's outstanding subordinate voting shares have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

There were 18,130,566 shares of the Registrant's Subordinate Voting Shares outstanding as of March 26, 2024.

None

LOWELL FARMS INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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Part I

Lowell Farms Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as the “Company,” “Corporation,” “Lowell Farms,” “we,” “us” or “our.”

ITEM 1. Business

General

We are governed by the laws of British Columbia, Canada. On April 26, 2019, we completed a reverse takeover transaction (the “Business Combination” or the “RTO”) with Indus Holding Company, a Delaware corporation. On February 25, 2021, we completed the Lowell Acquisition. Effective March 1, 2021, in connection with the Lowell Acquisition, we changed our name to Lowell Farms Inc.

We are a California-based cannabis company with vertically integrated operations including large scale cultivation, extraction, processing, manufacturing, branding, packaging and wholesale distribution to retail dispensaries. We manufacture and distribute proprietary and select third-party brands throughout the State of California, the largest cannabis market in the world. We also provide manufacturing, extraction and distribution services to select third-party cannabis and cannabis branding companies and sell proprietary bulk flower and broker third-party bulk flower to licensed distribution and manufacturing companies in California.

During 2023, we operated an approximately 250,000 square foot greenhouse cultivation facility in Monterey County, a 40,000 square foot processing facility that provides drying, bucking, trimming, sorting, grading, and packaging operations of cannabis flower in Monterey County, a 15,000 square foot manufacturing and laboratory facility in Salinas, California, a separate 21,000 square foot distribution facility in Salinas, California and a warehouse depot in Los Angeles, California. In January 2024 we surrendered possession of the greenhouse cultivation facility. See “*Legal Proceedings.*”

We sell our products under owned and licensed third-party brands.

Product Offerings

Our product offerings include flower, vape pens, oils, extracts, chocolate edibles, mints, gummies, tinctures and pre-rolls. We sell our products under owned and third-party brands.

Brands we own include the following:

- o House Weed - a value driven flower, vape and concentrates offering, delivering a flavorful and potent experience with dependable quality.
- o Moon - offers a range of cannabis bars, bites and fruit chews in a variety of flavors, focusing on high-quality and high-value.
- o Original Pot Company - infuses its quality baked edibles with cannabis extract.
- o Cypress Cannabis - a premium flower brand reserved for the Company’s highest potency harvests from its greenhouses.
- o Humble Flower - a product line of topicals, pre-rolls and functional pressed sublingual tablets.
- o Flavor Extracts - provides a value line of concentrates like crumble and terp sugar (which is a cannabis product with isolated and enhanced flavor and aromas) products that are hand-selected for optimum flavor and premium color.

We exclusively manufacture and distribute Lowell Smokes and Lowell Herb Co. brands as well as other third-party brands in California and provide third-party extraction processing and distribution services and bulk extraction concentrates and flower to licensed manufacturers and distributors.

Debt Settlement, Asset Sale and Licensing

In October 2023, the Company repurchased (the “Debt Repurchase”) all of the \$22,157 aggregate principal amount of outstanding Senior Secured Convertible Debentures together with the related warrants to purchase 10,627,483 subordinate voting shares of the Company and 4,324,845 common shares of Indus. Share amounts reflect the 1 for 10 reverse stock split effective August 31, 2023. Each holder of debentures and warrants received as the purchase price therefor such holder’s pro rata share, based on the proportion of the outstanding debentures held by such holder, of (x) membership interests (the “Membership Interests”) in LF Brandco LLC (“Brandco”), an entity formed to hold the Company’s intellectual property relating to its “Lowell Smokes” and “Lowell Herb Co.” brands (including trademarks, logos and additional identifying marks, domain names and social media accounts), and (y) 6,849,572 Subordinate Voting Shares, representing approximately 36% of the Company’s consolidated, undiluted equity interests on the date of the transaction. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized \$13,245 of impairment on the intangible brand assets.

In addition, the Company has entered into a license agreement with Brandco for the “Lowell” trademarks, logos, and related intellectual property on an exclusive basis in the State of California for a five-year license term, with up to three five-year extensions. The Company’s exercise of the extension terms is subject to mutual agreement on certain sales performance criteria for each extension term. The Company received a \$1 million credit whereby the Company does not have to pay the first \$1 million of royalty expense.

Cultivation

Throughout 2023, we conducted cannabis cultivation operations located in Monterey County, California. We operated a cultivation facility which includes four greenhouses totaling approximately 255,000 square feet sited on 10 acres located on Zabala Road. Farming cannabis at this scale enabled us to curate specialized strains and maintain control over the quantity and quality of cannabis available for our products, preserving the consistency of our flower and cannabis feedstocks facilitating a predictable output yield of pesticide-free products for our extraction laboratory and product manufacturing operations.

The first harvest was in the third quarter of calendar year 2017. In 2021 we completed a series of facility upgrades to our greenhouses and supporting infrastructure, which increased facility output approximately four times from that generated in 2019. These facility improvements include separate grow rooms configured with drop-shades, supplemental lighting, upgraded electrical capability with environmental controls and automated fertigation, and raised gutter height in two of the greenhouses. We harvested approximately 32,000, 34,000 and 23,000 pounds of flower in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. We invested approximately \$8.8 million in our greenhouse renovations through 2023.

In January 2024, we surrendered possession of the cultivation facility. See *Legal Proceedings*. We have developed relationships with local cannabis growers whereby flower and biomass quantities are readily available at competitive prices, including local growers that utilize the services of our processing facilities.

Extraction

Extraction operations were first launched by us in the third quarter of 2017 with the commissioning of our 5,000 square foot licensed laboratory within our Salinas manufacturing facility. The hydrocarbon lab contains six separate rooms that can each house one independent closed loop volatile extraction machine (meaning that the machine does not expose the products to open air), which are designed to process the cannabis through the application of hydrocarbon or ethanol solvents, to extract certain concentrated resins and oils from the dried cannabis. This process is known as volatile extraction, which is an efficient and rapid method of extracting cannabis. These resins, oils and concentrates are sold as inhalable products known as “shatter,” “rosin,” “wax,” “sugar,” “diamonds,” “caviar,” and “crumble”.

We currently own and operate five closed loop volatile extraction machines, each housed in a separate room, and each having the capacity to process approximately 100 pounds of dry product per day yielding approximately 5 kilograms of cannabis concentrates. We also currently own and operate 14 purge ovens to work in conjunction with the 5 extraction units in the laboratory. Purge ovens, also known as vacuum ovens, are used after the processing by the extraction units to remove the solvents from the end-product in a low pressure and high heat environment.

In 2021, we commenced solventless extraction activities with the capacity to process approximately 120 pounds of biomass daily yielding approximately 4 kilograms of cannabis concentrates. We currently own and operate one extraction unit which works in conjunction with 5 freeze dryers, 2 ice machines, 3 water filtration systems, 1 UV sterilizer, 2 rosin presses and an 80 square foot walk-in freezer. The solventless process yields a superior product to the volatile extraction process and is the fastest growing category in concentrates.

The extraction operations utilize cannabis feedstocks from our cultivation site, supplemented with feedstock acquired from multiple third-party cultivations at competitive prices. Commencing in 2024, all feedstock will be sourced from third-party cultivations. Concentrate production is packaged as branded extracts, such as crumble, shatter, wax and sugar for distribution, incorporated into its manufactured edible products and sold in bulk to other licensed enterprises. In addition, extraction is provided on a fee-based service on third-party material.

Manufacturing

Our manufacturing facility is located in Salinas, California and houses our edible product operations and extraction and distillation operations. The edible product operations utilize internally produced and externally supplied cannabis oil, which can be supplied from multiple competitively priced external sources. Our manufacturing operations produce a wide variety of cannabis-infused products and occupies 10,000 square feet in our 15,000 square foot manufacturing facility in Salinas. Our production capabilities include chocolate confections, baked goods, hard and soft non-chocolate confections, and topical lotions and balms. Lowell Farms utilizes modern commercial production equipment and employs food grade manufacturing protocols, including industry-leading standard operating procedures designed so that its products meet stringent quality standards. We have implemented updated compliance, packaging and labeling standards to meet all regulatory requirements, including the California Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act.

In 2022, we acquired advanced automated pre-roll production equipment to launch our automated pre-roll line, Lowell 35s. The equipment consists of an automated filler that is capable and producing 180 pre-rolls per minute and an automated packaging machine capable of packaging 50 packs of pre-rolls per minute, with each pack containing 10 pre-rolls per pack. Production began during the third quarter of 2022.

We also operate an automated flower filling and packaging line and two automated pre-roll assembly lines for making finished goods in those respective categories with cannabis grown by our cultivation operations as well as cannabis sourced from external cultivators.

Processing

In June 2021, we acquired real property and related assets of a cannabis drying and midstream processing facility located in Monterey County, nearby our flagship cultivation operation. The 40,000 square foot processing facility provides drying, bucking, trimming, sorting, grading, and packaging operations for up to 250,000 pounds of wholesale cannabis flower annually. The facility processes nearly all the cannabis that we grow at our existing cultivation operations. Additionally, in the third quarter of 2021, we launched our business unit named Lowell Farm Services (“LFS”), which provides fee-based processing services for regional growers from primarily the Salinas Valley area, one of the largest and fastest growing cannabis cultivation regions in the country, as well as throughout California.

In May 2023, we announced the closing of a sale and leaseback transaction of our drying and midstream processing facility. Concurrent with the sale, we entered into a 10-year lease and we will continue our permitted drying and processing operations at this facility.

Distribution and Distribution Services

We have a primary distribution center, warehouse and packing facility located in Salinas, California and a warehouse depot in Los Angeles, California. We provide physical warehousing and delivery to retail dispensary customers throughout the State of California for our manufactured products as well as third party branded products distributed on behalf of other licensed product manufacturers. Deliveries are made daily to approximately 80% of the licensed dispensaries in California utilizing a fleet of 20 owned and leased vehicles. We provide warehousing, delivery, customer service and collection services for select third-party brands.

Technology Platform

We maintain an automated, on-demand supply chain logistics platform, utilizing e-commerce, enterprise resource planning and other technology to manage product movement, order taking and logistics needs.

Inventory Management

We have comprehensive inventory management procedures, which we believe are compliant with the rules set forth by the California Department of Cannabis Control (formerly the California Department of Consumer Affairs' Bureau of Cannabis Control) and all other applicable state and local laws, regulations, ordinances, and other requirements. These procedures ensure strict control over Lowell Farms' cannabis and cannabis product inventory from cultivation or manufacture to sale and delivery to a licensed dispensary, distributor or manufacturer, or disposal as cannabis waste. Such inventory management procedures also include measures to prevent contamination and maintain the quality of the products cultivated, manufactured or distributed.

Sources, Pricing and Availability of Raw Materials, Component Parts or Finished Products

During 2023, we sourced flower for sale primarily from our cultivation facility. We have developed relationships with local cannabis growers whereby flower quantities are readily available at competitive prices which will be our primary flower source in 2024. In 2023, we sourced our biomass needs in extraction from our cultivation facility and from third-party suppliers. Biomass material is readily available from multiple sources at competitive prices which will be our primary biomass source in 2024. Lowell Farms manufactures substantially all cannabis oil and distillate needs from its internal extraction operations. Cannabis oil and distillate, including specialized cannabis oil, is procured from multiple external sources at competitive prices. Lowell Farms manufactures all finished goods for its proprietary brands. Third party distributed brand product is sourced directly from third party partners.

U.S. Cannabis Market

The U.S. cannabis market size was valued at US\$21 billion in 2023 and is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate of 14.2% from 2023 to 2030¹. The increasing legalization of cannabis and rising acceptance of its use for medical purposes are the key factors driving the growth of the market. The increasing research on the use of cannabis and its medicinal properties has led to its increased usage to treat various chronic conditions such as chronic pain and nausea from chemotherapy.

An increasing number of companies are entering local markets to cater to the growing demand for cannabis and is one of the factors supporting the market growth. A dynamic startup scene in the U.S. boosts the growth of the market for cannabis.

Other factors contributing to the growth include favorable cultivation norms which help cater to the biomass demand in the U.S. States such as Florida, Oregon, Nevada, California, Washington, and Colorado are the major producers of cannabis, owing to favorable climate conditions and the legalization of medical marijuana. Furthermore, the increasing number of companies in cannabis businesses due to the ease with which wholesale procurement of cannabis can be carried out and product development can be achieved is driving the market growth in the U.S.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the reduction in the strategic instances and revenues by various players. The factors responsible for the reduction in revenue include stringent regulation on trade and disruption in the supply chain due to the lockdown in the U.S. In addition, despite the increase in the number of cannabis users during the pandemic, there has also been a significant reduction in the price, leading to an overall decline in total market size based on revenue.

However, with the improving situation in the region, there is an upsurge in the strategic developments by key players, and this trend is anticipated to drive growth. In addition, the affirmative guidelines provided by the FDA for the continuation of the R&D activities concerning cannabis is anticipated to boost the growth of the U.S. cannabis market in the forthcoming years.

The medical segment accounted for the largest revenue share of 77.0% in 2022. The factors attributing to the largest share of this segment include the growing acceptance of cannabis for the treatment of various chronic conditions such as cancer, depression and anxiety, diabetes, arthritis, and epilepsy. Also, the approval of drugs for treating various conditions is contributing to the growth.

Also, the medical application of cannabis has expanded over the years due to the growing amount of scientific literature supporting its benefits in the treatment of various chronic diseases. Moreover, the number of U.S. states legalizing medical cannabis is increasing. Thirty seven U.S. states, three territories and the District of Columbia have legalized the use of medical cannabis and the medical conditions for which cannabis is being used are increasing. Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia and Guam in the U.S. have legalized the use of cannabis for adult or recreational use.⁴

California Cannabis Market

Annual legal cannabis sales in California decreased for the second year in a row in 2023. Legal sales reached \$5.1 billion, according to figures released by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, down 4.7% from \$5.4 billion in 2022.¹

Despite the drop, California still represents roughly 25% of the \$21 billion industry. Many in the cannabis sector see the state's high taxes and a limited number of dispensaries as the main culprits for the decrease.

The wholesale price in California in 2022 was around \$665 a pound, which was down 26% year over year. Since 2017, the year before legal recreational sales began in the state, and through the summer of 2022, the wholesale price of cannabis in California is down over 50%.² Over the past year wholesale prices have been stable or slightly down.

Considering that California-which only has about 1,000 legal dispensaries for its 40 million residents-grows more cannabis than can be legally consumed within its borders, there is a cannabis surplus which has led to a price war in the legal industry and intense competition from the illicit market.

There is belief that mature markets like California experienced a revenue boost in 2020 and 2021 thanks to COVID-19. Now with lockdowns and stimulus checks a distant memory, inflation is also adding to the decline.

¹<https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/dataportal/dataset.htm?url=CannabisTaxRevenues>

²<https://www.forbes.com/sites/willyakowicz/2023/02/28/californias-cannabis-sales-declined-in-2022-the-first-time-since-legalization/?sh=5ddb6fb87af9>

³<https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/us-cannabis-market>

⁴[https://www.disa.com/marijuana-legality-by-state-updated-March 1, 2024](https://www.disa.com/marijuana-legality-by-state-updated-March-1,-2024)

Growth Strategy

While the legalization of cannabis throughout the United States continues to expand both in the adult use (recreational) and medical markets, and the size of the U.S. cannabis market will continue to provide growth opportunities, management believes that focusing on the substantial California market and becoming profitable and self-sustaining is the appropriate near-term growth strategy for the Company.

We plan to capitalize on cannabis consumption in California through the expansion of our proprietary and licensed brands, our robust manufacturing and processing capabilities and leveraging our expansive distribution footprint to provide third party distribution to other licensed manufacturers. We believe this expanded product offering will appeal to a broad customer base and utilize our existing manufacturing and distribution operations. Our processing capabilities will also enable sourcing competitively priced, high quality cannabis flower and biomass. We will selectively seek opportunities to further expand our brands and operations in California through acquisitions or alliances.

We currently have no retail facilities and we do not currently have definitive plans or timelines for expansion into retail or beyond California.

Competitive Conditions

We compete with other branded licensed cultivators, manufacturers and distributors, offering similar products and services, within California.

Currently, the California cannabis industry is largely comprised of small to medium-sized entities. We believe that the vast majority of our competitors are relatively small operations. Over time, it is expected that within California the industry will begin to consolidate as market-share will increasingly favor larger and more sophisticated operators.

We expect to face additional competition from new entrants. To remain competitive, we expect to expand strategic relationships with suppliers distribution brands and invest in scale, people, processes and technology to maintain cost and product leadership over our competitors.

We may not have sufficient resources to maintain research and development, marketing, sales and support efforts on a competitive basis, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

We expect to face continued competition from the illicit or “black-market” commercial activities that still operate within the state. Despite state-level legalization of cannabis in the United States, such operations remain abundant and present substantial competition to Lowell Farms. In particular, illicit operations, because they are largely clandestine, are not required to comply with the extensive regulations with which we must comply in order to conduct business, and accordingly may have significantly lower costs of operation. While legal cannabis sales reached \$5.1 billion in revenue, it is estimated that roughly 2 out of every 3 cannabis sale within the state of California are in the illegal market.⁵

⁵ <https://www.calmatters.org/commentary/2023/06/california-illicit-cannabis-market-thrive/>

Intangible Property

We own over 100 website domains, including www.lowellfarms.com, and numerous social media accounts across all major platforms. We presently do not hold any federal or state trademark registrations. Lowell Farms maintains strict standards and operating procedures regarding its intellectual property, including the regular use of nondisclosure, confidentiality, and intellectual property assignment agreements.

We have entered into a license agreement with Brandco for the “Lowell” trademarks, logos, and related intellectual property on an exclusive basis in the State of California for a five-year license term, with up to three five-year extensions. The Company’s exercise of the extension terms is subject to mutual agreement on certain sales performance criteria for each extension term.

Lowell Farms has developed numerous proprietary technologies and processes. These proprietary technologies and processes include its information system software, cultivation, edible manufacturing and extraction techniques, quality and compliance processes and new product development processes. While actively exploring the patentability of these techniques and processes, Lowell Farms relies on non-disclosure/confidentiality arrangements and trade secret protection. Lowell Farms has invested significant resources towards developing recognizable and unique brands consistent with premium companies in analogous industries.

Employees

Lowell Farms employs personnel with a wide range of skill sets, including those with masters' and bachelors' degrees in their respective fields.

With regard to extraction, Lowell Farms recruits individuals with extraction and distillation experience for its product lines, and personnel have the practical experience and knowledge necessary to process the raw, dried cannabis product through volatile and solventless extraction processes, thereby generating high yields of cannabis extracts and distillates. In addition, Lowell Farms personnel have the practical experience and knowledge necessary to conduct secondary processing of cannabis biomass into crude cannabis oil, distillate, and concentrates, including shatter, wax and crystals, and to utilize the natural terpenes in cannabis to formulate premium vaporizer oils. Terpenes are the oils that give cannabis plants their smell. They come from the same components as tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC") and cannabidiol ("CBD").

With regard to product development and manufacturing, Lowell Farms recruits individuals with professional culinary education for edibles product development for its edibles division, and personnel have extensive experience in confectionary product development and manufacturing, particularly with regard to cannabis edibles, including chocolates, candies, cookies, gummies, beverages and tinctures.

With regard to sales and distribution, we recruit employees who retain a high degree of industry awareness and knowledge who can interface with dispensaries state-wide and introduce our products with the intention of retaining and potentially increasing shelf-space and the intention of maintaining or increasing market volume and share. Our sales and distribution teams are important conduits for collecting intelligence on consumer behavior and trends. Our distribution capabilities are critical to building trust with dispensaries that they will receive inventory on a timely and consistent basis.

Lowell Farms currently possesses all specialized skills and knowledge it requires, but will continue to compete with other cannabis and manufacturing companies to secure and retain such staff.

As of March 19, 2024, we had 97 employees, including 96 full-time and 1 part-time employees, substantially all of whom are located in California. Additionally, Lowell Farms utilizes contract employees in security, packaging and warehousing activities, and during 2023 contract employees also worked in cultivation activities. The use of contract employees enables Lowell Farms to manage variable staffing needs and in the case of security personnel, access to experienced, qualified and readily available human resources.

In 2018, the manufacturing personnel of Lowell Farms were organized by UFCW Local 5. In 2020, prior to the completion of a collective bargaining agreement, the union workers voted to decertify UFCW Local 5. Under California law, the holder of a cannabis license with 20 or more employees must enter into a "labor peace agreement" with a union or provide a notarized statement to the Department of Cannabis Control that it will do so. A "labor peace agreement" is a private contract between an employer and a union that requires both parties to waive certain rights under federal labor law in connection with union organizing activities. Following the decertification of UFCW Local 5, Lowell Farms provided such a notarized statement to the Department of Cannabis Control. There has been no further union organizing activity of which the Company is aware involving its employees.

United States Regulatory Environment

Below is a discussion of the federal and state-level U.S. regulatory regimes in those jurisdictions where Lowell Farms is currently involved, directly or through its subsidiaries in the cannabis industry. Lowell Farms is directly engaged in the manufacturing, extraction, cultivation, packaging, sale or distribution of cannabis in the adult-use and/or medical industries in the State of California. The Company derives substantially all of its revenues from the cannabis industry in the State of California, which industry is illegal under U.S. federal law. Management believes the Company's cannabis-related activities are compliant with applicable State and local law, and the related licensing framework, and the Company is not aware of any material non-compliance with applicable State and local law, and the related licensing framework, by any of the Company's clients to whom the Company renders services. Nonetheless, such activities remain illegal under U.S. federal law. The enforcement of relevant laws is a significant risk.

The Company evaluates, monitors and reassesses this disclosure, and any related risks, on an ongoing basis, and the same will be supplemented and amended to investors in public filings, including in the event of government policy changes or the introduction of new or amended guidance, laws or regulations regarding marijuana regulation. Any non-compliance, citations or notices of violation which may have an impact on the Company's licenses, business activities or operations will be promptly disclosed by the Company.

United States Federal Overview

The United States federal government regulates drugs in large part through the CSA. Marijuana, which is a form of cannabis, is classified as a Schedule I controlled substance. As a Schedule I controlled substance, the federal Drug Enforcement Agency, or DEA, considers marijuana to have a high potential for abuse; no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug under medical supervision. According to the U.S. federal government, cannabis having a concentration of tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC, greater than 0.3% on a dry weight basis is marijuana. Cannabis with a THC content below 0.3% is classified as hemp. The scheduling of marijuana as a Schedule I controlled substance is inconsistent with what we believe to be widely accepted medical uses for marijuana by physicians, researchers, patients, and others. Moreover, despite the clear conflict with U.S. federal law, currently 37 states, as well as the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia have legalized cannabis in some form, and 24 states, as well as the District of Columbia and Guam, have legalized cannabis for adult or recreational use. As further evidence of the growing conflict between the U.S. federal treatment of cannabis and the societal acceptance of cannabis, the FDA on June 25, 2018 approved Epidiolex. Epidiolex is an oral solution with an active ingredient derived from the cannabis plant for the treatment of seizures associated with two rare and severe forms of epilepsy, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome and Dravet syndrome, as well as for the treatment of tuberous sclerosis complex. This was the first FDA-approved drug that contains a purified substance derived from the cannabis plant. In this case, the substance is cannabidiol, or CBD, a chemical component of marijuana that does not contain the psychoactive properties of THC. However, within the federal government, particularly between the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), there is considerable tension. HHS has recommended the reclassification of marijuana, suggesting that it does not pose the same level of abuse risk as other drugs in Schedule I and has some medical benefits. In contrast, the DEA has expressed concerns, emphasizing the need for more research into marijuana's health effects and potential for abuse, especially given the increasing potency of modern cannabis strains. In January, 2024, the DEA confirmed it was conducting its own review of marijuana as a Schedule I drug.

Unlike in Canada, which uniformly regulates the cultivation, distribution, sale and possession of marijuana at the federal level under the Cannabis Act (Canada), marijuana is largely regulated at the state level in the United States. State laws regulating marijuana are in conflict with the CSA, which makes marijuana use and possession federally illegal. Although certain states and territories of the United States authorize medical or adult-use marijuana production and distribution by licensed or registered entities, under United States federal law, the possession, use, cultivation, and transfer of marijuana and any related drug paraphernalia is illegal. Although our activities are compliant with the applicable state and local laws in California, strict compliance with state and local laws with respect to cannabis may neither absolve us of liability under United States federal law nor provide a defense to any federal criminal action that may be brought against us.

In 2013, as more and more states began to legalize medical and/or adult-use marijuana, the federal government attempted to provide clarity on the incongruity between federal law and these State-level regulatory frameworks. Until 2018, the federal government provided guidance to federal agencies and banking institutions through a series of Department of Justice, or DOJ, memoranda. The most notable of this guidance came in the form of a memorandum issued by former U.S. Deputy Attorney General James Cole on August 29, 2013, which we refer to as the Cole Memorandum.

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The Cole Memorandum offered guidance to federal agencies on how to prioritize civil enforcement, criminal investigations and prosecutions regarding marijuana in all states and quickly set a standard for marijuana-related businesses to comply with. The Cole Memorandum put forth 8 prosecution priorities:

1. Preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors;
2. Preventing revenue from the sale of marijuana from going to criminal enterprises, gang and cartels;
3. Preventing the diversion of marijuana from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states;
4. Preventing the state-authorized marijuana activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs or other illegal activity;
5. Preventing violence and the use of firearms in the cultivation and distribution of marijuana;
6. Preventing drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with marijuana use;
7. Preventing the growing of marijuana on public lands and the attendant public safety and environmental dangers posed by marijuana production on public lands; and
8. Preventing marijuana possession or use on federal property.

On January 4, 2018, former United States Attorney General Jeff Sessions rescinded the Cole Memorandum by issuing a new memorandum to all United States Attorneys, which we refer to as the Sessions Memo. Rather than establishing national enforcement priorities particular to marijuana-related crimes in jurisdictions where certain marijuana activity was legal under State law, the Sessions Memo simply rescinded the Cole Memorandum and instructed that “[in] deciding which marijuana activities to prosecute... with the [DOJ’s] finite resources, prosecutors should follow the well-established principles that govern all federal prosecutions.” Namely, these include the seriousness of the offense, history of criminal activity, deterrent effect of prosecution, the interests of victims, and other principles.

Neither Attorney General William Barr, who succeeded Attorney General Sessions, nor any subsequent Acting Attorney General provided a clear policy directive for the United States as it pertains to State-legal marijuana-related activities. Merrick Garland currently serves as Attorney General and it is not yet known whether the Department of Justice will re-adopt the Cole Memorandum or announce a substantive marijuana enforcement policy. Mr. Garland indicated at a confirmation hearing before the United States Senate that it did not seem to him to be a good use of limited resources to pursue prosecutions in states that have legalized and that are regulating the use of marijuana, either medically or otherwise. In 2022, Attorney General Garland reiterated this position by stating “[w]ith respect to those jurisdictions where marijuana use and sales are lawfully regulated, there is even greater reason to conserve prosecutorial resources so that we can focus our attention on violent crimes and other crimes that cause societal harm and endanger our communities.”

In October 2022, President Biden announced 3 policy initiatives addressing the cannabis industry. First, the President announced that the Federal government would pardon all prior Federal offenses of simple marijuana possession and directed the Attorney General to develop an administrative process for the issuance of these pardons. Second, the President urged all Governors to likewise issue pardons for all state offenses for simple marijuana possession. Third, the President directed the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to initiate an administrative review process of the current scheduling of marijuana under federal law.

Nonetheless, there is no guarantee that state laws legalizing and regulating the sale and use of marijuana will not be repealed or overturned, or that local governmental authorities will not limit the applicability of state laws within their respective jurisdictions. Unless and until the United States Congress amends the CSA with respect to marijuana (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 U.S. federal law. Currently, in the absence of uniform federal guidance, as had been established by the Cole Memorandum, enforcement priorities are determined by respective United States Attorneys.

As an industry best practice, despite the recent rescission of the Cole Memorandum, the Company abides by the following standard operating policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the guidance provided by the Cole Memorandum:

1. ensure that its operations are compliant with all licensing requirements as established by the applicable state, county, municipality, town, township, borough, and other political/administrative divisions;
2. ensure that its cannabis related activities adhere to the scope of the licensing obtained (for example: in the states where cannabis is permitted only for adult-use, the products are only sold to individuals who meet the requisite age requirements);
3. implement policies and procedures to ensure that cannabis products are not distributed to minors;
4. implement policies and procedures to ensure that funds are not distributed to criminal enterprises, gangs or cartels;
5. implement an inventory tracking system and necessary procedures to ensure that such compliance system is effective in tracking inventory and preventing diversion of cannabis or cannabis products into those states where cannabis is not permitted by state law, or across any state lines in general;
6. ensure that its state-authorized cannabis business activity is not used as a cover or pretense for trafficking of other illegal drugs, is engaged in any other illegal activity or any activities that are contrary to any applicable anti-money laundering statutes; and
7. ensure that its products comply with applicable regulations and contain necessary disclaimers about the contents of the products to prevent adverse public health consequences from cannabis use and prevent impaired driving.

In addition, the Company conducts background checks to ensure that the principals and management of its operating subsidiaries are of good character, have not been involved with other illegal drugs, engaged in illegal activity or activities involving violence, or use of firearms in cultivation, manufacturing or distribution of cannabis. The Company will also conduct ongoing reviews of the activities of its cannabis businesses, the premises on which they operate and the policies and procedures that are related to possession of cannabis or cannabis products outside of the licensed premises, including the cases where such possession is permitted by regulation. See “*Risk Factors*”.

Significantly, companies authorized to operate in states with medical marijuana laws and robust regulatory schemes enjoy additional protection under the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment (it is also sometimes referred to as the “Rohrabacher-Farr” or “Joyce-Leahy” Amendment) (the “Amendment”). The Amendment was first approved in 2014 and prevents the U.S. Department of Justice from using federal funds to prosecute state-compliant medical marijuana operators in states that have legal (medical) cannabis programs. Moreover, the Amendment has been included in the federal budget approved by Congress since its introduction. It should be noted; however, that the Amendment must be renewed each fiscal year in order to remain in effect.

United States Border Entry

The United States Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) enforces the laws of the United States as they pertain to lawful travel and trade into and out of the U.S. Crossing the border while in violation of the CSA and other related United States federal laws may result in denied admission, seizures, fines, and apprehension. CBP officers determine the admissibility of travelers who are non-U.S. citizens into the United States pursuant to the United States Immigration and Nationality Act. An investment in our Subordinate Voting Shares, if it became known to CBP, could have an impact on a non-U.S. citizen’s admissibility into the United States and could lead to a lifetime ban on admission.

Because marijuana remains illegal under United States federal law, those investing in Canadian companies with operations in the United States cannabis industry could face detention, denial of entry, or lifetime bans from the United States for their business associations with United States marijuana businesses. Entry happens at the sole discretion of CBP officers on duty, and these officers have wide latitude to ask questions to determine the admissibility of a non-US citizen or foreign national. The government of Canada has previously warned travelers that previous use of marijuana, or any substance prohibited by United States federal laws, could mean denial of entry to the United States. Business or financial involvement in the marijuana industry in the United States could also be reason enough for CBP to deny entry. On September 21, 2018, CBP released a statement outlining its current position with respect to enforcement of the laws of the United States. It stated that Canada's legalization of cannabis will not change CBP enforcement of United States laws regarding controlled substances and because marijuana continues to be a controlled substance under United States law, working in or facilitating the proliferation of the legal marijuana industry in U.S. states where it is deemed legal may affect admissibility to the United States. As a result, CBP has affirmed that, employees, directors, officers, managers and investors of companies involved in business activities related to marijuana in the United States (such as Lowell Farms), who are not United States citizens, face the risk of being barred from entry into the United States.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Access to Banking

The Company is subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the United States that involve anti-money laundering, financial recordkeeping and the proceeds of crime, including the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970 (referred to herein as the "Bank Secrecy Act"), as amended by Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities in the United States.

Additionally, under United States federal law, it may potentially be a violation of federal anti-money laundering statutes for financial institutions to take any proceeds from the sale of any Schedule I controlled substance. Banks and other financial institutions could potentially be prosecuted and convicted of money laundering under the Bank Secrecy Act for providing services to cannabis businesses. Therefore, under the Bank Secrecy Act, banks or other financial institutions that provide a cannabis business with a checking account, debit or credit card, small business loan, or any other financial service could be charged with money laundering or conspiracy.

While there has been no change in U.S. federal banking laws to accommodate businesses in the large and increasing number of U.S. states that have legalized medical or adult-use marijuana, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network within the U.S. Department of the Treasury ("FinCEN"), in 2014, issued guidance (the "FinCEN Guidance") to prosecutors of money laundering and other financial crimes. The FinCEN Guidance advised prosecutors not to focus their enforcement efforts on banks and other financial institutions that serve marijuana-related businesses so long as that marijuana-related business activities are legal in their state and none of the federal enforcement priorities referenced in the Cole Memorandum are being violated (such as keeping marijuana out of the hands of organized crime). The FinCEN Guidance also clarifies how financial institutions can provide services to marijuana-related businesses consistent with their Bank Secrecy Act obligations, including thorough customer due diligence, but makes it clear that they are doing so at their own risk. The customer due diligence steps typically include:

1. Verifying with the appropriate State authorities whether the business is duly licensed and registered;
2. Reviewing the license application (and related documentation) submitted by the business for obtaining a State license to operate its marijuana-related business;
3. Requesting available information about the business and related parties from State licensing and enforcement authorities;
4. Developing an understanding of the normal and expected activity for the business, including the types of products to be sold and the type of customers to be served (e.g., medical versus adult-use customers);
5. Ongoing monitoring of publicly available sources for adverse information about the business and related parties;
6. Ongoing monitoring for suspicious activity, including for any of the red flags described in the FinCEN Guidance; and
7. Refreshing information obtained as part of customer due diligence on a periodic basis and commensurate with the risk.

With respect to information regarding State licensure obtained in connection with such customer due diligence, a financial institution may reasonably rely on the accuracy of information provided by state licensing authorities, where States make such information available.

While the FinCEN Guidance decreased some risk for banks and financial institutions considering servicing the cannabis industry, in practice it has not increased banks' willingness to provide services to marijuana-related businesses. This is because current U.S. federal law does not guarantee banks immunity from prosecution, and it also requires banks and other financial institutions to undertake time-consuming and costly due diligence on each marijuana-related business they accept as a customer.

Those State-chartered banks and/or credit unions that have agreed to work with marijuana businesses are typically limiting those accounts to small percentages of their total deposits to avoid creating a liquidity risk. Since, theoretically, the federal government could change the banking laws as it relates to marijuana-related businesses at any time and without notice, these banks and credit unions must keep sufficient cash on hand to be able to return the full value of all deposits from marijuana-related businesses in a single day, while also keeping sufficient liquid capital on hand to service their other customers. Those State-chartered banks and credit unions that do have customers in the marijuana industry can charge marijuana businesses high fees to cover the added cost of ensuring compliance with the FinCEN Guidance.

As an industry best practice and consistent with its standard operating procedures, Lowell Farms adheres to all customer due diligence steps in the FinCEN Guidance and any additional requirements imposed by those financial institutions it utilizes. However, in the event that any of our operations, or any proceeds thereof, any dividends or distributions therefrom, or any profits or revenues accruing from such operations in the United States were found to be in violation of anti-money laundering legislation or otherwise, such transactions could be viewed as proceeds of crime under one or more of the statutes noted above or any other applicable legislation. This could restrict or otherwise jeopardize our ability to declare or pay dividends or effect other distributions.

In the United States, the "SAFE Banking Act" has been put forth which would grant banks and other financial institutions immunity from federal criminal prosecution for servicing marijuana-related businesses if the underlying marijuana business follows State law. The SAFE Banking Act has been adopted by the House of Representatives multiple times since its initial introduction. Furthermore, the House of Representatives has passed other pieces of legislation key to marijuana reforms, such as the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act. The MORE Act would remove marijuana from the CSA and eliminate criminal penalties for individuals who manufacture, distribute or possess marijuana. While there is strong support in the public and within Congress for legislation such as the Safe Banking Act and the MORE Act, there can be no assurance that any such legislation will be adopted by both the House of Representatives and Senate. In both Canada and the United States, transactions involving banks and other financial institutions are both difficult and unpredictable under the current legal and regulatory landscape. Legislative changes could help to reduce or eliminate these challenges for companies in the cannabis space and would improve the efficiency of both significant and minor financial transactions.

Tax Concerns

An additional challenge for marijuana-related businesses is that the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 280E are being applied by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS") to businesses operating in the medical and adult-use marijuana industry. Section 280E prohibits marijuana businesses from deducting their ordinary and necessary business expenses, forcing them to pay higher effective federal tax rates than similar companies in other industries. The effective tax rate on a marijuana business depends on how large its ratio of non-deductible expenses is to its total revenues. Therefore, businesses in the legal cannabis industry may be less profitable than they would otherwise be. Furthermore, although the IRS issued a clarification allowing the deduction of cost of goods sold, the scope of such eligible cost items is interpreted very narrowly, and the bulk of operating costs and general administrative costs are not permitted to be capitalized as part of inventory cost basis and deducted as part of cost of goods sold, or otherwise deducted from gross profit, in determining taxable income.

As noted above, the DEA has confirmed that it is reviewing the HHS recommendation to reschedule marijuana from its classification as a Schedule I drug to a Schedule III drug. Such a change would favorably impact the taxability of marijuana businesses.

The 2018 Farm Bill

CBD is a non-psychoactive chemical found in cannabis and is often derived from hemp, which contains, at most, only trace amounts of THC. On December 20, 2018, the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (popularly known as the 2018 Farm Bill) was signed into law. Until the 2018 Farm Bill became law, hemp fell within the definition of “marijuana” under the CSA and the DEA classified hemp as a Schedule I controlled substance because hemp is part of the cannabis plant.

The 2018 Farm Bill defines hemp as the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of the plant with a delta-9 THC concentration of not more than 0.3% by dry weight and removes hemp from the CSA. The 2018 Farm Bill requires the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or USDA, to, among other things: (1) evaluate and approve regulatory plans approved by individual states for the cultivation and production of industrial hemp, and (2) promulgate regulations and guidelines to establish and administer a program for the cultivation and production of hemp in the U.S. The regulations promulgated by the USDA will be in lieu of those States not adopting State-specific hemp regulations. Hemp and products derived from it, such as CBD, may then be sold into commerce and transported across State lines provided that the hemp from which any product is derived was cultivated under a license issued by an authorized state program approved by the USDA and otherwise meets the definition of hemp. The 2018 Farm Bill also explicitly preserved the authority of the FDA to regulate hemp-derived products under the U.S. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Many have expected that the FDA will promulgate its own rules for the regulation of hemp-derived products. The 2018 Farm Bill is slated to expire in 2023. It is widely accepted that Congress will re-certify the 2018 Farm Bill

State Level Overview and Compliance Summary

In the United States, cannabis is largely regulated at the State level. Although California authorizes medical and adult-use marijuana production and distribution by licensed entities, and numerous other states have legalized marijuana in some form, under U.S. federal law, the possession, use, cultivation, and transfer of marijuana and any related drug paraphernalia remains illegal, and any such acts are criminal acts under U.S. federal law. Although we believe that our business activities are compliant with applicable State and local laws, strict compliance with State and local laws with respect to marijuana may neither absolve us of liability under U.S. federal law, nor provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against us. Any such proceedings brought against us may result in a material adverse effect on our business.

California Regulatory Landscape

In 1996, California was the first State to legalize medical marijuana through Proposition 215, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996. This provided an affirmative defense for defendants charged with the use, possession and cultivation of medical marijuana by patients with a physician recommendation for treatment of cancer, anorexia, AIDS, chronic pain, spasticity, glaucoma, arthritis, migraine, or any other illness for which marijuana provides relief. In 2003, Senate Bill 420 was signed into law, decriminalizing the use, possession, and collective cultivation of medical marijuana, and establishing an optional identification card system for medical marijuana patients.

In September 2015, the California legislature passed three bills collectively known as the “Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act,” or MCRSA. The MCRSA established a licensing and regulatory framework for medical marijuana businesses in California. The system created testing laboratories and distributors. Edible infused product manufacturers would require either volatile solvent or non-volatile solvent manufacturing licenses depending on their specific extraction methodology. Multiple agencies would oversee different aspects of the program and businesses would require a State license and local approval to operate. However, in November 2016, voters in California overwhelmingly passed Proposition 64, the “Adult Use of Marijuana Act,” or AUMA, creating an adult-use marijuana program for adult-use 21 years of age or older. In June 2017, the California State Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 94, known as Medicinal and Adult-Use Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, or MAUCRSA, which amalgamated MCRSA and AUMA to provide a set of regulations to govern the medical and adult-use licensing regime for marijuana businesses in the State of California. MAUCRSA went into effect on January 1, 2018. In 2021, the three primary licensing agencies that regulated marijuana at the state level were the Bureau of Cannabis Control, or BCC, California Department of Food and Agriculture, or CDFA, and the California Department of Public Health, or CDPH.

On January 10, 2020, the three cannabis licensing agencies announced that California Governor Gavin Newsom’s budget proposal for cannabis industry regulation and taxation included plans to consolidate the three licensing entities into a single Department of Cannabis Control by July 2021. With the passage of AB 141 on July 12, 2021, the California Licensing Agencies were consolidated into the Department of Cannabis Control (“DCC”). On September 8, 2021, the DCC announced proposed emergency regulations to move all cannabis regulations into Title 4 of the California Code of Regulations, with a stated goal of consolidating and improving the regulations. On November 7, 2022 the DCC adopted a new consolidated regulatory package that superseded the emergency regulations. The new package was aimed at streamlining and simplifying regulations for cannabis operators, licensees and consumers. The regulatory changes include changes to simplify the state licensing requirements as well as providing flexibility for cultivators and distributors.

One of the central features of MAUCRSA is known as “local control.” In order to legally operate a medical or adult-use marijuana business in California, an operator must have both a local and State license. This requires license-holders to operate in cities or counties with marijuana licensing programs. Cities and counties in California are allowed to determine the number of licenses they will issue to marijuana operators, or, alternatively, can choose to ban marijuana licenses.

Licenses

Once an operator obtains local approval, the operator must obtain State licenses before conducting any commercial marijuana activity. There are multiple license categories that cover all commercial activity. Lowell Farms and its subsidiaries are licensed to operate Medical and Adult-Use Manufacturing, Processing and Distribution facilities under applicable California and local jurisdictional law. Lowell Farms’ licenses permit it to possess, process, manufacture and wholesale medical and adult-use cannabis and cannabis goods in the State of California pursuant to the terms of the various licenses issued by the Department of Cannabis Control. The licenses are independently issued for each approved activity for use at the Lowell Farms facilities in California. Lowell Farms was licensed to operate Medical and Adult-Use Nursery and Cultivation facilities through January 12, 2024 when it surrendered possession of its Zabala Road cultivation facility.

The following licenses are held by the Company:

Agency	License	City/County	Type of License
DCC	C11-0000816-LIC	City of Salinas	Distributor Provisional (Salinas)
DCC	CDPH-10002196	City of Salinas	Manufacturing Type 7: Volatile Extraction

The following license is held by 20800 Spence Road LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lowell SR LLC:

Agency	License	City/County	Type of License
DCC	CCL20-0002424	Monterey County	Processor
DCC	C11-0001881	Monterey County	Distributor

In respect of the renewal process, provided that the requisite renewal fees are paid, the renewal application is submitted in a timely manner, and there are no material violations noted against the applicable license, Lowell Farms would expect to receive the applicable renewed license in the ordinary course of business. While Lowell Farms' compliance controls have been developed to mitigate the risk of any material violations of a license arising, there is no assurance that Lowell Farms' licenses will be renewed in the future in a timely manner. Any unexpected delays or costs associated with the licensing renewal process could impede the ongoing or planned operations of Lowell Farms and have a material adverse effect on Lowell Farms' business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

California License and Regulations

The Adult-Use and Medicinal Cultivation licenses that have been granted to Lowell Farms up until surrendering its cultivation facility on January 12, 2024 permitted cannabis cultivation activity, which means any activity involving the planting, growing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading or trimming of cannabis. Such licenses further permit the production of a limited number of non-manufactured cannabis products and the sales of cannabis to certain licensed entities within the State of California for resale or manufacturing purposes.

Lowell Farms' Adult-Use and Medicinal Manufacturing license permits Lowell Farms to extract concentrated cannabis, THC, CBD and other cannabis extracts from cannabis plants, then convert them to cannabis concentrates, edibles, balms, beverages, vapes and a variety of other consumer goods. Lowell Farms also packages and labels these goods, including processed flower (the smokable part of the cannabis plant) for wholesale delivery.

The Adult-Use and Medicinal Distribution licenses permit Lowell Farms to complete cannabis related distribution activity which means the procurement, sale, and transportation of cannabis and cannabis products between licensed entities. Distribution activity is permissible to and from certain Lowell Farms and non-Lowell Farms licensees.

The Adult-Use and Medicinal Processing license permit Lowell Farms to process cannabis, which means drying, curing, grading or trimming of cannabis. Such license further permit the production of a limited number of non-manufactured cannabis products and the sales of cannabis to certain licensed entities within the State of California for resale or manufacturing purposes. Processing activity is permissible to and from certain Lowell Farms and non-Lowell Farms licensees.

In the State of California, only cannabis that is grown in California can be sold in the state. Although California is not a vertically integrated system, Lowell Farms is vertically integrated and has the capabilities to cultivate, harvest, manufacture and wholesale cannabis and cannabis products to licensed retail dispensaries. Under manufacturing, distribution and cultivation licenses, the State of California also allows Lowell Farms to make a wholesale purchase of cannabis from, or a distribution of cannabis and cannabis product to, another licensed entity within the state.

California - Local Licensure, Zoning and Land Use Requirements

To obtain a State license, cannabis operators must first obtain local authorization, which is a prerequisite to obtaining State licensure. California's DCC requires confirmation from the applicable locality that an applicant is in compliance with local requirements and has either been granted authorization to, upon State licensure, continue previous cannabis activities or commence cannabis operations. One of the basic aspects of obtaining local authorization is compliance with all local zoning and land use requirements. Local governments are permitted to prohibit or otherwise regulate the types and number of cannabis businesses allowed in their locality. Some localities have limited the number of authorizations an entity may hold in total or for various types of cannabis activity. Others have tiered the authorization process, granting the initial rounds of local authorization to applicants that previously conducted cannabis activity pursuant to the CUA or those that meet the locality's definition of social equity.

California - Record-Keeping and Continuous Reporting Requirements

California's State license application process additionally requires comprehensive criminal history, regulatory history and personal disclosures for all beneficial owners. Any criminal convictions or civil penalties or judgments occurring after licensure must promptly be reported to the regulatory agency from which the licensee holds a license. State licenses must be renewed annually. Disclosure requirements for local authorization may vary, but generally tend to mirror the State's requirements.

Licensees must also keep detailed records pertaining to various aspects of the business for up to 7 years. Such records must be easily accessible by the regulatory agency from which the licensee holds a license. Additionally, licensees must record all business transactions, which must be uploaded to METRC, the statewide traceability system. Lowell Farms is in compliance in all material respects with these record-keeping and disclosure requirements.

Storage and Security

To ensure the safety and security of cannabis business premises and to maintain adequate controls against the diversion, theft, and loss of cannabis or cannabis products, Lowell Farms is required to do the following:

- o maintain fully operational security alarm systems;
- o contract for state-certified security guard services;
- o maintain video surveillance systems that records continuously 24 hours a day and maintains those recordings for at least 90 days;
- o ensure that the facility's outdoor premises have sufficient lighting;
- o store cannabis and cannabis product only in areas per the premises diagram submitted to the State of California during the licensing process;
- o store all cannabis and cannabis products in a secured, locked room or a vault;
- o report to local law enforcement within 24 hours after being notified or becoming aware of the theft, diversion, or loss of cannabis; and
- o ensure the safe transport of cannabis and cannabis products between licensed facilities, maintain a delivery manifest in any vehicle transporting cannabis and cannabis products. Only vehicles registered with the DCC, that meet DCC distribution requirements, are to be used to transport cannabis and cannabis products.

Marijuana Taxes in California

Several types of taxes are imposed in California for adult use sale.

California imposes an excise tax of 15% on all purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products at retail. Prior to January 1, 2023, as a licensed distributor, the Company was required to collect and remit excise tax. As of January 1, 2023, distributors are no longer responsible to collect or remit excise taxes as the responsibility shifted to the retailers. Cities and counties apply their sales tax along with the state's excise and many cities and counties have also authorized the imposition of special cannabis business taxes which can range from 2% to 10% of gross receipts of the business.

The Company has retained legal counsel and other advisors in connection with California's marijuana regulatory program. The Company has developed and maintains standard operating procedures for licenses that are operational.

California - Operating Procedure Requirements

License applicants must submit standard operating procedures describing how the operator will, among other requirements, secure the facility, manage inventory, comply with the State's seed-to-sale tracking requirements, dispense cannabis, and handle waste, as applicable to the license sought. Once the standard operating procedures are determined compliant and approved by the applicable State regulatory agency, the licensee is required to abide by the processes described and seek regulatory agency approval before any changes to such procedures may be made. Licensees are additionally required to train their employees on compliant operations and are only permitted to transact with other legal and licensed businesses.

Lowell Farms complies in all material respects with these operational and training requirements by systematically training employees in various aspects of regulatory requirements, ensuring that operational and business practices are aligned with regulatory requirements, and by conducting internal audits to ensure compliance and identify areas for further training.

California - Site-Visits & Inspections

As a condition of State licensure, operators must consent to random and unannounced inspections of the commercial cannabis facility as well as the facility's books and records to monitor and enforce compliance with State law. Many localities have also enacted similar standards for inspections, and the State of California has already commenced site-visits and compliance inspections for operators who have received State temporary or annual licensure.

California - Compliance Procedures

Lowell Farms utilizes MAX ERP, an integrated enterprise compliance platform, which integrates Lowell Farms' inventory management program and standard operating procedures with the software's compliance and quality features to facilitate compliance with State and local requirements. MAX ERP features include a compliance software solution that offers lot and batch control, recall management, document control and quality analysis. Additionally, Lowell Farms utilizes standard operating procedure building tools to facilitate the implementation and maintenance of compliant operations and tracks all required licensing maintenance criteria.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in the section titled “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Some of these principal risks include the following:

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

- We have limited access to capital.
- Dependency on California bulk market prices.
- Cannabis continues to be a controlled substance under the Controlled Substance Act ("CSA") and is illegal under United States federal law.
- Enforcement of U.S. Federal Law could damage the Company's operations and financial position.
- Federal and State Forfeiture Laws could result in seizure of our assets.
- Future research may lead to findings that vaporizers, electronic cigarettes and related products are not safe for their intended use.
- Anti-money laundering laws and regulations may limit access to traditional banking funds and services.
- Restricted access to banking services could make operating our business and maintaining our finances difficult.
- Heightened scrutiny by securities regulatory authorities in the United States and Canada may impact investors' ability to transact in the Company's securities.
- Changes in State or federal political/or regulatory climate could impact the Company's business.
- Changes in environmental laws and regulations could impact the Company's business.
- Investors could be disqualified from ownership in the Company.
- Significant licensure requirements and limitations in States where cannabis is legal could impact the Company's ability to maintain its operations.
- Reclassification of cannabis in the United States could adversely impact the Company's business and growth strategy.
- Service providers may suspend or withdraw services if an adverse change in cannabis regulation occurs.
- Increasing legalization of cannabis and rapid growth and consolidation in the cannabis industry may further intensify competition.
- The Company may encounter difficulties enforcing its contracts in Federal and some state courts.
- The COVID-19 pandemic may adversely affect our business and financial condition.
- Wildfire risks in certain areas of California could adversely impact the Company's operations.
- The Company's business is subject to the risks inherent in agricultural operations.
- The Company may be adversely impacted by rising or volatile energy costs.
- We are dependent on key inputs, suppliers and skilled labor and fluctuations in the cost or availability of materials we use in our products and supply chain could negatively affect our results.
- Our sales are difficult to forecast.

Risks Related to the Securities of the Company

- Unpredictability caused by the Company's capital structure could adversely impact the market for the Company's securities.
- Investors could be diluted by future financings.
- The market for Subordinate Voting Shares may be illiquid and the market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares is volatile.
- Future sales of Subordinate Voting Shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares.
- Future sales of Subordinate Voting Shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares.
- Loss of foreign private issuer status.

Risks Relating to Taxation

- The Company is a tax resident of both the U.S. and Canada and is, therefore, generally subject to both U.S. and Canadian taxation, which may adversely affect its results of operations.
- The Company is subject to audits by the IRS and the results of the audits may result in significant tax assessments related to prior year filings.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We Have Limited Access to Capital

The Company's access to capital is and may continue to be extremely limited, as a consequence of the development stage nature of the Company's business, the Company's recent operating results, the Company's business focus on the cultivation, processing and distribution of cannabis products in violation of the CSA, and the dynamics of the capital markets. This inhibits the ability of the Company to fund operations and investments in growth initiatives. The Company's financial results, financial condition, business and prospects are and may continue to be materially adversely affected by its limited access to capital. The Company's inability to access capital required to operate and grow the Company's business may result in the inability of the Company to meet its obligations to third parties, which in turn could lead to the insolvency of the Company.

Dependency on California Bulk Market Prices

The Company derives a significant portion of its revenues and margin from the bulk sale of cannabis that it cultivates in the State of California and the Company's business overall is substantially affected by the prices for bulk sales of cannabis in California. In 2022 and 2023, the prices of bulk cannabis sales in California had deteriorated substantially and at times fell below the Company's marginal cost of cultivating cannabis. In January 2024 the Company surrendered possession of its cultivation facility. See Legal Proceedings. The Company expects to periodically source and broker third party bulk cannabis. In the absence of raising external capital, a prolonged continuation of these market conditions may impede the Company's ability to fund ongoing operations and to meet its financial obligations to third parties, which in turn could lead to the insolvency of the Company.

Cannabis Continues to be a Controlled Substance under the CSA and is Illegal Under United States federal law.

The Company is engaged directly in the medical and adult-use cannabis industry. Excluding brand licensing revenues, the Company derives all of its revenues from the State of California and conducts its activities in accordance with applicable state and local laws. Even though the Company's cannabis-related activities are compliant with applicable state and local law, such activities remain illegal under U.S. federal law.

In the United States, cannabis is extensively regulated at the state level. The majority of states, as well as the District of Columbia and multiple U.S. territories have legalized medical cannabis in some form. Of these States, 21 States, including California, have legalized cannabis for adult use. Notwithstanding the permissive regulatory environment of cannabis at the state level, cannabis continues to be categorized as a Schedule I controlled substance under the CSA and as such, the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis violates federal law. Although the Company believes its business is compliant with applicable state and local law, strict compliance with state and local laws with respect to cannabis may not absolve the Company of liability under federal law, nor may it provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against the Company. Any such proceedings brought against the Company may result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

Since the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis is illegal under federal law, the Company may be deemed to be aiding and abetting illegal activities. Under these circumstances, U.S. law enforcement authorities, in their attempt to regulate the illegal use of cannabis, may seek to bring an action or actions against the Company, including, but not limited to, a claim regarding the possession and sale of cannabis, and/or aiding and abetting another's criminal activities. The federal law provides that anyone who "commits an offense or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal." As a result, the Department of Justice ("DOJ") could allege that Lowell Farms has "aided and abetted" violations of federal law by providing financing and services to its subsidiaries. Under these circumstances, a federal prosecutor could seek to seize the assets of the Company, and to recover any "illicit profits" previously distributed as of such time to shareholders resulting from any of the foregoing. In these circumstances, the Company's operations would cease, shareholders could lose their entire investment and directors, officers and/or shareholders may be left to defend any criminal charges against them at their own expense and, if convicted, be sent to federal prison. Such potential criminal liability of our shareholders could arise solely by virtue of their activities as shareholders. Such an action would result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

The CBP enforces the laws of the United States. Crossing the border while in violation of the CSA and other related federal laws may result in denied admission, seizures, fines and apprehension. CBP officers administer the Immigration and Nationality Act to determine the admissibility of travelers, who are non-U.S. citizens, into the United States. An investment in the Company, if it became known to CBP, could have an impact on a shareholder's admissibility into the United States and could lead to a lifetime ban on admission.

Enforcement of U.S. Federal Law Could Damage the Company's Operations and Financial Position.

Since 2014, the United States Congress has passed appropriations bills that have included the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment. For now, the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment, as discussed above, is the only statutory restraint on enforcement of federal cannabis laws. Courts in the U.S. have construed these appropriations bills to prevent the federal government from prosecuting individuals or businesses when those individuals or businesses operate in strict compliance with state and local medical cannabis regulations; however, this legislation only covers medical cannabis, not adult-use cannabis, and has historically been passed as an amendment to omnibus appropriations bills, which by their nature expire at the end of a fiscal year or other defined term.

The Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment may or may not be included in future omnibus appropriations packages or continuing budget resolutions, and its inclusion or non-inclusion, as applicable, is subject to political changes. Because this conduct continues to violate federal law, U.S. courts have observed that should the 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 and if the Congress restores such funding, the federal government will have the authority to prosecute individuals and businesses for violations of the law while it lacked funding, to the extent of the CSA's five-year statute of limitations applicable to non-capital CSA violations. The Company may be irreparably harmed by any change in enforcement policies by the federal or applicable state governments, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, revenues, operating results and financial condition as well as the Company's reputation.

Violations of any federal laws and regulations could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions or settlements arising from civil proceedings conducted by either the 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 on the Company, including its reputation and ability to conduct business, its holding (directly or indirectly) of cannabis licenses in California, the listing of its securities on any stock exchange, its financial position, operating results, profitability or liquidity or the market price of its shares. In addition, it will be difficult for the Company to estimate the time or resources that would be needed in connection with 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 a result of the conflicting views between states and the federal government regarding cannabis, investments in cannabis businesses in the U.S. are subject to inconsistent legislation and regulation. The response to this inconsistency was addressed in the Cole Memorandum, acknowledging that notwithstanding the designation of cannabis as a controlled substance at the federal level in the United States, several U.S. states had enacted laws relating to cannabis for medical purposes. The Cole Memorandum outlined certain enforcement priorities for the DOJ relating to the prosecution of cannabis offenses. In particular, the Cole Memorandum noted that in jurisdictions that have enacted laws legalizing cannabis in some form and that have also implemented strong and effective regulatory and enforcement systems to control the cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis, conduct in compliance with those laws and regulations is less likely to be a priority at the federal level. Notably, however, the DOJ did not provide specific guidelines for what regulatory and enforcement systems it deemed sufficient under the Cole Memorandum standard.

In light of limited investigative and prosecutorial resources, the Cole Memorandum concluded that the DOJ should be focused on addressing only the most significant threats. States where cannabis had been legalized were not characterized as a high priority. In March 2017, the then newly appointed Attorney General Jeff Sessions again noted limited federal resources and acknowledged that much of the Cole Memorandum had merit; however, he disagreed that it had been implemented effectively. Accordingly, on January 4, 2018, Attorney General Sessions issued the Sessions Memorandum, which rescinded the Cole Memorandum on the basis that the direction provided therein was unnecessary, given the well-established principles governing federal prosecution that are already in place. Those principals are included in chapter 9-27-000 of the United States Attorneys' Manual and require federal prosecutors deciding which cases to prosecute to weigh all relevant considerations, including federal law enforcement priorities set by the Attorney General, the seriousness of the crime, the deterrent effect of criminal prosecution and the cumulative impact of particular crimes on the community. Due to the ambiguity of the Sessions Memorandum and the lack of clarity provided by the DOJ since then, 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.

The effect of the rescission of the Cole Memorandum remains to be seen. Currently, federal prosecutors are 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. No direction was given to federal prosecutors in the Sessions Memorandum as to the priority they should ascribe to such cannabis activities, and resultantly it is uncertain how active federal prosecutors will be in relation to such activities. While some U.S. Attorneys expressed support for the rescission of the Cole Memorandum, numerous government officials, legislators and federal prosecutors in states with medical and adult-use cannabis statutes announced their intention to continue the Cole Memorandum-era status quo.

The impact that this lack of uniformity between state and federal authorities could have on individual state cannabis markets and the businesses that operate within them is unclear, and the enforcement of relevant federal laws is a significant risk. Potential federal prosecutions could involve significant restrictions being imposed upon the Company or third parties, while diverting the attention of key executives. Such proceedings could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, revenues, operating results and financial condition, as well as the Company's reputation and prospects, even if such proceedings were concluded successfully in favor of the Company. Such proceedings could involve the prosecution of key executives of the Company or the seizure of corporate assets.

With each new administration at the U.S. federal level, it is possible that additional changes (whether positive or negative) could occur. There can be no assurance as to the position any new administration may take on marijuana and a new administration could decide to take a stronger approach to the enforcement of federal laws. Any enforcement of current federal laws could cause significant damage to the Company's operations and financial position. Further, future presidential administrations may want to treat marijuana differently and potentially enforce the federal laws more aggressively.

Federal and State Forfeiture Laws Could Result in Seizure of our Assets.

As an entity that conducts business in the cannabis industry, the Company is subject to U. S. federal and state forfeiture laws (criminal and civil) that permit the government to seize the proceeds of criminal activity. Civil forfeiture laws could provide an alternative for the federal government or any state (or local police force) that wants to discourage residents from conducting transactions with cannabis related businesses but believes criminal liability is too difficult to prosecute. Also, an individual can be required to forfeit property considered to be the proceeds of a crime even if the individual is not convicted of the crime, and the standard of proof in a civil forfeiture matter is lower than the standard in a criminal matter. Shareholders of the Company located in jurisdictions where cannabis remains illegal may be at risk of prosecution under federal and/or state conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and money laundering statutes, and be at further risk of losing their investments or proceeds under forfeiture statutes. Many states remain fully able to take action to prevent the proceeds of cannabis businesses from entering their state. Because state legalization is relatively new, it remains to be seen whether these states would take such action and whether a court would approve it. Current and prospective securityholders of the Company or any entity related thereto should be aware of these potentially relevant federal and state laws in considering whether to remain invested or invest in the Company or any entity related thereto.

Future Research may Lead to Findings that Vaporizers, Electronic Cigarettes and Related Products are not Safe for Their Intended Use.

Vaporizers, electronic cigarettes and related products were recently developed and therefore the scientific or medical communities have had a limited period of time to study the long-term health effects of their use. Currently, there is limited scientific or medical data on the safety of such products for their intended use and the medical community is still studying the health effects of the use of such products, including the long-term health effects. If the scientific or medical community were to determine conclusively that use of any or all of these products pose long-term health risks, market demand for these products and their use could materially decline. Such a determination could also lead to litigation, reputational harm and significant regulation. Loss of demand for our product, product liability claims and increased regulation stemming from unfavorable scientific studies on cannabis vaporizer products could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Regulations May Limit Access to Traditional Banking Funds and Services.

The Company is subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the U.S. and Canada that involve money laundering, financial recordkeeping and proceeds of crime, including the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), the U.S. Anti-Money Laundering Laws, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956, 1957, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (Canada), as amended and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Criminal Code (Canada) and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities in the U.S. and Canada. Further, under federal law, banks or other financial institutions often refuse to provide a checking account, debit or credit card, small business loan, or any banking services that could be found guilty of money-laundering, aiding and abetting or conspiracy to businesses involved in the cannabis industry due to the present state of the laws and regulations governing financial institutions in the U.S. The lack of banking and financial services presents unique and significant challenges to businesses in the U.S. cannabis industry. While Lowell Farms has maintained bank accounts, the loss of such accounts and the potential lack of a secure place in which to deposit and store cash, the inability to pay creditors through the issuance of checks and the inability to secure traditional forms of operational financing, such as lines of credit, are some of the many challenges presented to U.S. cannabis companies, and which could conceivably impact the Company, by the unavailability of traditional banking and financial services.

Despite these laws, FinCEN issued the FinCEN Guidance in 2014, which as described above, outlines the pathways for financial institutions to bank state sanctioned cannabis businesses in compliance with federal enforcement priorities. The FinCEN Guidance echoed the enforcement priorities of the Cole Memorandum. Under these guidelines, financial institutions must submit a Suspicious Activity Report (“SAR”) in connection with all cannabis-related banking activities by any client of such financial institution, in accordance with federal money laundering laws. These cannabis-related SARs are divided into three categories - cannabis limited, cannabis priority, and cannabis terminated - based on the financial institution’s belief that the business in question follows state law, is operating outside of compliance with state law, or where the banking relationship has been terminated, respectively.

The FinCEN Guidance states that in some circumstances, it is permissible for banks to provide services to cannabis-related businesses without risking prosecution for violation of federal money laundering laws. It refers to supplementary guidance included in the Cole Memorandum. The revocation of the Cole Memorandum has not yet affected the status of the FinCEN Guidance, nor has the United States Department of the Treasury given any indication that it intends to rescind the FinCEN Guidance itself. Although the FinCEN Guidance remains intact, it is unclear whether the current administration or future administrations will continue to follow the guidelines of the FinCEN Guidance. The DOJ continues to have the right and power to prosecute crimes committed by banks and financial institutions, such as money laundering and violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, that occur in any state including states that have in some form legalized the sale of cannabis. Further, the conduct of the DOJ’s enforcement priorities could change for any number of reasons. A change in the DOJ’s priorities could result in the DOJ’s prosecuting banks and financial institutions for crimes that were not previously prosecuted.

In the event that any of the Company's operations, or any proceeds thereof, any dividends or distributions therefrom, or any profits or revenues accruing from such operations in the United States were found to be in violation of money laundering legislation or otherwise, such transactions may be viewed as proceeds of a crime under one or more of the statutes noted above or any other applicable legislation. Apart from the consequences of any prosecution in connection with such violation, among other things, this could restrict or otherwise jeopardize the Company's ability to declare or pay dividends, effect other distributions or subsequently repatriate such funds back to Canada.

Restricted Access to Banking Services Could Make Operating our Business and Maintaining our Finances Difficult.

The FinCEN Guidance, as further described above, remains effective to this day, in spite of the fact that the Cole Memorandum was rescinded and replaced by the Sessions Memorandum. The FinCEN Guidance does not provide any safe harbors or legal defenses from examination or regulatory or criminal enforcement actions by the DOJ, FinCEN or other federal regulators, though. Thus, most banks and other financial institutions in the U.S. do not appear to be comfortable providing banking services to cannabis-related businesses, or relying on this guidance, which can be amended or revoked at any time by the current or future federal administrations. In addition to the foregoing, banks may refuse to process debit card payments and credit card companies generally refuse to process credit card payments for cannabis-related businesses. As a result, the Company may have limited or no access to banking or other financial services in the U.S. The inability or limitation in the Company's ability to open or maintain bank accounts, obtain other banking services and/or accept credit card and debit card payments may make it difficult for the Company to operate and conduct its business as planned or to operate efficiently.

Heightened Scrutiny by Securities Regulatory Authorities in the United States and Canada May Impact Investors' Ability to Transact in the Company's Securities.

The Company's existing operations in the United States, and any future operations or investments, may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges and other authorities in the United States and/or Canada. As a result, the Company may be subject to significant direct and indirect interaction with public officials. It is impossible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations or initiatives that may be proposed, or whether any proposals will become law or otherwise be adopted, and there can be no assurance that heightened scrutiny will not in turn lead to the imposition of certain restrictions on the Company's ability to operate or invest in the United States or any other jurisdiction, in addition to those described herein.

The Company's operations in the United States cannabis market may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges, clearing agencies and other authorities in Canada. It has been reported by certain publications in Canada that the Canadian Depository for Securities Limited is considering a policy shift that would see its subsidiary, CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. ("CDS"), refuse to settle trades for cannabis issuers that have investments in the United States. CDS is Canada's central securities depository, clearing and settlement hub settling trades in the Canadian equity, fixed income and money markets. CDS or its parent company has not issued any public statement with regard to these reports. On February 8, 2018, following discussions with the Canadian Securities Administrators and recognized Canadian securities exchanges, CDS signed the CDS Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with The Aequitas NEO Exchange Inc., the CSE, the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the TSX Venture Exchange. The MOU outlines the parties' understanding of Canada's regulatory framework applicable to the rules and procedures and regulatory oversight of the exchanges and CDS as it relates to issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States. The MOU confirms, with respect to the clearing of listed securities, that CDS relies on the exchanges to review the conduct of listed issuers. As a result, there currently is no CDS ban on the clearing of securities of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States. However, if CDS were to proceed in the manner suggested by these publications, and apply such a ban on the clearing of securities of the Company, it would have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Company's shareholders to effect trades of shares through the facilities of a stock exchange in Canada, as a result of which such shares could become highly illiquid.

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) is the primary depository for securities in the United States. Several major U.S. securities clearing companies that provide clearance, custody and settlement services in the United States terminated providing clearance services to issuers in the cannabis industry, including those that operate entirely outside the United States, in response to the Sessions Memo. As a result of these decisions, U.S. securityholders may experience difficulties depositing securities of cannabis companies in the DTC system or reselling their securities in open market transactions, including transactions facilitated through the CSE. Many larger U.S. broker-dealers own U.S. securities companies that self-clear transactions. However, some U.S. brokerages have adopted policies precluding their clients from trading securities of cannabis issuers.

Changes in State or Federal Political/or Regulatory Climate Could Impact the Company’s Business.

The success of the Company’s business strategy depends on the legality of the cannabis industry in the states in which the Company operates, and the lack of federal enforcement of its laws that make cannabis businesses illegal. The political environment surrounding the cannabis industry in general can be volatile and the statutory and regulatory framework remains in flux. Despite widespread state legalization, the risk remains that a shift in the regulatory or political realm could occur and have a drastic impact on the industry as a whole, adversely impacting the Company’s business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

Delays in enactment of or changes in new state regulations, or changes in federal laws or enforcement priorities, could restrict the Company’s ability to reach strategic growth targets and lower return on investor capital. The strategic growth strategy of the Company will be reliant upon state regulations being implemented to facilitate the operation of medical and adult-use cannabis in California. If such regulations are not timely implemented, or are subsequently repealed or amended, or contain prolonged or problematic phase-in or transition periods or provisions, the Company’s ability to achieve its growth targets, and thus, the return on investor capital, could be adversely affected. The Company is unable to predict with certainty when and how the outcome of these complex regulatory and legislative proceedings will affect its business and growth.

Further, there is no guarantee that state laws legalizing and regulating the sale and use of cannabis will not be repealed or overturned, or that local governmental authorities will not limit the applicability of state laws within their respective jurisdictions. If the federal government begins to enforce federal laws relating to cannabis in states where the sale and use of cannabis is currently legal, or if existing applicable state laws are repealed or curtailed, the Company’s business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects would be materially adversely affected. It is also important to note that local and city ordinances may strictly limit and/or restrict cannabis businesses in a manner that will make it extremely difficult or impossible to transact business that is necessary for the continued operation of the cannabis industry, including the Company. Federal actions against individuals or entities engaged in the cannabis industry or a repeal of applicable cannabis related legislation could adversely affect the Company and its business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The medical and adult-use cannabis industries are in their infancy and the Company anticipates that the current California regulations will be subject to change as California’s regulation of the cannabis industry matures. The Company’s compliance program emphasizes security and inventory control to ensure strict monitoring of cannabis and other inventory from cultivation to sale or disposal. Additionally, Lowell Farms has created standard operating procedures that include descriptions and instructions for monitoring inventory at all stages of cultivation, processing, manufacturing, distribution, transportation and delivery. The Company will continue to monitor compliance on an ongoing basis in accordance with its compliance program, standard operating procedures, and any changes to applicable regulation.

Overall, the medical and adult-use cannabis industry is subject to significant regulatory change at each of the local, state and federal level. The inability of the Company to respond to the changing regulatory landscape may cause it to be unsuccessful in capturing significant market share and could otherwise harm its business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

Changes in Environmental Laws and Regulations Could Impact the Company’s Business

We do not know of any existing environmental law, regulation nor condition that reasonably would be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, capital expenditures, or operating results. However, future changes to environmental laws or regulations may impact our operations and could result in increased costs.

Investors Could Be Disqualified from Ownership in the Company.

The Company's business is in a highly regulated industry in which many states have enacted extensive rules for ownership of a participant company. Investors in the Company could become disqualified from having an ownership stake in the Company under relevant laws and regulations of applicable state and/or local regulators, if the applicable owner is convicted of a certain type of felony or fails to meet the requirements for owning equity in a company in our industry.

Negative Public Opinion and Perception of the Cannabis Industry Could Adversely Impact Our Ability to Operate and Our Growth Strategy.

Government policy changes or public opinion may result in a significant influence over the regulation of the cannabis industry in Canada, the United States or elsewhere. The Company believes the medical and adult-use cannabis industry is highly dependent on consumer perception regarding the safety and efficacy of such cannabis. Consumer perceptions regarding legality, morality, consumption, safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis are mixed and evolving. Public opinion and support for medical and adult-use cannabis has traditionally been inconsistent and varied from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. While public opinion and support appears to be rising for legalizing medical and adult-use cannabis, it remains a controversial issue subject to differing opinions surrounding the level of legalization (for example, medical cannabis as opposed to legalization in general). A negative shift in the public's perception of cannabis in the United States or any other applicable jurisdiction could affect future legislation or regulation. Among other things, such a shift could cause state jurisdictions to abandon initiatives or proposals to legalize medical and/or adult-use cannabis, or could result in adverse regulatory changes in California, thereby limiting the Company's growth prospects and number of new state jurisdictions into which the Company could expand. Any inability to fully implement the Company's expansion strategy may have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations or prospects.

Significant Licensure Requirements and Limitations in States Where Cannabis is Legal Could Impact the Company's Ability to Maintain its Operations.

The Company's business is subject to a variety of laws, regulations and guidelines relating to the cultivation, manufacture, management, transportation, extraction, storage and disposal of cannabis, including laws and regulations relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations and the protection of the environment. Achievement of the Company's business objectives are contingent, in part, upon compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and obtaining all requisite regulatory approvals. Changes to such laws, regulations and guidelines due to matters beyond the control of the Company may cause adverse effects to the Company.

The Company will be required to obtain or renew government permits and licenses for its current and contemplated operations. Obtaining, amending or renewing the necessary governmental permits and licenses can be a time-consuming process involving numerous regulatory agencies, involving public hearings and costly undertakings on the Company's part. The duration and success of the Company's efforts to obtain, amend and renew permits and licenses will be contingent upon many variables not within its control, including the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by the relevant permitting or licensing authority. The Company may not be able to obtain, amend or renew permits or licenses that are necessary to its operations. Any unexpected delays or costs associated with the permitting and licensing process could impede the ongoing or proposed operations of the Company. To the extent permits or licenses are not obtained, amended or renewed, or are subsequently suspended or revoked, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with its ongoing operations or planned renovation, development and commercialization activities. Such curtailment or prohibition may result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. California state licenses, and some local licenses, are renewed annually. Each year, licensees are required to submit a renewal application per guidelines published by the Department of Cannabis Control (for state licenses) or the applicable local regulatory body (for local licenses).

Under MAUCRSA, after January 1, 2018, only license holders are permitted to engage in commercial cannabis activities. A prerequisite to obtaining a California state license is obtaining a valid license, permit or authorization from a local municipality. The process associated with acquiring a permanent state license is onerous and there are no assurances that the Company, or any subsidiary or entity to which the Company will provide or intends to provide services, will be granted any licenses or any renewals thereof. Because there are different licenses for different types of commercial cannabis activities, even if the Company, any subsidiary and/or any such entity to which the Company will provide services or intends to provide services is granted one or more licenses, there are no assurances that they will be granted all of the licenses they will need to effectuate the Company's business plan. Further, as part of the permitting and licensing process in California, state and local officials may conduct both random and scheduled inspections of cannabis operations. The Company is required to comply with both state laws and regulations and applicable local ordinances and codes. Compliance with both state and local laws may be burdensome and failure to do so could result in the loss of licenses, civil penalties and possibly criminal prosecution. While the compliance controls of Lowell Farms have been developed to mitigate the risk of any material violations of any license it holds arising, there is no assurance that the Company's licenses will be renewed by each applicable regulatory authority in the future in a timely manner. Any unexpected delays or costs associated with the licensing renewal process for any of the licenses held or to be held by the Company could impede the ongoing or planned operations of the Company and have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

The Company may become involved in a number of government or agency proceedings, investigations and audits. The outcome of any regulatory or agency proceedings, investigations, audits, and other contingencies could harm the Company's reputation, require the Company to take, or refrain from taking, actions that could harm its operations or require the Company to pay substantial amounts of money, harming its financial condition. There can be no assurance that any pending or future regulatory or agency proceedings, investigations and audits will not result in substantial costs or a diversion of management's attention and resources or have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Reclassification of Cannabis in the United States Could Adversely Impact the Company's Business and Growth Strategy.

If marijuana is re-categorized as a Schedule II or other controlled substance, and the resulting re-classification would result in the requirement for FDA approval if medical claims are made for the Company's products such as medical cannabis, then as a result, such products may be subject to a significant degree of regulation by the FDA and United States Drug Enforcement Administration ("DEA"). In that case, the Company may be required to be registered (licensed) to perform these activities and have the security, control, recordkeeping, reporting and inventory mechanisms required by the DEA to prevent drug loss and diversion. Obtaining the necessary registrations may result in delay of the cultivation, manufacturing or distribution of the Company's anticipated products. The DEA conducts periodic inspections of certain registered establishments that handle controlled substances. Failure to maintain compliance could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The DEA may seek civil penalties, refuse to renew necessary registrations, or initiate proceedings to restrict, suspend or revoke those registrations. In certain circumstances, violations could lead to criminal proceedings. Furthermore, if the FDA, DEA, or any other regulatory authority determines that the Company's products may have potential for abuse, it may require the Company to generate more clinical or other data than the Company currently anticipates in order to establish whether or to what extent the substance has an abuse potential, which could increase the cost and/or delay the launch of that product.

Service Providers May Suspend or Withdraw Services if an Adverse Change in Cannabis Regulation Occurs.

As a result of any adverse change to the approach in enforcement of United States cannabis laws, adverse regulatory or political change, additional scrutiny by regulatory authorities, adverse change in public perception in respect of the consumption of marijuana or otherwise, third party service providers to the Company could suspend or withdraw their services, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, revenues, operating results, financial condition or prospects.

Increasing Legalization of Cannabis and Rapid Growth and Consolidation in the Cannabis Industry may Further Intensify Competition.

The cannabis industry is undergoing rapid growth and substantial change, and the legal landscape for medical and recreational cannabis is rapidly changing internationally. An increasing number of jurisdictions globally are passing legislation allowing for the production and distribution of medical and/or recreational cannabis in some form or another. Entry into the cannabis market by international competitors might lower the demand for our products.

The foregoing legalization and growth trends in the cannabis industry has resulted in an increase in competitors, consolidation and formation of strategic relationships. Such acquisitions or other consolidating transactions could harm us in a number of ways, including by losing strategic partners if they are acquired by or enter into relationships with a competitor, losing customers, revenue and market share, or forcing us to expend greater resources to meet new or additional competitive threats, all of which could harm our operating results. As competitors enter the market and become increasingly sophisticated, competition in the cannabis industry may intensify and place downward pressure on retail prices for products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, revenues, operating results, financial condition or prospects operations.

The Company May Encounter Difficulties Enforcing its Contracts in Federal and Some State Courts.

Due to the nature of the Company's business and the fact that its contracts involve cannabis and other activities that are not legal under federal law, the Company may face difficulties in enforcing its contracts in federal and certain state courts. The inability to enforce any of the Company's contracts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results, financial condition or prospects. California enacted a law that provides that notwithstanding any other law, commercial activity relating to medicinal cannabis or adult-use cannabis conducted in compliance with California law and any applicable local standards, requirements, and regulations shall be deemed to be all of the following: (1) a lawful object of a contract, (2) not contrary to, an express provision of law, any policy of express law, or good morals, and (3) not against public policy.

The Company's articles provide that the Supreme Court of the Province of British Columbia, Canada and the appellate Courts therefrom are the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action brought on behalf of the Company, which may limit our investors' flexibility in selecting a forum for any future disputes.

However, the Company's articles do not limit the ability of investors to bring direct actions outside of British Columbia, Canada, including those arising under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Section 27 of the Securities Act creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over actions brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, and Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Neither investors nor the Company may waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, and it is therefore uncertain whether the exclusive forum provision of our charter would be enforced by a court as to derivative claims brought under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act. Furthermore, the exclusive forum provision of the Company's articles may increase the costs to investors in bringing claims, may discourage investors from bringing claims and may limit investors' ability to bring claims in a judicial forum that they find favorable.

The COVID-19 Pandemic May Adversely Affect Our Business and Financial Condition.

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted commercial and economic activity and contributed to significant volatility in the equity and debt markets in the U.S. and Canada. The pandemic created significant disruption in supply chains and economic conditions. The Company has continuously sought to assess the potential impact of the pandemic on its financial condition and operating results, and any assessment is subject to extreme uncertainty as to probability, severity and duration of the pandemic. Continued spread of the virus globally could result in additional economic downturns and the effects of which could last for some period and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected. While the spread of COVID-19 has become less severe, the continuing impact of COVID-19 could have the effect of heightening many of the other risk factors described herein.

Wildfire Risks in Certain Areas of California Could Adversely Impact the Company's Operations.

Certain areas of California, including certain areas nearby the Company's cultivation facility in Monterey County, can be negatively impacted by wildfires. Wildfires can cause smoke and ash to pass through greenhouse vents and cause cannabis plants to fail testing. As a result, the Company will close the greenhouse vents when needed to prohibit smoke and ash from entering the greenhouses at its cultivation facility. However, closing the greenhouse vents may cause elevated temperatures within the greenhouses and as a result induced plant stress, thereby negatively affecting plant yields. Wildfires can also cause essential sunlight to be blocked out, thereby negatively affecting plant yields in another manner. Overall, such wildfires can materially disrupt the Company's ability to harvest cannabis crops, significantly diminishing both the size and quality of the crops harvested, the Company's supply chain, and other operations and as a result can negatively impact the Company's business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. While the Company believes that the addition of such systems should mitigate future negative effects of wildfires that may occur nearby the Company's cultivation facility, there is no guarantee that such negative effects would in fact be mitigated. The extent to which any such future wildfires or any other natural disaster impacts the Company's results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The Company experienced no adverse implications from wildfires during 2022 and 2023.

The Company's business is subject to the risks inherent in agricultural operations

The Company's business involves the growing of cannabis, an agricultural product. The Company's business is subject to the risks inherent in the agricultural business, such as insects, plant diseases and similar agricultural risks. Although the Company's cultivation is substantially completed indoors under climate control, some cultivation is completed outdoors, and there can be no assurance that natural elements will not have a material adverse effect on any future production. Commencing in January 2024, the Company no longer is growing its own cannabis but our cannabis suppliers remain subject to risks inherent in agricultural operations.

The Company may be adversely impacted by rising or volatile energy costs

The Company's cannabis growing suppliers consume considerable energy, which makes them vulnerable to rising energy costs. Accordingly, rising or volatile energy costs may adversely affect the business of the Company and our ability to operate profitably.

We are dependent on key inputs, suppliers and skilled labor and fluctuations in the cost or availability of materials we use in our products and supply chain could negatively affect our results.

The cannabis industry is dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs, including raw materials and supplies related to growing operations, as well as electricity, water and other local utilities. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs, such as the raw material cost and supply of cannabis, materials we use in our products and for the construction and development of our facilities, or natural or other disruptions to power or other utility systems, could materially impact our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Some of these inputs may only be available from a single supplier or a limited group of suppliers, or be sourced abroad. If a sole source supplier was to go out of business, we might be unable to find a replacement for such source in a timely manner, or at all. If a sole source supplier were to be acquired by a competitor, that competitor may elect not to sell to us in the future. Manufacturing delays or unexpected transportation delays, particularly from materials we source abroad, can also cause us to incur significantly increased costs. Any of these fluctuations may increase our cost of products and have an adverse effect on our profit margins, results of operations and financial condition. Any inability to secure required supplies and services, or to do so on appropriate terms, could have a materially adverse impact on our operations.

Our ability to compete and grow will be dependent on us having access, at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner, to skilled labor, equipment, parts and components. No assurances can be given that we will be successful in maintaining our required supply of skilled labor, equipment, parts and components. The imposition of health mandates due to COVID-19 or any other similar event may impact our ability to retain current employees and attract new employees.

Our sales are difficult to forecast

As a result of recent and ongoing regulatory and policy changes in the medical and adult use cannabis industries and unreliable levels of market supply, the market data available is limited and unreliable. We must rely largely on our own market research to forecast sales, as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable from other sources in the states in which our business operates. Additionally, any market research and our projections of estimated total retail sales, demographics, demand and similar consumer research, are based on assumptions from limited and unreliable market data. A failure in the demand for our products to materialize as a result of competition, technological change or other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, the U.S. has imposed and may impose additional quotas, duties, tariffs, retaliatory or trade protection measures or other restrictions or regulations and may adversely adjust prevailing quota, duty or tariff levels, which can affect both the materials that we use to package our products and the sale of finished products. For example, the tariffs imposed by the U.S. on materials from China are impacting materials that we import for use in packaging in the U.S. Measures to reduce the impact of tariff increases or trade restrictions, including geographical diversification of our sources of supply, adjustments in packaging design and fabrication or increased prices, could increase our costs, delay our time to market and/or decrease sales. Other governmental action related to tariffs or international trade agreements has the potential to adversely impact demand for our products and our costs, customers, suppliers and global economic conditions and cause higher volatility in financial markets. While we actively review existing and proposed measures to seek to assess the impact of them on our business, changes in tariff rates, import duties and other new or augmented trade restrictions could have a number of negative impacts on our business, including higher consumer prices and reduced demand for our products and higher input costs.

Risks Related to the Securities of the Company

Unpredictability caused by the Company's capital structure could adversely impact the market for the Company's securities

Although other Canadian-listed companies have dual class or multiple voting and exchangeable share structures, given the other unique features of the capital structure of the Company, including exchangeable securities of Indus Holding Company, which equity securities are redeemable from time to time for Subordinate Voting Shares in accordance with their terms, the Company is not able to predict whether this structure will result in a lower trading price for or greater fluctuations in the trading price of the Subordinate Voting Shares or will result in adverse publicity to the Company or other adverse consequences.

Investors Could be Diluted by Future Financings.

The Company may need to raise additional financing in the future through the issuance of additional equity securities or convertible debt securities. If the Company raises additional funding by issuing additional equity securities or convertible debt securities, such financings may substantially dilute the interests of shareholders of the Company and reduce the value of their investment and the value of the Company's securities.

The Market for Subordinate Voting Shares May be Illiquid and the Market Price of the Subordinate Voting Shares is Volatile.

There may not be an active, liquid market for the Subordinate Voting Shares. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Subordinate Voting Shares will be maintained on the CSE. Investors may not be able to sell their Subordinate Voting Shares quickly or at the latest market price if trading in the Subordinate Voting Shares is not active.

The market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares cannot be predicted and has been and may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. This volatility may affect the ability of holders of Subordinate Voting Shares to sell their securities at an advantageous price. Market price fluctuations in the Subordinate Voting Shares may be due to the Company's 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 competitive, regulatory or economic trends, adverse changes in the economic performance or market valuations of companies in the industry in which the Company operates, acquisitions, dispositions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, capital commitments or other material public announcements by the Company or its competitors or government and regulatory authorities, operating and share price performance of the companies that investors deem comparable to the Company, addition or departure of the Company's executive officers and other key personnel, along with a variety of additional factors. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares.

Financial markets have at times historically experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of equity and convertible 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 Subordinate Voting Shares and any other listed securities of the Company, from time to time, may decline even if the Company's operating results, underlying asset values or prospects have not changed. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset 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 arise or continue, the Company's operations may be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Subordinate Voting Shares and such other securities may be materially adversely affected.

Future sales of Subordinate Voting Shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares.

As of March 19, 2024, there were 18,130,566 Subordinate Voting Shares outstanding and the following Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the conversion, redemption, or exercise of derivative securities of Lowell Farms and Indus Holding Company:

- o 893,591 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the redemption of all of the Class B Common Shares of Indus Holding Company ("Indus Class B Common Shares");

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- o 900,000 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the exercise of the warrants (the “PIPE Warrants”) issued by the Company in the PIPE transaction;
- o 225,652 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued by Indus Holding Company prior to the RTO to investors in debentures of Indus Holding Company; and
- o 1,375,600 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the exercise of options issued pursuant to the Company’s equity incentive plans, of which 1,119,658 shares were vested as of March 19, 2024.

The Company has filed resale registration statements under the Securities Act covering the securities issued in the Lowell Acquisition, C Quadrant Acquisition, and PIPE transaction, and such registration statements have been declared effective. Accordingly, such securities may be resold pursuant to such registration statements, as well as any applicable exemption from registration, subject to the trading restrictions and expiration of the escrows noted above.

Future sales of Subordinate Voting Shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares.

The Company has experienced negative operating cash flows throughout its history and had negative operating cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Operating cash flows may decline in certain circumstances, many of which are beyond the Company’s control. As a result, the Company may need to allocate a portion of its existing working capital or a portion of the net proceeds of the Offering or any future securities issuance to fund any such negative operating cash flow in future periods.

Loss of Foreign Private Issuer Status

As of January 1, 2021, the Company ceased to meet the definition of a “foreign private issuer” set out in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. As of that date, the aggregate number of Super Voting Shares and Subordinate Voting Shares, held of record, directly or indirectly, by U.S. Residents exceeded 50% of the aggregate number of Super Voting Shares and Subordinate Voting Shares issued and outstanding. As a result of the loss of foreign private issuer status and the filing of our Form 10 that became effective on May 8, 2021, we are subject to SEC disclosure rules and other rules and regulations applicable to domestic issuers. These obligations require significant financial and management resources. We are also subject to liability under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. Liability under these acts can lead to monetary fines, limitations on future financings and, if imposed, may impede our ability to finance our business.

Risk Relating to Taxation

The Company is a tax resident of both the U.S. and Canada and is, therefore, generally subject to both U.S. and Canadian taxation, which may adversely affect its results of operations.

The Company is treated as a United States company for U.S. Federal income tax purposes under section 7874 of the Code and is subject to United States Federal income tax on its worldwide income. However, for Canadian income tax purposes, the Company is, regardless of any application of section 7874 of the Code, treated as a resident of Canada for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada). As a result, the Company is subject to taxation both in Canada and the United States, which could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is subject to audits by the IRS and the results of the audits may result in significant tax assessments related to prior year filings.

The Company is presently being audited by the IRS for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020. The results of the audit are not known and the likelihood of any penalties or fees are not able to be estimated.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

ITEM 1C. Cybersecurity**Risk management and strategy**

We depend on our information technology to conduct our business operations. This technology is predominantly operated on third-party platforms and services. Our business servers are owned and managed by an experienced third-party provider that addresses issues promptly in the event of a cybersecurity threat or incident.

We have tailored our business applications and hosting services to reduce the impact of cybersecurity incidents. We utilize the Google Cloud Suite for email, office documents, and communication. Our ERP and Financial System operate on RDP and SQL server, which are backed up nightly through a SQL backup. All our servers are backed up to tape and transferred off-site every night. Our third-party provider has the necessary tools to restore and clone servers in a timely manner.

Our strategy to mitigate cybersecurity risks includes monitoring and detection efforts, and the deployment of the anti-malware application ESET on all workstations and servers. The management of our Anti-Virus and Anti-Malware is performed by an experienced third party provider. Regarding third parties that manage or utilize our information technology or data, we conduct continuous monitoring of all third-party providers to ensure they adhere to our cybersecurity standards. To date, we have not experienced cybersecurity threats or incidents that have significantly impacted our business.

Governance

Our Board of Directors delegates the responsibility for cybersecurity oversight to the Audit Committee and our VP of Integration and IT Operations, who also manages our general technology risk.

Our VP of Integration and IT Operations collaborates closely with our information technology partners to pinpoint new risks and evaluate our risk management framework. This team includes employees familiar with our products and systems who also possess experience in managing cybersecurity risks.

The VP of Integration and IT Operations regularly updates the Audit Committee on cybersecurity-related risks. Our incident response plan involves informing the Management Team and then the Board of Directors about any substantial threats or incidents that occur.

ITEM 2. Properties**DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY**

Lowell Farms presently leases its facilities through its subsidiaries. The following table sets forth information about the current facilities that we use to support our operations. We believe that these facilities are generally suitable to meet our needs.

Location	Square Feet	Purpose	Lease Expiration Dates
Salinas	15,000	Manufacturing	June 30, 2028 ¹
Salinas	6,000	Administrative	December 31, 2025
Salinas	21,000	Distribution and Flower Packaging	December 31, 2024 ²
Monterey County	255,000	Cultivation	December 31, 2034 ³
Salinas	40,000	Processing	May 31, 2034 ⁴
Total square footage	337,000		

¹ Lowell Farms has two 5-year extension options.

² Lowell Farms has one 2-year extension option.

³ Facility surrendered to landlord on January 12, 2024.

⁴ Lowell Farms has two 10-year extension options.

CORPORATE INFORMATION**General**

We are governed by the laws of British Columbia, Canada. On April 26, 2019, we completed a reverse takeover transaction (the “Business Combination” or the “RTO”) with Indus Holding Company, a Delaware corporation. On February 25, 2021, we completed the Lowell Acquisition. Effective March 1, 2021, in connection with the Lowell Acquisition, we changed our name to Lowell Farms Inc.

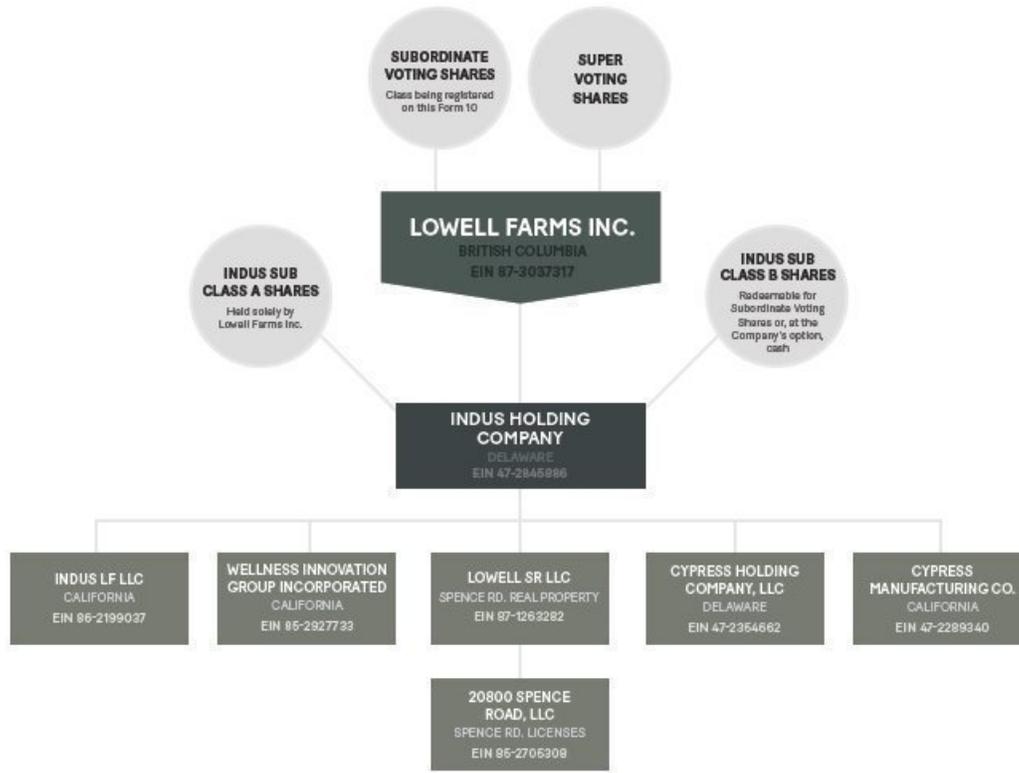
The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on October 27, 2005, under the name Zoolander Corporation and changed its name to “Mezzotin Minerals Inc.” on September 10, 2013.

Prior to the Business Combination, the Company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of properties prospective for rare earth metals in Zimbabwe. In October 2018, the Company sold all of its exploration property interests in Zimbabwe and had no commercial operations or operating revenues at the time of the Business Combination.

Indus Holding Company was formed as a Delaware corporation on January 2, 2015. Indus Holding Company owns all of our operating subsidiaries.

Corporate Structure

Set forth below is the organization chart of the Company, setting out all material subsidiaries of the Company and their jurisdiction of incorporation, formation or organization. Each of the subsidiaries of Indus Holding Company is wholly-owned by it. The Company is presently carrying on active business operations solely in California.



The primary purpose or main business of each entity is as follows:

- Lowell Farms Inc. is the issuer of our shares traded on the CSE and OTCQX. Lowell Farms Inc. is a holding company and does not conduct material business activities.
- Indus Holding Company is the owner of our principal brand intellectual property (other than the Lowell Herb Co. and Lowell Smokes brands acquired in the Lowell Acquisition) and an intermediate holding company for our operating entities.
- Cypress Manufacturing Company conducts the majority of our cannabis operations, including cultivation, extraction, manufacturing and distribution, and holds all manufacturing and distribution licenses. Licensed activities acquired by Indus LF LLC in the Lowell Acquisition are being transitioned to Cypress Manufacturing Company.
- Cypress Holding Company owns the majority of our equipment and is a lessee for facility and equipment leases.
- Wellness Innovation Group Incorporated provides sales, marketing, administrative and managerial services to our other operating entities.
- Indus LF LLC is the owner of the product portfolio and assets acquired in the Lowell Acquisition.
- Lowell SR LLC is the lessee of our drying and midstream processing facility in Monterey County, located at 20800 Spence Road, and has a wholly owned subsidiary, 20800 Spence Road LLC, which holds certain permits related to the processing facility. LFS is operated under Lowell SR LLC.

The head office of the Company is located at 19 Quail Run Circle - Suite B, Salinas, California 93907 USA. The registered office of the Company is Suite 2200, HSBC Building, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8 Canada. Our website address is <https://www.lowellfarms.com>. No information available on or through our website shall be deemed to be incorporated into this Form 10-K.

The Business Combination

On March 29, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Indus Holding Company and certain other parties pursuant to which the Company effected the Business Combination. The Business Combination resulted in a reverse take-over of the Company by the securityholders of Indus Holding Company.

In connection with the Business Combination:

Mezzotin created (i) the Subordinate Voting Shares as a new class of equity securities and all outstanding common shares of Mezzotin were reclassified as Subordinate Voting Shares at a ratio of one Subordinate Voting Share for every 485.3 common shares and (ii) a new class of non-participating securities of Mezzotin designated super voting shares ("Super Voting Shares") (collectively, the "Share Terms Amendment").

Indus Holding Company was recapitalized by an amendment and restatement of its certificate of incorporation. Pursuant to the recapitalization, the voting Class A Common Shares ("Indus Class A Common Shares") and the non-voting Class B Common Shares ("Indus Class B Common Shares") of Indus Holding Company were created, and all outstanding shares of stock of Indus Holding Company were reclassified as Indus Class B Common Shares on a one-for-one basis. Indus Class B Common Shares are redeemable at the option of the holder for Subordinate Voting Shares on a one-for-one basis or, at Indus Holding Company's option, for cash.

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Simultaneously, the Company subscribed for and became the sole holder of the Indus Class A Common Shares. The purchase price for the Class A Common Shares was paid from the proceeds of a subscription receipts financing conducted in connection with the Business Combination.

The Convertible Debenture Offering

Effective April 16, 2020, in connection with the completion of a private placement of convertible debentures and warrants (the “Convertible Debenture Offering”), the articles of the Company (at that time named Indus Holdings, Inc.) were amended to create a class of non-voting Class C Common Shares. The debentures issued in the Convertible Debenture Offering are convertible into Indus Class C Common Shares. The Indus Class C Common Shares are redeemable at the option of the holder for Subordinate Voting Shares on a one-for-one basis.

During 2022, in connection with the completion of a private placement of convertible debentures and warrants (the “2022 Convertible Debenture Offering”), the articles of the Company were updated to create a class of non-voting Class D common shares. A portion of the warrants issued in the 2022 Convertible Debenture offering are issuable into Indus Class D common shares upon exercise of warrants issued in the 2022 Convertible Debenture Offering.

Effective October 6, 2023, the Company repurchased all of the \$22,157 aggregate principal amount of outstanding Senior Secured Convertible Debentures of its subsidiary, Indus Holding Company (“Indus”), together with the related warrants to purchase 10,627,483 subordinate voting shares of the Company and 4,324,845 common shares of Indus.

Each holder received as the purchase price therefor, such holder’s pro rata share, based on the proportion of the outstanding Debentures held by such holder, of (x) membership interests in LF Brandco LLC (“Brandco”), an entity formed to hold the Company’s intellectual property relating to its “Lowell Smokes” and “Lowell Herb Co.” brands (including trademarks, logos and additional identifying marks, domain names and social media accounts), and (y) 6,849,572 Subordinate Voting Shares, representing approximately 36% of the Company’s consolidated, undiluted equity interests.

The Company has entered into a license agreement with Brandco for the “Lowell” trademarks, logos, and related intellectual property on an exclusive basis in the State of California for a five-year license term, with up to three five-year extensions. The Company’s exercise of the extension terms is subject to mutual agreement on certain sales performance criteria for each extension term.

As of the closing of the Offer, the voting agreement of the Company, pursuant to which the former holders of the Debentures were entitled to nominate three out of seven members of the Company’s board of directors and consent to the nomination of a fourth, and certain contractual operating covenants in favor of the former Debenture holders, was terminated.

Name Change

Effective March 1, 2021, in connection with the Lowell Acquisition, the Company changed its name from Indus Holdings, Inc. to Lowell Farms Inc. On March 5, 2021, the Subordinate Voting Shares began trading on the CSE under the ticker symbol LOWL and the (“December 2020 Warrants”) issued by the Company (then named Indus Holdings, Inc.) in connection with the December 2020 Unit Offering began trading on the CSE under the ticker symbol LOWL.WT. Also on March 5, 2021, the Subordinate Voting Shares began trading on the OTCQX under the ticker symbol LOWLF.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Zabala Road Lease

On January 12, 2024, Cypress Holding Company, LLC (“Cypress”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, surrendered possession of approximately 10 acres of real property at 139 Zabala Road, Salinas, California (the “Zabala Road Property”) leased by Cypress pursuant to a Lease Agreement dated April 1, 2017 (the “Zabala Road Lease”) with Tinhouse, LLC, dba Tinhouse Partners, LLC, as landlord (the “Landlord”). Prior to vacating the premises on January 12, 2024, the Company had operated a cultivation facility, which includes four greenhouses totaling approximately 255,000 square feet, on the Zabala Road Property.

As previously announced, in January 2023, the Company’s Board of Directors formed a strategic alternatives special committee of independent directors to explore, review and evaluate strategic and financial alternatives. As part of these efforts, the Company entered into negotiations with the Landlord to restructure the terms of the Zabala Road Lease, which provided for an expiry date of December 31, 2027, subject to five 5-year extension options exercisable by Cypress.

In September 2023, the Company and the Landlord reached a settlement amending the terms of the Zabala Road Lease and reaching agreement on all rent-related issues. The Landlord terminated the Zabala Road Lease via a letter dated October 6, 2023, which was served by its counsel on the Company on October 10, 2023. On October 16, 2023, the Company filed a lawsuit in the Monterey County California Superior Court for breach of contract and specific performance against the Landlord to enforce the settlement terms. The Landlord filed counterclaims and an unlawful detainer action against the Company, claiming damages of more than \$36 million, which the Landlord claims are based on an analysis of accelerated rent due through the end of the term of the Zabala Road Lease, along with attorney’s fees, improvements, and other undefined costs.

The Company intends to vigorously defend itself against the claims made by the Landlord. However, no assurance can be provided as to whether or not the Company will prevail, and it may be required to pay significant monetary damages.

Potency and Labeling

A putative class action was filed in the Los Angeles County California Superior Court on behalf of all California consumers who purchased products made by Lowell Farms, Inc. in California. The case alleges that Lowell failed to accurately label its products with the THC% identified by its testing laboratories, and that California consumers were thereby deceived into paying higher prices for Lowell’s products than they otherwise would have.

No trial has been scheduled in this matter. The parties are presently engaged in the process by which Plaintiff will bring a motion seeking certification of a class. The class certification motion is scheduled to be heard on August 26, 2024. Plaintiff has served discovery requests limited to class certification issues, but the parties have not engaged in any merits discovery. It is difficult to evaluate any potential outcome at such an early stage of the case where there has been no merits discovery. The Company is prepared to vigorously defend itself at the trial if a class is certified and a settlement is not reached. It is difficult to evaluate the likely outcome of a trial because Plaintiff has not articulated a theory of damages. In addition, due to the early nature of the case, an estimate of a loss cannot be made.

There are no other legal proceedings material to the Company to which the Company or a subsidiary thereof is a party or of which any of their respective property is the subject matter, nor are there any such proceedings known to the Company to be contemplated, and there have been no such legal proceedings during the Company’s most recently completed financial year.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Part II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDENDS ON COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

The Subordinate Voting Shares are listed for trading on the CSE under the symbol “LOWL” and the warrants are listed on the CSE under the symbol “LOWL.WT.” The Subordinate Voting Shares commenced trading on the CSE effective April 30, 2019. Our shares are also traded over-the-counter in the United States on the OTCQX under the symbol “LOWLF.” Any over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down, or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

In August 2023, the Company effected reverse stock split consolidating all of its Subordinate Voting Shares on the basis of one post-consolidation Subordinate Voting Share for every ten pre-consolidation Subordinate Voting Shares, effective August 31, 2023. All share and per share data presented herein has been retroactively adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split.

The following table sets forth trading information for the Subordinate Voting Shares for the periods indicated, as quoted on the CSE.

Period	High Trading Price C(\$)	Low Trading Price C(\$)
Q4 2023	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.18
Q3 2023	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.26
Q2 2023	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.35
Q1 2023	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.35
Q4 2022	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00
Q3 2022	\$ 3.60	\$ 1.90
Q2 2022	\$ 5.30	\$ 2.50
Q1 2022	\$ 6.40	\$ 2.90

The following table sets forth trading information for the Subordinate Voting Shares for the periods indicated, as quoted on the OTCQX.

Period	High Trading Price US (\$)	Low Trading Price US(\$)
Q4 2023	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.14
Q3 2023	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.15
Q2 2023	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.30
Q1 2023	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.30
Q4 2022	\$ 2.20	\$ 0.70
Q3 2022	\$ 2.90	\$ 1.40
Q2 2022	\$ 4.60	\$ 1.90
Q1 2022	\$ 5.30	\$ 2.30

Shareholders

We had approximately 379 shareholders of record as of March 19, 2024. This does not include shares held in the name of a broker, bank or other nominees (typically referred to as being held in “street name”).

Dividends

The Company has not paid dividends and currently intends to reinvest any future earnings to finance its business. As a result, the Company does not intend to pay dividends on the Subordinate Voting Shares in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay distributions will be at the discretion of the Board and will depend on the financial condition, business environment, operating results, capital requirements, any contractual restrictions on the payment of distributions and any other factors that the Board deems relevant.

ITEM 6. [Reserved]

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023, COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company is for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are expressed in thousands of United States dollars ("S" or "US\$"), unless otherwise indicated.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, in particular, the risks discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and those discussed in other documents we file with the SEC. We undertake no obligation, and specifically disclaim any obligation, to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these and any other forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

We are a California-based cannabis company with vertically integrated operations including large scale cultivation, extraction, processing, manufacturing, branding, packaging and wholesale distribution to retail dispensaries. We manufacture and distribute proprietary and a limited number of third-party brands throughout the State of California, the largest cannabis market in the world. We also provide manufacturing, extraction and distribution services to several third-party cannabis and cannabis branding companies. We operate a 255,000 square foot greenhouse cultivation and warehouse facility and a 40,000 square foot processing facility in Monterey County, a 15,000 square foot manufacturing and laboratory facility in Salinas, California, a separate 21,000 square foot distribution and flower packing facility in Salinas, California and a warehouse depot in Los Angeles, California. On January 12, 2024, we surrendered possession of the greenhouse facility. See "*Recent Developments.*"

Our present product offerings include flower, pre-rolls, vape pens, oils, extracts, chocolate edibles, mints, gummies, topicals and tinctures. We sell our products under owned and third-party brands. Brands we own include the following: Cypress Cannabis (a premium flower brand); Flavor Extracts (crumble and terp sugar products); Kaizen (premium brand cannabis concentrates); House Weed (a value driven flower, vapes and concentrates offering delivering a flavorful and potent experience); Moon (a range of high-potency, high-quality and high-value edibles); Humble Flower (a premium brand offering cannabis-infused topicals, pre-rolls, sublingual tablets); and Original Pot Company (baked edibles). We also exclusively manufacture and distribute Lowell Herb Co. and Lowell Smokes (premium packaged flower, pre-roll, concentrates, and vape products); 35s (a line of automated pre-rolls) and products for several other third party brands in California and provide third party extraction processing and distribution services and bulk extraction concentrates and flower to licensed manufacturers and distributors.

Since 2017, we have conducted cannabis cultivation operations located in Monterey County, California. We operated a cultivation facility which included four greenhouses totaling approximately 255,000 square feet sited on 10 acres located on Zabala Road. Farming cannabis at this scale enabled us to curate specialized strains and maintain greater control over the quantity and quality of cannabis available for our products, preserving the consistency of our flower and cannabis feedstocks for our extraction laboratory and product manufacturing operations. We maintained a strict quality control process which facilitates a predictable output yield of pesticide-free products. As noted previously, we surrendered possession of the cultivation facility on January 12, 2024.

We operate a 40,000 square foot processing facility in Monterey County in close proximity to our cultivation operations that provides drying, bucking, trimming, sorting, grading, and packaging operations for up to 250,000 pounds of wholesale cannabis flower annually. The facility processes nearly all the cannabis that we grow at our existing cultivation operations as well as processing services for regional growers from primarily the Salinas Valley area.

Our manufacturing facility is located in Salinas, California and houses our edible product operations and extraction and distillation operations. The edible product operations utilize internally produced cannabis oil, which can also be supplied from multiple external sources. Our manufacturing operations produce a wide variety of cannabis-infused products in our 15,000 square foot manufacturing facility in Salinas. Our products include chocolate confections, tinctures, baked goods, hard and soft non-chocolate confections, and topical lotions and balms. Lowell Farms utilizes modern commercial production equipment and employs food grade manufacturing protocols, including industry-leading standard operating procedures designed so that its products meet stringent quality standards. We have implemented updated compliance, packaging and labeling standards to meet the requirements of the California Medical and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act with the advent of adult use legalization in California.

We also operate an automated flower packaging line, an automated pre-roll line and a pre-roll assembly line for making finished goods in those respective categories with feedstock grown at our cultivation operations.

Our business is conducted by the following subsidiaries of the Company:

- Indus Holding Company is the owner of our principal brand intellectual property (other than the Lowell Herb Co. and Lowell Smokes brands) and an intermediate holding company for our operating entities.
- Cypress Manufacturing Company conducts the majority of our cannabis operations, including cultivation, extraction, manufacturing and distribution, and holds all manufacturing and distribution licenses.
- Cypress Holding Company owns the majority of our equipment and is a lessee for facility and equipment leases.
- Wellness Innovation Group Incorporated provides sales, marketing, administrative and managerial services to our other operating entities.
- Indus LF LLC is the owner of the brands and assets acquired in the Lowell Acquisition. Licensed activities acquired by Indus LF LLC in the Lowell Acquisition have been transitioned to Cypress Manufacturing Company.
- Lowell SR LLC is the lessee of our drying and midstream processing facility located in Monterey County, located at 20800 Spence Road, and through its wholly owned subsidiary 20800 Spence Road LLC, which holds certain permits and licenses related to the processing facility. LFS is operated under Lowell SR LLC.

The Company's corporate office and principal place of business is located at 19 Quail Run Circle, Salinas, California. As of December 31, 2023, we had 165 full-time employees, including 163 full-time and 2 part-time, substantially all of whom are located in California. Additionally, Lowell Farms utilizes contract employees in security, cultivation, processing, packaging and warehousing activities. The use of contract employees enables Lowell Farms to manage variable staffing needs and in the case of cultivation and security personnel, access to experienced, qualified and readily available human resources.

Recent Developments

Surrender of Cultivation Facility

On January 12, 2024, Cypress Holding Company, LLC (“Cypress”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, surrendered possession of approximately 10 acres of real property at 139 Zabala Road, Salinas, California (the “Zabala Road Property”) leased by Cypress pursuant to a Lease Agreement dated April 1, 2017 (the “Zabala Road Lease”) with Tinhouse, LLC, dba Tinhouse Partners, LLC, as landlord (the “Landlord”). Prior to vacating the premises on January 12, 2024, the Company had operated a cultivation facility, which includes four greenhouses totaling approximately 255,000 square feet, on the Zabala Road Property.

As previously announced, in January 2023, the Company’s Board of Directors formed a strategic alternatives special committee of independent directors to explore, review and evaluate strategic and financial alternatives. As part of these efforts, the Company entered into negotiations with the Landlord to restructure the terms of the Zabala Road Lease, which provided for an expiry date of December 31, 2027, subject to five 5-year extension options exercisable by Cypress.

In September 2023, the Company and the Landlord reached a settlement amending the terms of the Zabala Road Lease and reaching agreement on all rent-related issues. The Landlord terminated the Zabala Road Lease via a letter dated October 6, 2023, which was served by its counsel on the Company on October 10, 2023. In October 2023, the Company filed a lawsuit for breach of contract and specific performance against the Landlord to enforce the settlement terms. The Landlord filed counterclaims and an unlawful detainer action against the Company, claiming damages of more than \$36 million, which the Landlord claims are based on an analysis of accelerated rent due through the end of the term of the Zabala Road Lease, along with attorney’s fees, improvements, and other undefined costs.

The Company intends to vigorously defend itself against the claims made by the Landlord. However, no assurance can be provided as to whether or not the Company will prevail, and it may be required to pay significant monetary damages.

Refer to “*Subsequent Events*” for more information.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The Company has provided certain supplemental non-GAAP financial measures in this MD&A. Where the Company has provided such non-GAAP financial measures, we have also provided a reconciliation below to the most comparable GAAP financial measure, see “*Reconciliations of Non-GAAP Financial and Performance Measures*” in this MD&A. These supplemental non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered superior to, as a substitute for or as an alternative to, and should only be considered in conjunction with, the GAAP financial measures presented herein.

In this MD&A, reference is made to adjusted EBITDA and working capital which are not measures of financial performance under GAAP. The Company calculates each as follows:

- *EBITDA is net income (loss), excluding the effects of income taxes (recovery); net interest expense; depreciation and amortization; and adjusted EBITDA also includes non-cash fair value adjustments on investments; unrealized foreign currency gains/losses; share-based compensation expense; and other transactional and special expenses, such as out-of-period insurance recoveries and acquisition costs and expenses related to the markup of acquired finished goods inventory, which are inconsistent in amount and frequency and are not what we consider as typical of our continuing operations. Management believes this measure provides useful information as it is a commonly used measure in the capital markets and as it is a close proxy for repeatable cash generated by operations. We use adjusted EBITDA internally to understand, manage, make operating decisions related to cash flow generated from operations and evaluate our business. In addition, we use adjusted EBITDA to help plan and forecast future periods.*
- *Working capital is current assets less current liabilities. Management believes the calculation of working capital provides additional information to investors about the Company’s liquidity. We use working capital internally to understand, manage, make operating decisions related to cash flow required to fund operational activity and evaluate our business cash flow needs. In addition, we use working capital to help plan and forecast future periods.*

These measures are not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

The table below reconciles Net loss to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net loss	\$ (37,342)	\$ (24,564)
Interest expense ⁽²⁾	3,837	5,499
Provision for income taxes	161	191
Depreciation and amortization in cost of goods sold	4,696	6,320
Depreciation and amortization in operating expenses	421	448
Depreciation and amortization in other income (expense)	-	608
EBITDA⁽¹⁾	(28,227)	(11,498)
Investment and currency losses	30	130
Inventory revaluation	(157)	-
Impairment Expense	2,267	3,240
Debt Repurchase Charges ⁽³⁾	13,477	-
Impairment on Cultivation Facility	6,822	-
Share-based compensation	231	564
Other charges ^{(2) (4) (5)}	(2,161)	(1,984)
Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾	\$ (7,718)	\$ (9,548)

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP measure

⁽²⁾ In 2022, net of \$864 of financing charges related to the ERC claim, reclassified from interest expense on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) to transaction and other special charges in the Adjusted EBITDA table.

⁽³⁾ Comprised of \$13,245 of impairment charges on intangible assets and \$232 of legal expenses incurred in the year ending December 31, 2023 related to the debt settlement and asset sale. All charges were included in other income (expense) on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

⁽⁴⁾ For the year ended December 31, 2023, reflects a one time, non-recurring adjustment to prior period yield and processing variances on the Company's processing facility, included in cost of goods sold on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

⁽⁵⁾ Includes a \$3,884 gain on lease transactions during the year. All charges were included in other income (expense) on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022

Revenue

We derive our revenue from sales of extracts, distillates, branded and packaged cannabis flower, pre-rolls, concentrates and edible products to retail licensed dispensaries and bulk flower, biomass and concentrates to licensed manufacturers and distributors in the state of California. In addition, we distribute proprietary and several third-party brands throughout the state of California, and commencing in the quarter ended September 30, 2021, we began providing fee services for drying and processing third-party product for licensed cultivators in the State of California and we licensed the Lowell Smokes brand in Illinois and Massachusetts in 2021. The Company licensed the Lowell Smokes brand to Schwazze in Colorado and New Mexico in 2022. On October 6, 2023, as part of the Debenture Repurchase, the Company sold the rights to the Lowell Smokes brand. The Company recognizes revenue upon delivery of goods to customers since at this time performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company classifies its revenues into the following major categories: Consumer Packaged Goods ("CPG") revenue, Bulk revenue, Lowell Farm Services revenue, and Licensing revenue.

- CPG products are primarily sales of proprietary brands of the Company.
- Bulk product includes revenue from flower, biomass and distillates sales.
- Lowell Farm Services revenue is related to our processing facility that provides drying, bucking, trimming, sorting, grading, and packaging services.
- Licensing revenue includes fees from licensing the Lowell Smokes brand and sales of packaging and support services associated with non-California based activities.

Revenue by Category

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022		
CPG	\$ 18,048	\$ 28,340	\$ (10,292)	-36%
Bulk	7,973	9,898	(1,925)	-19%
Lowell Farm Services	1,582	3,700	(2,118)	-57%
Licensing	662	1,597	(935)	-59%
Net revenue	\$ 28,265	\$ 43,535	\$ (15,270)	-35%

CPG Revenues decreased to \$18.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2023, a decline of \$10.3 million compared to the same period in the prior year. While overall revenue declined, Lowell brand revenues continue to make up the largest percentage of sales with approximately \$13.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, and represented approximately 78% of total CPG revenues. Lowell brand revenues year over year declined 30%, as Lowell brand revenues were \$19.6 million and represented approximately 30% of CPG revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022. House Weed brand revenues decreased to \$1.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$6.4 million in the same period of the prior year. As a percentage of total CPG revenues, House Weed decreased to 7% for the current period, compared to 23% in the prior year. The Company focused efforts on expanding third party distributed brands in the year ended December 31, 2023 resulting in third party distributed revenue increasing by \$2.0 million, from \$0.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2022. Revenue from third party distributed brands are included within CPG revenue. The increase in revenue for the year is driven by an expanded brand portfolio when comparing periods.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, bulk sales decreased to \$8.0 million, a decline of \$1.9 million compared to same period in the prior year. Total pounds of self-grown bulk flower sold decreased by approximately 42% during the year, however realized prices per pound on that flower increased by approximately 22% during the same period. Additionally, the Company realized an approximately 39% decrease in bulk flower pricing during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2023, but that was offset by a 162% increase in pounds sold, compared to the third quarter of the same year.

LFS and licensing revenues decreased to \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to \$5.3 million in the same period of the prior year. Licensing revenue was \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$1.6 million for the same period in the prior year. The Company sold the out of state licensing agreements during the convertible debt repurchase.

Cost of Sales, Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Cost of goods sold consists of direct and indirect costs of production processing and distribution, and includes amounts paid for direct labor, raw materials, packaging, operating supplies, and allocated overhead, which includes allocations of right of use asset depreciation, insurance, managerial salaries, utilities, and other expenses, such as employee training, cultivation taxes and product testing. The Company manufactures for several brands and processes for cultivators that do not have the capability, licensing or capacity to process their own products. The fees earned for these activities absorb fixed overhead in manufacturing and generates service revenue. Our focus in 2024 is expected to be on flower, pre-rolls and on processing third party product at our processing facility. With the exit from the cultivation facility during early 2024, we will be able to react quickly to the demands of the market to better source our production needs and better control spending on third party purchased flower to manage cash outflows on flower and CPG manufacturing. We are focusing on executing smaller, more frequent production runs to lower inventory working capital, optimize efficiencies and expedite product getting to the market faster.

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net revenue	\$ 28,265	\$ 43,535
Cost of goods sold	35,707	45,376
Gross profit	\$ (7,442)	\$ (1,841)
Gross margin	-26.3%	-4.2%

Gross margin was (26.3%) and (4.2%) in the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded impairment and write downs related to the cultivation facility, which was exited during early 2024. Included in cost of goods sold is \$2.6 million of inventory impairment related to existing the cultivation facility, \$1.6 million of expense related to the reclassification of leases from finance leases to operating leases, \$1.7 million of one-time non-recurring yield and processing variances on the cultivation and processing facilities and approximately \$3 million of variances recorded on the cultivation facility prior to lease termination. The variances recorded on the cultivation facility were the result of lower yields harvested during the year from adverse weather conditions and plant health which led to higher costs per pound of production and unfavorable product margins. The cultivation and yield and processing variances are not expected to recur during subsequent periods.

We expect to realize improved gross margin in 2024 as a result of exiting our cultivation facility, taking advantage of favorable per pound pricing on purchased flower and increased operating efficiencies. We recognized certain non-routine expenses related to inventory valuation and manufacturing variances that we do not expect to reoccur in 2024 that would favorably impact gross margin in future periods.

Total Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses consist primarily of costs incurred at our corporate offices, personnel costs, selling, marketing, and other professional service costs including legal, accounting and licensing costs. Sales and marketing expenses consist of selling costs to support our customer relationships, including investments in marketing and brand activities and corporate infrastructure required to support our ongoing business. Selling costs as a percentage of retail revenue are expected to decrease as our business continues to grow due to efficiencies associated with scaling the business. We expect to incur periodic transaction costs related to expansion efforts and to continue to invest where appropriate in the general and administrative function to support the increasing complexity of the cannabis business.

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total operating expenses	\$ 10,120	\$ 15,275

Total operating expenses decreased \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the prior year, primarily as a result of lower salaries and wage related expenses, a reduction in professional fees during the year, a reduction in slotting fees which are recognized as a sales discount in 2022 and an overall decline in travel and entertainment expenses incurred, all of which was offset by an increase in legal fees related to the sale leaseback, exiting the cultivation facility and the convertible debt repurchase. Operating expenses increased as a percentage of sales to 36% in the year ended December 31, 2023, from 35% in the year ended December 31, 2022. Stock based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 decreased compared to the prior year by \$0.3 million. Operating expenses in 2024 are expected to be relatively flat year over year as we maintain current headcount, marketing levels and infrastructure expenditures while pursuing revenue generating leads.

Other Income (Expense)

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Total other expense	\$ (19,619)	\$ (7,257)

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred approximately \$15.2 million of intangible asset impairment related charges, including \$13.2 million related to the Lowell brand assets. The Company recorded \$8.7 million of impairment related to long lived assets of the cultivation facility, which were primarily leasehold improvements and equipment, as well as a \$4.9 million gain on the net right of use assets and liabilities from the cultivation facility. The Company recorded \$3.1 million of interest expense related to the right of use liabilities, the mortgage on the processing facility prior to the sale lease back and on the convertible debt prior to the Brandco deal. The results in the year ending December 31, 2022 include recognition of a sale of an Employee Retention Credit of \$2.8 million that was earned during the period, net of financing costs of \$862 to facilitate the sale of the credit. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized \$3.2 million of impairment expense on certain capitalized fixed and right-of-use assets related to the Los Angeles distribution facility.

Provision for Income Taxes

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Provision for income taxes	\$ 161	\$ 191
Effective Tax Rate	-0.4%	-0.8%

Provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2023, is comparable to the prior year and primarily reflects state and franchise taxes due to existing net operating losses.

Net Loss

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net loss	\$ (37,342)	\$ (24,564)

We incurred a net loss of \$37.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to a net loss of \$24.6 million in the prior year, as a result of the factors noted above.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary need for liquidity is to fund the working capital requirements of our business, capital expenditures, general corporate purposes, and debt service. Our primary source of liquidity is funds generated by financing activities. Our ability to fund our operations, to make planned capital expenditures, to make scheduled debt payments and to repay or refinance indebtedness depends on our future operating performance and cash flows, and ability to obtain equity or debt financing, which are subject to prevailing economic conditions, as well as financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. Cash generated from ongoing operations were not sufficient to fund operations and, in particular, to fund the Company's short term capital investments into manufacturing and cultivation expansions or to fund growth initiatives in the long-term. The Company raised additional funds from a \$6.6 million convertible debenture and warrant financing in the third quarter of the year ended December 31, 2022, and an additional \$9.0 million from a sale leaseback transaction during the quarter ending June 30, 2023

As of December 31, 2023, the Company had \$2.3 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$3.5 million of working capital, compared to \$1.1 million of cash and cash equivalents and (\$13.1) million of working capital as of December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2023, included in working capital is \$1.0 million of deposits that are held for future cash management needs. The increase in working capital is due to \$21.4 million of convertible debentures that were repurchased by the Company during October, 2023.

The Company is focused on improving its balance sheet by improving accounts receivable collections, right-sizing inventories and increasing gross profits. We have taken a number of steps to improve our cash position and to continue to fund operations and capital expenditures including:

- Focusing on collection of principal balances only. Effective in 2023, excise tax is assessed to retailers which simplifies accounts receivable management;
- Scaled back our investment in and support for non-core brands;
- Focused marketing and brand development activities on significantly growing Lowell and owned brands;
- Restructured our organization and identified operating, selling and administrative expense cost efficiencies;
- Developed LFS, which commenced operations in the third quarter of 2021 to add revenue and cash flow generation through processing third party flower;
- In 2022 and 2023 we reduced headcount and significantly decreased our seasonal workforce as we focus on necessary infrastructure to support our current operations;
- Re-negotiating leases on facility space, including leasing more economically feasible facilities in Los Angeles and selling and leasing back our processing facility; and
- Exited our cultivation facility to take advantage of profitably sourcing flower from multiple third party sources. Refer to "Recent Developments" and "Subsequent Events."

Cash Flows

The following table presents the Company's net cash inflows and outflows from the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended		Change	
	December 31,	December 31,	\$	%
	2023	2022		
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (6,041)	\$ (6,444)	\$ 403	6%
Net cash used in investing activities	(135)	(4,190)	4,055	97%
Net cash provided by financing activities	7,389	3,845	3,544	92%
Change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,213	\$ (6,789)	\$ 8,002	118%

Cash used in operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$(6.0) million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to \$(6.4) million or a 6% favorable improvement from the year ended December 31, 2022. The change was primarily driven by operating losses of \$37.3 million which included non-cash impairment expenses of \$24.3 million, inventory decreasing by \$6.0 million, prepaids and other assets decreasing by \$2.8 million and offset by accounts receivable decreasing by \$0.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, reflecting collection efforts. For the year ended December 31, 2023, included in operating activities is \$0.4 million of principal payments on operating leases.

Cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to \$4.2 million or a 97% usage reduction from the year ended December 31, 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2022 the Company invested \$4.3 million, primarily for manufacturing equipment for the automated pre-roll line while there were no major capital expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$3.8 million or a 92% increase from the year ended December 31, 2022. The change was due to funding received from the sale leaseback transaction compared to proceeds from convertible debt issuances in the prior year.

Working Capital and Cash on Hand

The following table presents the Company's cash on hand and working capital position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

(in thousands)	Years Ended		Change	
	December 31,	December 31,	\$	%
	2023	2022		
Working capital ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,475	\$ (13,088)	\$ 16,563	127%
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,311	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,213	111%

(1) Non-GAAP measure - see Non-GAAP Financial Measures in this MD&A.

At December 31, 2023, we had \$2.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$3.5 million of working capital, compared to \$1.1 million of cash and cash equivalents and (\$13.1) million of working capital at December 31, 2022. The increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year ended December 31, 2023 was primarily due to funding operational losses being offset by proceeds from the \$8.9 million sale lease back. The working capital improvement was driving by the convertible debt repurchase during October, 2023.

The Company's future working capital is expected to be significantly impacted by the growth in operations and continuing margin improvement.

Refer to "Recent Developments" and "Subsequent Events" for further discussion on exiting cultivation activities in January 2024. Through sourcing competitively priced flower and focusing on current CPG products, third party distribution and processing activities, the Company believes that cash on hand and cash flows from operations will be adequate to meet our operational needs for the next 12 months. Should market conditions significantly change adversely, there is no guarantee that our cash on hand and cash flows from operations will be adequate to meet our operational needs for the next 12 months.

CHANGES IN OR ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023. See Note 1 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a full description of recently adopted accounting pronouncements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

A description of significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses. 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described below.

- Estimated Credit Losses - Accounts receivable are recorded at invoiced amounts and when credit terms are extended to customers, management performs a periodic assessment of whether accounts receivable will be collected. A reserve is booked against doubtful accounts and determined based on factors such as credit worthiness of the customer, past performance with the customer, the age of the receivable and the customer's ability to pay outstanding amounts.
- Estimated Useful Lives and Depreciation of Property and Equipment - Depreciation of property and equipment is dependent upon estimates of useful lives which are determined through the exercise of judgment. The assessment of any impairment of these assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.
- Estimated Useful Lives and Amortization of Intangible Assets - Amortization of intangible assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed the contractual period, if any.
- Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognized at the acquisition date fair values as defined by accounting standards related to fair value measurements.
- Fair Value of Investments in Private Entities - The Company uses discounted cash flow model to determine fair value of its investment in private entities. In estimating fair value, management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates such as discount rate, long term growth rate and, estimated free cash flows.
- Share-Based Compensation - The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and warrants granted. In estimating fair value, management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates such as the expected life of units, volatility of the Company's future share price, risk free rates, future dividend yields and estimated forfeitures at the initial grant date. Changes in assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in materially different results.
- Deferred Tax Asset and Valuation Allowance - Deferred tax assets, including those arising from tax loss carry-forwards, requires management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Consolidated Financial Position		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,311	\$ 1,098
Current assets	\$ 12,088	\$ 17,562
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 4,099	\$ 31,284
Right of use assets, net	\$ 18,327	\$ 27,362
Total assets	\$ 37,613	\$ 118,823
Current liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,613	\$ 30,650
Working capital ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,474	\$ (13,088)
Long-term notes payable including current portion	\$ 3	\$ 285
Lease obligations including current portion	\$ 19,512	\$ 33,999
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 11,477	\$ 48,117

(1) During December 31, 2022, includes \$21,398 of convertible debentures, net that mature in October 2023

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of March 26, 2024, the Company had the following securities issued and outstanding:

(in thousands)	Number of Shares (on an as converted basis)
Issued and Outstanding	
Subordinate voting shares	18,131
Class B shares ⁽¹⁾	894
Super voting shares	20
Reserved for Issuance	
Options	1,376
Warrants	1,126
	<u>21,547</u>

(1) Class B shares reserved for conversion to Subordinate voting shares.

Seasonality, Cyclicity and Quarterly Revenue Trends

Our quarterly results reflect a pattern of increased customer buying and processing seasonality at year-end, which has positively impacted revenue activity in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter, we generally experience lower sequential customer buying, followed by an increase in buying in the second quarter. Although these seasonal factors are common in the industry, historical patterns should not be considered a reliable indicator of future revenue activity or performance.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During 2023 and 2022, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated organizations or financial partnerships, such as structured finance or special purpose entities that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Risks include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, in particular, the risks discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and those discussed in other documents we file with the SEC.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities; current portion of long-term debt; and long-term debt. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used to make the measurements. The hierarchy is summarized as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) that are in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly (derived from prices) for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions
- Level 3 - Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based upon observable market data

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments and other risks to which it is exposed and assess the impact and likelihood of those risks.

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These risks include: market, credit, liquidity, asset forfeiture, banking and interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

- Credit risk is the risk of a potential loss to the Company if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The maximum credit exposure at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 is the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. All cash and cash equivalents are placed with U.S. and Canadian financial institutions.
- The Company provides credit to its customers in the normal course of business and has established credit evaluation and monitoring processes to mitigate credit risk but has limited risk as a significant portion of its sales are transacted with cash.

Liquidity Risk

- Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to settle obligations and liabilities when due.
- In addition to the commitments outlined in Note 15, the Company has the following contractual obligations at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

(in thousands)	Maturity: < 1 Year		Maturity: > 1 Year	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Accounts payable and Other accrued liabilities	\$ 6,257	\$ 5,961	\$ -	\$ -

Market Risk

- Strategic and operational risks arise if the Company fails to carry out business operations and/or to raise sufficient equity and/or debt financing. These strategic opportunities or threats arise from a range of factors that might include changing economic and political circumstances and regulatory approvals and competitor actions. The risk is mitigated by consideration of other potential development opportunities and challenges which management may undertake.

Interest Rate Risk

- Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings are all at fixed interest rates; therefore, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on these financial liabilities. The Company considers interest rate risk to be immaterial.

Price Risk

- Price risk is the risk of variability in fair value due to movements in equity or market prices. Cannabis is a developing market and subject to volatile and possibly declining prices year over year, including volatility in bulk flower pricing, as a result of increased competition and other factors. Because adult-use cannabis is a newly commercialized and regulated industry in the State of California, historical price data is either not available or not predictive of future price levels. There may be downward pressure on the average price for cannabis. There can be no assurance that price volatility will be favorable or in line with expectations. Pricing will depend on general factors including, but not limited to, the number of licenses granted by the local and state governments, the supply such licensees are able to generate, activity by unlicensed producers and sellers and consumer demand for cannabis. An adverse change in cannabis prices, or in investors' beliefs about trends in those prices, could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its valuation.

Asset Forfeiture Risk

- Because the cannabis industry remains illegal under U.S. federal law, any property owned by participants in the cannabis industry which are either used in the course of conducting such business, or are the proceeds of such business, could be subject to seizure by law enforcement and subsequent civil asset forfeiture. Even if the owner of the property were never charged with a crime, the property in question could still be seized and subject to an administrative proceeding by which, with minimal due process, it could be subject to forfeiture.

Banking Risk

- Notwithstanding that a majority of states have legalized medical marijuana, there has been no change in U.S. federal banking laws related to the deposit and holding of funds derived from activities related to the marijuana industry. Given that U.S. federal law provides that the production and possession of cannabis is illegal, there are arguments that financial institutions cannot accept for deposit funds from businesses involved with the marijuana industry and legislative efforts to provide greater certainty to financial institutions have not been successful. Consequently, businesses involved in the marijuana industry often have difficulty accessing the U.S. banking system and traditional financing sources. The inability to open bank accounts with certain institutions may make it difficult to operate the business of the Company, its subsidiaries and investee companies, and leaves their cash holdings vulnerable.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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The supplementary financial information required by this Item 8 is included in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Lowell Farms, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Lowell Farms, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

GreenGrowth CPAs

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

Los Angeles, California
March 26, 2024

PCAOB ID Number 6580

LOWELL FARMS INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands)

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,311	\$ 1,098
Accounts Receivable - net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$959 and \$1,053 at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively	2,620	4,163
Inventory	4,760	10,779
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,397	1,522
Total current assets	12,088	17,562
Property and equipment, net	4,099	31,284
Right of use assets, net	18,327	27,362
Other intangibles, net	2,544	42,202
Other assets	555	413
Total assets	\$ 37,613	\$ 118,823
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,314	\$ 2,307
Accrued payroll and benefits	363	350
Notes payable, current portion	3	282
Lease obligation, current portion	1,990	2,659
Convertible debentures	-	21,398
Other current liabilities	1,943	3,654
Total current liabilities	8,613	30,650
Notes payable	-	3
Lease obligation	17,522	31,340
Convertible debentures	-	-
Mortgage obligation	-	8,713
Total liabilities	26,135	70,706
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	192,445	191,742
Accumulated deficit	(180,967)	(143,625)
Total stockholders' equity	11,478	48,117
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 37,613	\$ 118,823

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

LOWELL FARMS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net revenue	\$ 28,265	\$ 43,535
Cost of goods sold	35,707	45,376
Gross profit (loss)	(7,442)	(1,841)
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	7,302	9,553
Sales and marketing	2,397	5,274
Depreciation and amortization	421	448
Total operating expenses	10,120	15,275
Loss from operations	(17,562)	(17,116)
Other income/(expense)		
Other income (expense)	8,541	2,455
Unrealized loss on change in fair value of investment	(28)	(109)
Impairment expense of long-lived assets	(24,295)	(3,240)
Interest expense	(3,837)	(6,363)
Total other income (expense)	(19,619)	(7,257)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(37,181)	(24,373)
Provision for income taxes	161	191
Net loss	\$ (37,342)	\$ (24,564)
Net loss per share:		
Basic	\$ (2.71)	\$ (2.17)
Diluted	\$ (2.71)	\$ (2.17)
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	13,790	11,318
Diluted	13,790	11,318

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

LOWELL FARMS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2022				
	Subordinate Voting Shares	Super Voting Shares	Share Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance-December 31, 2021	11,181	20	\$ 189,368	\$ (119,061)	\$ 70,307
Net loss	-	-	-	(24,564)	(24,564)
Shares issued in connection with asset acquisition	1,000	-	1,800	-	1,800
Share re-purchase	(40)	-	-	-	-
Issuance of vested RSUs	14	-	10	-	10
Share-based compensation expense	22	-	564	-	564
Balance-December 31, 2022	<u>12,177</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 191,742</u>	<u>\$ (143,625)</u>	<u>\$ 48,117</u>
	Year Ended December 31, 2023				
	Subordinate Voting Shares	Super Voting Shares	Share Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance-December 31, 2022	12,177	20	\$ 191,742	\$ (143,625)	\$ 48,117
Net loss	-	-	-	(37,342)	(37,342)
Shares issued in connection with debenture conversion	6,843	-	2,027	-	2,027
Warrants Cancelled with brand sale	-	-	(1,555)	-	(1,555)
Issuance of vested RSUs	4	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	231	-	231
Balance-December 31, 2023	<u>19,024</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>\$ 192,445</u>	<u>\$ (180,967)</u>	<u>\$ 11,478</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

LOWELL FARMS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (37,342)	\$ (24,564)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:</i>		
Depreciation and amortization	5,117	7,376
Amortization of debt issuance costs	712	937
Share-based compensation expense	231	564
Provision for doubtful accounts	616	517
Loss on sale of assets	-	59
Gain on sale leaseback	(3,004)	-
Gain on lease settlement	(880)	-
Unrealized loss (gain) on change in fair value of investments	28	109
Impairment expense	24,295	3,240
Gain on lease termination	(5,020)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	927	3,542
Inventory	6,019	2,564
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,731	454
Other assets	(270)	(106)
Operating lease liabilities	(443)	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	242	(1,136)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (6,041)	\$ (6,444)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from asset sales	\$ -	\$ 60
Purchases of property and equipment	(135)	(4,250)
Acquisition of business assets, net	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (135)	\$ (4,190)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from convertible notes, net of financing costs	\$ -	\$ 6,552
Principal payments on finance lease obligations	(1,527)	(2,497)
Payments on notes payable	(75)	(210)
Proceeds from sale leaseback	8,991	-
Issuance costs related to subordinate voting share offering	-	-
Proceeds from exercise of warrants and options	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 7,389	\$ 3,845
Change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,213	\$ (6,789)
Cash and cash equivalents-beginning of year	1,098	7,887
Cash, cash equivalents-end of period	\$ 2,311	\$ 1,098
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 3,689	\$ 4,215
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 87	\$ 171
OTHER NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment not yet paid for	\$ 7	\$ 819
Issuance of subordinate voting shares to acquire purchase rights	\$ -	\$ 1,800
Issuance of subordinate voting shares in convertible debenture repurchase	\$ 2,027	\$ -

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BUSINESS, BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Lowell Farms Inc. is governed by the laws of British Columbia, Canada. On April 26, 2019, the Company completed a reverse takeover transaction with Indus Holding Company, a Delaware corporation, incorporated in 2014. Effective March 1, 2021, the Company changed its name to Lowell Farms Inc. and is a California-based cannabis company with vertically integrated operations including large scale cultivation, extraction, processing, manufacturing, branding, packaging and wholesale distribution to retail dispensaries. The Company manufactures and distributes proprietary and third-party brands throughout the State of California, the largest cannabis market in the world. The Company also provides manufacturing, extraction and distribution services to third-party cannabis and cannabis branding companies. The Company's corporate office and principal place of business is located at 19 Quail Run Circle, Salinas, California.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of Lowell Farms Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company," "we," "us" or "our") have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

All dollar amounts in the consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of United States dollars ("\$" or "US\$"), unless otherwise indicated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates in these financial statements include allowance for doubtful accounts and credit losses, carrying value of inventory, revenue recognition, accounting for stock-based compensation expense, and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The global COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the operations and purchasing decisions of companies worldwide. It also has created and may continue to create significant uncertainty in the global economy. The Company has undertaken measures to protect its employees, partners, customers, and vendors. In addition, the Company's personnel are subject to various travel restrictions, which limit the ability of the Company to provide services to customers and affiliates. This impacts the Company's normal operations. To date, the Company has been able to provide uninterrupted access to its products and services, including certain employees that are working remotely, and its pre-existing infrastructure that supports secure access to the Company's internal systems. If, however, the COVID-19 pandemic has a substantial impact on the productivity of the Company's employees or its partners' or customers' decision to use the Company's products and services, the results of the Company's operations and overall financial performance may be adversely impacted. The duration and extent of the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic depends on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time. As of the date of issuance of the financial statements, the Company is not aware of any specific event or circumstance that would require updates to the Company's estimates and judgments or revisions to the carrying value of its assets or liabilities. These estimates may change, as new events occur and additional information is obtained, and are recognized in the condensed consolidated financial statements as soon as they become known. Actual results could differ from those estimates and any such differences may be material to the financial statements.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash deposits in financial institutions, and other deposits that are readily convertible into cash. The Company considers all short-term, highly liquid investments purchased with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. These investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company's cash and cash equivalents exceeded FDIC insured limits by \$,974 and \$360, respectively.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivables are classified as loans and receivable financial assets. Accounts receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any provisions for impairment. When an accounts receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the consolidated statements of operations.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs related to raw materials and finished goods are determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Specific identification and average cost methods are also used primarily for certain packing materials and operating supplies. The Company reviews inventory for obsolete, redundant and slow-moving goods and any such inventory is written-down to net realizable value.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset using the following terms and methods:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Leasehold improvements	The lesser of the estimated useful life or length of the lease
Office equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-7 years
Vehicles	4-5 years
Machinery and equipment	3-6 years
Buildings	35 years
Construction in progress	Not depreciated

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively if appropriate. An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset) is included in the consolidated statements of operations in the year the asset is derecognized.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid for the acquisition of an entity over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill that has an indefinite useful life is not subject to amortization and is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. Any goodwill impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations in the period in which the impairment is identified. Impairment losses on goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Intangible assets acquired in an asset purchase are valued at their purchase price. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed the contractual period, if any. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at each year-end, and any changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Branding rights are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition and are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 5 years. In addition, the Company has certain brand and tradenames with indefinite lives, which are evaluated for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or an asset group is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized immediately in profit or loss equal to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lesser of the revised estimate of the recoverable amount, and the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

Leased Assets

The Company adopted FASB Topic 842, Leases ("Topic 842") effective January 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective adoption method which allowed it to initially apply the new standard at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated deficit. In connection with the adoption of the lease pronouncement, the Company recorded a charge to accumulated deficit of \$847. A lease of property and equipment is classified as a capital lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company. Lease right-of-use assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make payments arising from the lease agreement. These assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement of the lease based upon the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term. The lease term reflects the noncancelable period of the lease together with periods covered by an option to extend or terminate the lease when management is reasonably certain that it will exercise such option. Changes in the lease term assumption could impact the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities recognized on the balance sheet. As our leases typically do not contain a readily determinable implicit rate, we determine the present value of the lease liability using our incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date based on the lease term on a collateralized basis.

The Company accounts for sales leaseback transactions in accordance with ASC 842-40: Sale and Leaseback Transactions. The Company determines whether the transfer of an asset represents a sale based on requirements from Topic 606, lease classification, and nature of purchase options. If a transfer is deemed a sale and at fair value, the Company derecognizes the asset and records a gain/(loss) in the income statement. If a transfer is deemed a sale and not at fair value, the Company derecognizes the asset and does not recognize a gain/(loss) in the income statement. If a transfer of the asset is not a sale, the Company does not derecognize the asset.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income Taxes

The Company is a United States C corporation for income tax purposes. Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years. Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company enters contracts that can include various combinations of products and services, which are generally capable of being distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations. Revenue is recognized net of allowances for returns and any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.

Branded Products

For the Company's branded products, revenue is recognized when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised cannabis good to a customer. A contract, whether a verbal or written sales order, is established with customers prior to order fulfillment with agreement upon unit prices, delivery dates, and payment terms. The transaction price is based on market pricing while considering the value of the Company's brand and quality. Transaction price is allocated to each product sold based upon the negotiated unit sales price associated with each product line scheduled for delivery within the order. Performance obligation satisfaction occurs upon delivery to customer premises. These types of revenues accounted for under ASC Topic 606, generally, do not require significant estimates or judgments based on the nature of the Company's revenue stream. The sales prices, including discounts, are fixed at the point of sale and all consideration from contracts is included in the transaction price. The Company's contracts do not include multiple performance obligations or material variable consideration.

Third Party Manufactured Products

The Company has certain licenses to manufacture and distribute third party products to retail dispensaries and deliveries in return for paying royalty payments to the third parties. The Company is a principal in the arrangement, it assumes primary responsibility for fulfilling the customer promise to retail dispensaries and deliveries, and it holds the inventory risk. Revenue is recognized when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised cannabis good to a retail dispensary or retail delivery. A contract, whether a verbal or written sales order, is established with customers prior to order fulfillment with agreement upon unit prices, delivery dates, and payment terms. The transaction price is based on market pricing while considering the value of the Company's brand and quality. Transaction price is allocated to each product sold based upon the negotiated unit sales price associated with each product line scheduled for delivery within the order. Performance obligation satisfaction occurs upon delivery to customer premises. These types of revenues accounted for under ASC Topic 606, generally, do not require significant estimates or judgments based on the nature of the Company's revenue stream. The sales prices, including discounts, are fixed at the point of sale and all consideration from contracts is included in the transaction price. The Company's contracts do not include multiple performance obligations or material variable consideration.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Licensing

The Company has entered into contracts to license the right to utilize the Company's branding and intellectual property. For all sales utilizing the license, the Company recognizes a percentage based license fee. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by recognizing fees on sales utilizing the licensed property to other companies. Contracts exist that define the property that is licensed, the time period, the fees and payment terms. These types of revenues accounted for under ASC Topic 606, generally, do not require significant estimates or judgments based on the nature of the Company's revenue stream.

Distribution

The Company distributes certain third-party brands and bulk flower. The Company is a principal in the arrangement, it assumes primary responsibility for fulfilling the customer promise to retail dispensaries and deliveries and other wholesale customers, and it holds the inventory risk. Revenue is recognized when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised cannabis good to a customer. A contract, whether a verbal or written sales order, is established with customers prior to order fulfillment with agreement upon unit prices, delivery dates, and payment terms. The transaction price is based on market pricing while considering the value of the Company's brand and quality. Transaction price is allocated to each product sold based upon the negotiated unit sales price associated with each product line scheduled for delivery within the order. Performance obligation satisfaction occurs upon delivery to customer premises. These types of revenues accounted for under ASC Topic 606, generally, do not require significant estimates or judgments based on the nature of the Company's revenue stream. The sales prices, including discounts, are fixed at the point of sale and all consideration from contracts is included in the transaction price. The Company's contracts do not include multiple performance obligations or material variable consideration.

Lowell Farms Services

The Company performs various processing activities under Lowell Farms Services including drying, bucking, trimming, sorting, grading and packaging operations. Revenue is recognized when it satisfies a performance obligation by completing the agreed upon services that were negotiated with a customer. A contract, whether a verbal or written sales order, is established with customers prior to completing the agreed upon services with the type of services to be performed and with the agreed upon pricing and timing. The transaction price is based on the nature of the services to be performed and market pricing. Performance obligation satisfaction occurs upon completion of the services performed. These types of revenues accounted for under ASC Topic 606, generally, do not require significant estimates or judgments based on the nature of the Company's revenue stream. The Company's contracts do not include multiple performance obligations or material variable consideration.

Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, research costs are immaterial.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred certain development expenditures related to the Lowell 35s product line that launched during the third quarter of the year ended December 31, 2022. Development costs of approximately \$78 were expensed during the year ended December 31, 2022 to validate that the product line was commercially and technically feasible and to bring the product to market. Development expenditures are capitalized only if development costs are material, can be measured reliably, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete the development to use or sell the asset. To date, no development costs have been capitalized.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company has a share-based compensation plan. The Company measures equity settled share-based payments based on their fair value at the grant date and recognizes compensation expense over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

For shares granted to non-employees, the compensation expense is measured at the fair value of the goods and services received, except where the fair value cannot be estimated, in which case, it is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of share-based compensation to non-employees is periodically re-measured until counterparty performance is complete, and any change therein is recognized over the period and in the same manner as if the Company had paid cash instead of paying with or using equity instruments.

Business Combinations

A business combination is defined as an acquisition of assets and liabilities that constitute a business. A business consists of inputs, including non-current assets and processes, including operational processes, that when applied to those inputs have the ability to create outputs that provide a return to the Company. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The consideration of each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values of tangible and intangible assets obtained, liabilities and contingent liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Company at the date of acquisition. Key assumptions routinely utilized in allocation of purchase price to intangible assets include projected financial information such as revenue projections for companies acquired. As of the acquisition date, goodwill is measured as the excess of consideration given, generally measured at fair value, and the net of the acquisition date fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes. This guidance removes certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and enhances and simplifies various aspects of the income tax accounting guidance, including requirements such as tax basis step-up in goodwill obtained in a transaction that is not a business combination, ownership changes in investments, and interim-period accounting for enacted changes in tax law. This standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. This guidance was effective for the Company in our fiscal year and interim periods beginning on January 1, 2021 and did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01 Investments-Equity Securities (Topic 321), Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) - Clarifying the Interactions between Topic 321, Topic 323, and Topic 815. This guidance addresses accounting for the transition into and out of the equity method and provides clarification of the interaction of rules for equity securities, the equity method of accounting, and forward contracts and purchase options on certain types of securities. This standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. We evaluated the impact of ASU 2020-01 on our Consolidated Financial Statements, which was effective for the Company in our fiscal year and interim periods beginning on January 1, 2021 and it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-06, Debt-Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging-Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40). This update amends the guidance on convertible instruments and the derivatives scope exception for contracts in an entity's own equity and improves and amends the related EPS guidance for both Subtopics. This standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, which means it was effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022 and did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting standards not yet adopted

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08-Business Combinations ("Topic 805"): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers. The amendments in ASU 2021-08 require that an entity recognizes and measures contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("Topic 606"). At the acquisition date, an acquirer should account for the related revenue contracts in accordance with Topic 606 as if it had originated the contracts. The amendments improve comparability for both the recognition and measurement of acquired revenue contracts with customers at the date of and after a business combination. This standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, which means it was effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2023 and did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

No other recently issued accounting pronouncements had or are expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. PREPAID AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid and other current assets were comprised of the following items:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deposits	\$ 1,134	\$ 595
Insurance	237	235
Supplier advances	26	375
Interest and taxes	26	69
Licenses and payments	106	146
Royalty Advance	853	-
Other	15	102
Total prepaid and other current assets	\$ 2,397	\$ 1,522

3. INVENTORY

Inventory, net was comprised of the following items:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Raw materials	\$ 1,400	\$ 7,431
Work in process	307	940
Finished goods	3,053	2,408
Total inventory	\$ 4,760	\$ 10,779

As a result of the Zabala lease termination, the Company wrote off \$2,607 of plant inventory that was in the facility as of the end of the year, which was recorded in cost of goods sold.

The Company recorded an inventory reserve of \$1,780 and \$1,492 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

4. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities were comprised of the following items:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Excise and cannabis tax	\$ 3	\$ 948
Third party brand distribution accrual	558	17
Insurance and professional fee accrual	287	158
Interest and tax accrual	109	921
Employee Retention Credit financing accrual	441	441
Equipment purchase accrual	-	724
Other	545	445
Total other current liabilities	\$ 1,943	\$ 3,654

On July 26, 2022, subsidiaries of the Company entered into an agreement with an institutional investor pursuant to which the investor purchased a participation ("Transferred Interests") in all rights to payment from the United States IRS in respect of the Company's employee retention credits for the first and second quarters of 2021 (the "ERC Claim"). The purchase price paid for the derivative payment rights was \$2,446, which was paid in immediately available funds. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded net other income of \$2,014 and an accrued other liability of \$441 to be paid to facilitate the sale of the ERC Claim. Included in interest expense is \$64 of financing related charges.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of property and equipment, right of use assets and accumulated depreciation during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and property and equipment, net and right of use assets, net as of for the same years are as follows:

(in thousands)	Land and Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Fixtures	Equipment	Vehicles	Construction in Process	Right of Use Assets	Total
Costs								
Balance-December 31, 2022	\$ 15,719	\$ 12,437	\$ 50	\$ 6,499	\$ 830	\$ 35	\$ 37,081	\$ 72,651
Additions	-	29	-	106	-	-	17,068	17,203
Disposals	(15,719)	(202)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,921)
Remeasurements	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,602)	(4,602)
Impairments	-	(10,148)	-	(1,310)	-	-	(28,230)	(39,688)
Balance-December 31, 2023	\$ -	\$ 2,116	\$ 50	\$ 5,295	\$ 830	\$ 35	\$ 21,317	\$ 29,643
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance-December 31, 2022	\$ (315)	\$ (1,815)	\$ (49)	\$ (1,498)	\$ (608)	\$ -	\$ (9,719)	\$ (14,004)
Depreciation	(71)	(837)	-	(925)	(136)	-	(2,742)	(4,711)
Disposals	386	55	-	-	-	-	-	441
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,661	2,661
Impairments	-	1,516	-	70	-	-	6,810	8,396
Balance-December 31, 2023	\$ -	\$ (1,081)	\$ (49)	\$ (2,353)	\$ (744)	\$ -	\$ (2,990)	\$ (7,217)
Net Book Value-December 31, 2023	\$ -	\$ 1,035	\$ 1	\$ 2,942	\$ 86	\$ 35	\$ 18,327	\$ 22,426

Construction in process represents assets under construction related to cultivation, manufacturing, and distribution facilities not yet completed or otherwise not placed in service.

Depreciation expense of \$4,711, and \$7,022, were recorded for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively, of which \$4,613 and \$6,292, respectively, were included in cost of goods sold. Depreciation expense of \$608 was also recorded in other expense for the year ended December 31, 2022.

As a result of the Zabala lease termination, the Company wrote off \$8,632 of leasehold improvements and \$151 of equipment resulting in an impairment expense of \$8,783, which was recorded in other income and expense.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of intangible assets and accumulated amortization during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Definite Life Intangibles		Indefinite Life	Total
	Technology/ Know How	Acquired Purchase Rights	Intangibles Brands & Tradenames	
Costs				
Balance-December 31, 2022	\$ 3,258	\$ 1,800	\$ 37,707	\$ 42,765
Sale of Brand Assets			(24,053)	(37,299)
Impairment	(258)	(1,384)	(13,654)	(2,050)
Balance-December 31, 2023	\$ 3,000	\$ 416	\$ -	\$ 3,416
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance-December 31, 2022	\$ (535)	\$ (28)	\$ -	\$ (563)
Amortization	(323)	(83)	-	(406)
Impairment	97	-	-	97
Balance-December 31, 2023	\$ (761)	\$ (111)	\$ -	\$ (872)
Net Book Value				
December 31, 2022	\$ 2,723	\$ 1,772	\$ 37,707	\$ 42,202
December 31, 2023	\$ 2,239	\$ 305	\$ -	\$ 2,544

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Amortization periods of assets with finite lives are based on management's estimates at the date of acquisition. The Company recorded amortization expense of \$406, and \$354 for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company acquired rights to purchase additional manufacturing equipment related to the Lowell 35s automated pre-roll line. Per the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company acquired the rights to acquire eight pre-roll machines and one packaging machine and received 15% of the issued and outstanding shares of the selling company, which have a fair market value of \$nil. For the year ended December 31, 2022, one pre-roll machine and the packaging machine were received and in use and the acquired purchase rights are being amortized over the five year useful life of the machines. As consideration for the purchase of the acquisition rights, the Company paid for deposits on a portion of the machines, which are reflected as additions within *Property and Equipment* and issued 1 million subordinate voting shares with a fair market value of \$1,800 on the issuance date. The Company impaired the remaining purchase rights on the unpurchased machines in the period ending December 31, 2023.

On October 6th, 2023 the Company repurchased all of the \$22,157 aggregate principal amount of outstanding Senior Secured Convertible Debentures ("Debentures") together with the related warrants to purchase 10,627,483 subordinate voting shares of the Company and 4,324,845 common shares of Indus which have been cancelled. Share amounts reflect the 1 for 10 reverse stock split effective August 31, 2023. A total of 6,849,572 shares of the Company were issued to holders based on the proportion of the outstanding Debentures held by such holder, of (x) membership interests in LF Brandco LLC ("Brandco"), an entity formed to hold the Company's intellectual property relating to its "Lowell Smokes" and "Lowell Herb Co." brands (including trademarks, logos and additional identifying marks, domain names and social media accounts). During the year ended December 31, 2023, and as result of the transaction, the Company recognized \$13,245 of impairment on the intangible brand assets.

In addition, the Company has entered into a license agreement with Brandco for the "Lowell" trademarks, logos, and related intellectual property on an exclusive basis in the State of California for a five-year license term, with up to three five-year extensions. The Company's exercise of the extension terms is subject to mutual agreement on certain sales performance criteria for each extension term. In addition, the Company received a \$1 million royalty advance whereby the Company does not have to pay the first \$1 million of royalty expense.

The transaction is considered to be a "related party transaction" because insiders of the Company hold Debentures and Warrants.

As a result of the transaction, the Company derecognized Lowell brand name intangible (\$24.1) million, convertible notes (\$22.1) million, accrued interest (\$1.49) million and warrants (\$1.55) million. Issued shares and royalty advance were recorded at fair value in the amount of \$2.03 million or \$0.93 million, respectively

The Company estimates that amortization expense for our existing other intangible assets will average approximately \$17 annually for the next seven and a half fiscal years. Actual amortization expense to be reported in future periods could differ from these estimates as a result of new intangible asset acquisitions, changes in useful lives or other relevant factors or changes.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Shares Outstanding

The table below details the change in Company shares outstanding by class during year ended December 31, 2023:

(in thousands)	Subordinate Voting Shares	Super Voting Shares
Balance-December 31, 2022	12,177	20
Issuance of vested restricted stock units	4	-
Issuance of shares in convertible debt conversion	6,843	-
Balance-December 31, 2023	19,024	20

Warrants

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of warrants outstanding is as follows:

(in thousands)	
Balance-December 31, 2022	17,343
Warrants canceled in conjunction with convertible debt conversion	(15,052)
Warrants expired	(1,165)
Balance-December 31, 2023	1,126

8. DEBT

Debt at December 31, 2023 and 2022, was comprised of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current portion of long-term debt		
Vehicle loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3	\$ 15
Mortgage payable ⁽²⁾	-	257
Note payable	-	10
Convertible debt ⁽³⁾	-	21,398
Total short-term debt	3	21,680
Long-term debt, net		
Vehicle loans ⁽¹⁾	-	3
Mortgage payable ⁽²⁾	-	8,713
Convertible debenture ⁽³⁾	-	-
Total long-term debt	-	8,716
Total Indebtedness	\$ 3	\$ 30,396

(1) Primarily fixed term loans on transportation vehicles. Weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 was 6.4%.

(2) Mortgage payable associated with the acquired processing facility. Weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2022 was 12.5%. Net of deferred financing costs as December 31, 2022 of \$296. As part of sale leaseback transaction, the Company sold the property, and the buyer assumed the mortgage. Refer to Note "Leases" for more information.

(3) Net of deferred financing costs at December 31, 2022 of \$759. During the year, the Company repurchased the Convertible Notes. Refer to Note "Intangible Assets" for more information.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Stated maturities of debt obligations are as follows as of December 31, 2023:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023
2024	\$ 3
Total debt obligations	\$ 3

9. LEASES

A reconciliation of lease obligations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

(in thousands)	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
Lease obligation			
December 31, 2022	\$ -	33,999	33,999
Sale leaseback addition	17,068	-	17,068
Lease principal payments	(443)	(1,527)	(1,970)
Lease remeasurement	(2,064)	-	(2,064)
Lease settlement	-	(1,202)	(1,202)
Lease termination	-	(26,319)	(26,319)
Operating lease remeasurement classification	4,841	(4,841)	-
December 31, 2023	\$ 19,402	110	19,512

As a result of the Zabala lease termination, The Company derecognized the right of use asset in the amount of \$1,423 and lease obligation of \$26,319, which resulted in a gain on termination of \$4,896, which was recorded in Other Income/(expense).

During the year, the Company entered into a sale and leaseback transaction for its Spence Road facility. As part of the transaction, the Company sold the property for \$19.4 million including assumption of the underlying mortgage. The Company leased back the facility for a ten-year period with 2 ten-year extension options. The Company accounted for the transaction as a sale recorded a gain of \$3.04 million in Other income (expense). The lease back was classified as an operating lease.

All extension options that are reasonably certain to be exercised have been included in the measurement of lease obligations. The Company reassesses the likelihood of extension option exercise if there is a significant event or change in circumstances within its control.

The components of lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
Finance Leases	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amortization of leased assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,651	\$ 3,755
Interest on lease liabilities ⁽²⁾	1,651	2,219
Total	\$ 3,316	\$ 5,974

⁽¹⁾ Included in cost of goods sold, general and administrative expenses and other expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

⁽²⁾ Included in interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
Operating Leases	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amortization of leased assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,091	\$ -
Interest on lease liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,326	-
Total	\$ 2,417	\$ -

⁽¹⁾ Included in cost of goods sold, general and administrative expenses and other expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The key assumptions used in accounting for leases as of December 31, 2023, were a weighted average remaining lease term of 8.9 years and a weighted average discount rate of 10%. The key assumptions used in accounting for leases as of December 31, 2022 were a weighted average remaining lease term of 4.6 years and a weighted average discount rate of 6%.

The future lease payments with initial remaining terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2023 were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023
2024	3,285
2025	3,258
2026	3,240
2027	3,324
2028 and beyond	52,341
Total lease payments	\$ 65,448
Less imputed interest	(45,936)
Total	\$ 19,512

10. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

During 2019, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the 2019 Stock and Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), which was amended in April 2020 and March 2021. The Plan permits the issuance of stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock awards, share units, performance shares, performance units and other stock-based awards, and, as of December 31, 2022, 13.2 million shares have been authorized to be issued under the Plan and 3.6 million are available for future grant. The Plan provides for the grant of options as either non-statutory stock options or incentive stock options and restricted stock units to employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company to attract and retain persons of ability to perform services for the Company and to reward such individuals who contribute to the achievement by the Company of its economic objectives. The awards granted generally vest in 25% increments over a four-year period and option awards expire 6 years from grant date.

The Plan is administered by the Board or a committee appointed by the Board, which determines the persons to whom the awards will be granted, the type of awards to be granted, the number of awards to be granted, and the specific terms of each grant, including the vesting thereof, subject to the provisions of the Plan.

During the years December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company granted shares to certain employees as compensation for services. These shares were accounted for in accordance with ASC 718 - Compensation - Stock Compensation. The Company amortizes awards over the service period and until awards are fully vested.

For the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022 share-based compensation expense was as follows:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cost of goods sold	\$ -	\$ -
General and administrative expense	231	564
Total share-based compensation	\$ 231	\$ 564

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes the status of stock option grants and unvested awards at and for the year ended December 31, 2023:

(in thousands except per share amounts)	Stock Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding-December 31, 2022	1,007	\$ 4.7	4.6	-
Granted	828	0.3		-
Expired	(28)	20.4		-
Cancelled	(354)	4.6		-
Outstanding-December 31, 2023	1,453	1.9	5.3	-
Exercisable-December 31, 2023	988	2.09	5.2	-
Vested and expected to vest-December 31, 2023	1,453	1.91	5.3	-

The weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2023, estimated as of the grant date was \$0.30. As of December 31, 2023, there was \$191 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested options, which is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted-average vesting period of 0.99 years.

The following table summarizes the status of restricted stock unit (“RSU”) grants and unvested awards at and for the year ended December 31, 2023:

(in thousands except per share amounts)	RSUs	Weighted- Average Fair Value
Outstanding-December 31, 2022	21	\$ 1.10
Granted	-	-
Vested	(4)	-
Cancelled	(17)	1.02
Outstanding-December 31, 2023	-	-

As of December 31, 2023, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock units.

The fair value of the stock options and RSUs granted were determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions at the time of grant. No RSUs were granted for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Options	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Expected volatility	50%	50%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.12%	2.48%
Expected term in years	5.58	3.9

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. INCOME TAXES

Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”) was enacted and signed into law in response to the market volatility and instability resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. It includes a significant number of tax provisions and lifts certain deduction limitations originally imposed by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “2017 Act”). The changes mainly related to: (1) the business interest expense disallowance rules for 2019 and 2020; (2) net operating loss rules; (3) charitable contribution limitations; (4) employee retention credit; and (5) the realization of corporate alternative minimum tax credits.

The Company continues to assess the impact and future implication of these provisions; however, it does not anticipate any amounts that could give rise to a material impact to the overall consolidated financial statements.

The provision for income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$61, representing an effective tax rate of 0.4%, compared to an income tax expense of 191 for the year ended December 31, 2022, representing an effective tax rate of 0.8%.

The provision for income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	2023	2022
Current		
Federal	\$ -	\$ -
State	161	191
Total Current	191	191
Deferred tax benefit		
Federal	(1,615)	(1,987)
State	(3,111)	(15,293)
Total deferred tax benefit	(4,726)	(17,280)
Valuation allowance	4,726	17,280
Income tax expense	\$ 161	\$ 191

As the Company operates in the cannabis industry, it is subject to the limitations of IRC Section 280E, under which the Company is only allowed to deduct expenses directly related to sales of product. This results in permanent differences between ordinary and necessary business expenses deemed non-allowable under IRC Section 280E. Therefore, the effective tax rate can be highly variable and may not necessarily correlate with pre-tax income or loss.

In December 2017, the United States (“U.S.”) Congress passed and the President signed into law what is referred to as the 2017 Tax Act, which contains many significant changes to the U.S. tax laws, including, but not limited to, reducing the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% and utilization limitations of net operating loss carryforwards created in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 to 80% of taxable income with an indefinite carryforward period. As the Company has a full valuation allowance against its U.S. deferred tax assets, the revaluation of net deferred tax assets resulting from the reduction in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate did not impact the Company’s effective tax rate. Additional guidance may be issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, the IRS, or other standard-setting bodies, which may result in adjustments to the amounts recorded,

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

including the valuation allowance. The Company is being audited by the IRS for years 2019 and 2020. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 23,323	\$ 17,038
Accruals and reserves	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Other	-	-
Valuation allowance	(23,323)	(17,038)
Total deferred tax assets	-	-
Accruals and reserves	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ -	\$ -

12. NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

Net loss per share represents the net earnings/loss attributable to shareholders divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period on an as converted basis.

(in thousands except per share amounts)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net loss	\$ (37,342)	\$ (24,677)
Net loss per share:		
Basic	\$ (2.71)	\$ (2.17)
Diluted	\$ (2.71)	\$ (2.17)
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	13,790	11,318
Diluted	13,790	11,318
Weighted average potentially diluted shares (1):		
Basic shares	13,790	11,318
Options	-	-
Warrants	-	-
Convertible debentures	-	-
Restricted stock units	-	-
Total weighted average potentially diluted shares:	13,790	11,318

(1) For the above periods, the inclusion of options, warrants, convertible debentures and restricted stock units in the calculation of diluted earnings per share would be anti-dilutive, and accordingly, were excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Accounting standards define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. An asset's or liability's level is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assets and liabilities carried at fair value are valued and disclosed in one of the following three levels of the valuation hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data. Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting the reporting entity's own assumptions.

At December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expense and other current assets, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of such instruments.

The carrying value of the Company's debt approximates fair value based on current market rates (Level 2).

Nonrecurring fair value measurements

The Company uses fair value measures when determining assets and liabilities acquired in an acquisition as described above in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which are considered a Level 3 measurement.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies

The Company's operations are subject to a variety of local and state regulation. Failure to comply with one or more of those regulations could result in fines, restrictions on its operations, or losses of permits that could result in the Company ceasing operations. While management of the Company believes that the Company is in compliance with applicable local and state regulation as of December 31, 2023, cannabis regulations continue to evolve and are subject to differing interpretations. As a result, the Company may be subject to regulatory fines, penalties or restrictions in the future.

The Company is being audited by the IRS for years 2019 and 2020 and may be subject to additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Litigation and Claims

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business.

On January 12, 2024, Cypress Holding Company, LLC ("Cypress"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, surrendered possession of approximately 10 acres of real property at 139 Zabala Road, Salinas, California (the "Zabala Road Property") leased by Cypress pursuant to a Lease Agreement dated April 1, 2017 (the "Zabala Road Lease") with Tinhouse, LLC, dba Tinhouse Partners, LLC, as landlord (the "Landlord"). Prior to vacating the premises on January 12, 2024, the Company had operated a cultivation facility, which includes four greenhouses totaling approximately 255,000 square feet, on the Zabala Road Property.

In January 2023, the Company's Board of Directors formed a strategic alternatives special committee of independent directors to explore, review and evaluate strategic and financial alternatives. As part of these efforts, the Company entered into negotiations with the Landlord to restructure the terms of the Zabala Road Lease, which provided for an expiry date of December 31, 2027, subject to five 5-year extension options exercisable by Cypress.

In 2023, the Company and the Landlord reached a settlement amending the terms of the Zabala Road Lease and reaching agreement on all rent-related issues. The Landlord terminated the Zabala Road Lease via a letter, which was served by its counsel on the Company in 2023. In 2023, the Company filed a lawsuit for breach of contract and specific performance against the Landlord to enforce the settlement terms. The Landlord filed counterclaims and an unlawful detainer action against the Company, claiming damages of more than \$36 million, which the Landlord claims are based on an analysis of accelerated rent due through the end of the term of the Zabala Road Lease, along with attorney's fees, improvements, and other undefined costs.

The Company intends to vigorously defend itself against the claims made by the Landlord. However, no assurance can be provided as to whether or not the Company will prevail, and it may be required to pay significant monetary damages. It is difficult to evaluate the likely outcome of a trial at such an early stage and with competing claims and cross-claims. In addition, due to the early nature of the case, an estimate on a loss cannot be made.

A punitive class action was filed on behalf of all California consumers who purchased products made by Lowell Farms, Inc. in California. The case alleges that Lowell failed to accurately label its products with the THC% identified by its testing laboratories, and that California consumers were thereby deceived into paying higher prices for Lowell's products than they otherwise would have.

No trial has been scheduled in this matter. The parties are presently engaged in the process by which Plaintiff will bring a motion seeking certification of a class. If class certification is denied, then Plaintiff will be relegated to his own damages, which is likely just a few hundred dollars, and the case will likely end. If class certification is granted, then the parties will engage in fact discovery and the Court will set a trial date. The class certification motion is scheduled to be heard on August 26, 2024. Plaintiff has served discovery requests limited to class certification issues, but the parties have not engaged in any merits discovery. It is difficult to evaluate any potential outcome at such an early stage of the case where there has been no merits discovery. The Company is prepared to vigorously defend itself at the trial if a class is certified and a settlement is not reached. It is difficult to evaluate the likely outcome of a trial because Plaintiff has not articulated a theory of damages. In addition, due to the early nature of the case, an estimate of a loss cannot be made.

LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, general and administrative expenses were comprised of:

(in thousands)	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Salaries and benefits	\$ 3,229	\$ 5,286
Professional fees	527	465
Share-based compensation	231	564
Insurance	999	1,344
Administrative	2,316	1,894
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 7,302	\$ 9,553

16. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties are entered into in the normal course of business and are measured at the amount established and agreed to by the parties.

In April 2015, Lowell entered into a services agreement with Olympic Management Group (“OMG”), for advisory and technology support services, including the access and use of software licensed to OMG to perform certain data processing and enterprise resource planning (ERP) operational services. OMG is owned by one of the Company’s co-founders. The agreement provides for the dollar-for-dollar reimbursement of expenses incurred by OMG in performance of its services. Amounts paid to OMG for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, were \$nil and \$36, respectively.

During October 2022, Cannaco Research Corporation, an existing customer, became a related party when Ms. Lawrence, a new member joined the Board of Directors. Total sales recognized for Cannaco Research Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$487 and \$274, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash collected from Cannaco Research Corporation was \$476 and \$223, respectively. In December, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with Cannaco Research Corporation to lease approximately 2,000 square feet of warehouse space in Los Angeles to facilitate distribution services in the area. The lease was a 12 month storage agreement for the warehouse space. Total payments to Cannaco Research Corporation for the lease were \$130 and \$10 in the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

**LOWELL FARMS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's operations are comprised of a single reporting operating segment engaged in the production and sale of cannabis products in the United States. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed in the financial statements also represent a single reporting segment.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 12, 2024, Cypress Holding Company, LLC ("Cypress"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, surrendered possession of approximately 10 acres of real property at 139 Zabala Road, Salinas, California (the "Zabala Road Property") leased by Cypress pursuant to a Lease Agreement dated April 1, 2017 (the "Zabala Road Lease") with Tinhouse, LLC, dba Tinhouse Partners, LLC, as landlord (the "Landlord"). Prior to vacating the premises on January 12, 2024, the Company had operated a cultivation facility, which includes four greenhouses totaling approximately 255,000 square feet, on the Zabala Road Property.

As previously announced, in January 2023, the Company's Board of Directors formed a strategic alternatives special committee of independent directors to explore, review and evaluate strategic and financial alternatives. As part of these efforts, the Company entered into negotiations with the Landlord to restructure the terms of the Zabala Road Lease, which provided for an expiry date of December 31, 2027, subject to five 5-year extension options exercisable by Cypress.

In September 2023, the Company and the Landlord reached a settlement amending the terms of the Zabala Road Lease and reaching agreement on all rent-related issues. The Landlord terminated the Zabala Road Lease via a letter dated October 6, 2023, which was served by its counsel on the Company on October 10, 2023. In October 2023, the Company filed a lawsuit for breach of contract and specific performance against the Landlord to enforce the settlement terms. The Landlord filed counterclaims and an unlawful detainer action against the Company, claiming damages of more than \$36 million, which the Landlord claims are based on an analysis of accelerated rent due through the end of the term of the Zabala Road Lease, along with attorney's fees, improvements, and other undefined costs.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through March 26, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Due to inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Further, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive and financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“the Exchange Act”) as of December 31, 2023, the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive and financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2023, due to the existence of a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting described below.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by or under the supervision of our principal executive and principal financial officer to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, including our principal executive and financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the COSO framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2023 due to the material weakness described below.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. We identified the following material weakness:

We did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting over the accounting for impairment of our long-lived assets. Specifically, our internal controls with respect to the assessment of impairment indicators were not designed to effectively account for the impairment in our property and equipment and intangible assets. These control deficiencies resulted in audit adjustments to our property and equipment during the year-ended December 31, 2023. Additionally, these control deficiencies could result in a misstatement of the aforementioned account balances or disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, we determined that these control deficiencies constitute a material weakness.

Plan for Remediation of Material Weaknesses in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have taken steps to remediate the material weakness identified above and plan to take additional actions to remediate the underlying cause of these material weaknesses as described below:

1. We will put in place an additional review related to the identification of impairment triggering events.
2. We will put in place the review of an ASC 360 checklist of impairment triggering events.

These actions are subject to ongoing review by management, as well as oversight by our board of directors. Although we plan to complete this remediation process as quickly as possible, we cannot, at this time, estimate when such remediation may occur, and our initiatives may not prove successful in remediating these material weaknesses.

ITEM 9B. Other Information

Appointment and Resignation of Directors

Effective December 19, 2023, Brian Shure resigned from the Board of Directors.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

Part III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors

Our business and affairs are managed, and all corporate powers are exercised, under the direction of our Board. Our Board establishes fundamental corporate policies and oversees our performance and the performance of our Chief Executive Officer and the other officers to whom our Board has delegated authority to manage day-to-day business operations.

The following table provides information with respect to our directors as of March 19, 2024:

Name	Age	Position
Mark Ainsworth	49	Chief Executive Officer and Director
William Anton	82	Director
Jeffrey Monat	45	Director
Summer Frein	40	Director
Ann Lawrence	50	Director and Chairperson

Biographical Information

The biographies of the Board are set out below.

Mark Ainsworth

Mark Ainsworth serves as Chief Executive Officer of the Company and has also served as a director of the Company since April 2019. Mr. Ainsworth previously served as the Company's Chief Operating Officer (November 2019 to April 2020) and Executive Vice President (April 2019 to April 2020) and as Executive Vice President of Indus Holding Company (inception to April 2019). In 2006, Mr. Ainsworth founded Pastry Smart, an American Humane Certified and Organic bakery and confectionery manufacturer. He has been a member of the American Culinary Federation since 2013. The Company believes that Mr. Ainsworth's long history as an entrepreneur and as a co-founder of the Company as well as his executive-level experience qualify him to serve as a member of our Board.

William Anton

William Anton has served as an independent director of the Company since April 2019. Mr. Anton has served as Chairman and CEO of Anton Enterprises, Inc. since 2005 and Managing Partner of Anton Venture Capital Fund LLC since 2004. Prior to Anton Enterprises, he was Chairman of Anton Airfood, Inc. from 1989 to 2005, the airport foodservice company he founded. Mr. Anton is Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Trustees of the Culinary Institute of America. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of Media Research Corporation, the Board of Directors of QSpex Technologies Inc., and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Thaliens Foundation for Mental Health at Cedars-Sinai. Mr. Anton formerly served on the Board of Directors of Air Chef Corporation, a leading private aviation catering firm in North America, the Board of Directors for Morton's Restaurant Group, the Board of the British Restaurant Association, the Board of Trustees of the William F. Harrah College - University of Nevada in Las Vegas, and the National Restaurant Association Education Foundation. The Company believes that Mr. Anton's extensive experience as a senior executive and director and his lengthy history of value-creation as a founder and entrepreneur qualify him to serve as a member of our Board.

Jeffrey Monat

Jeffrey Monat has served as an independent director of the Company since January 2022. Mr. Monat has been an investor in cannabis companies since 2013, funding both cultivation and ancillary businesses. Since 2018, he has been a Senior Partner at Merida Capital Holdings, a private equity firm targeting fundamental growth drivers underpinning the rapid development of the cannabis industry. He also sits on Merida Capital's Investment Committee. From 2000 to 2002, he was with Goldman Sachs, where he advised clients on M&A transactions, financial valuation, and corporate governance issues. He worked in the Goldman Sachs Principal Strategies Group from 2002 to 2003, analyzing public-market opportunities for the firm's proprietary investment fund. From 2003 to 2010, he was an investment analyst at Rockbay Capital, where he helped grow the firm to \$1 billion in assets under management. From 2010 to 2012, he was with FrontPoint Rockbay, an event-driven hedge fund in New York where he evaluated prospective investments and helped build the firm's investment analysis infrastructure. Mr. Monat also served as a Senior Analyst at Seven Locks Capital, a long/short equity hedge fund from 2012 to 2016 and was a Senior Analyst at Sage Rock Capital, an event-driven hedge fund based in New York from 2016 to 2018. In addition to his professional accomplishments, Mr. Monat serves as treasurer and trustee of the Friends Grow Friends Foundation, Inc., an after-school program that helps children with special needs improve their social skills. Jeff has a Bachelor of Science in Economics from The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The Company believes that Mr. Monat's extensive experience as an investor in cannabis companies and his business and financial experience at private equity firms and hedge funds qualify him to serve as a member of our Board.

Summer Frein

Summer Frein has served as an independent director of the Company since October 2022. Ms. Frein currently serves as the Chief Revenue Officer of Turning Point Brands and previously served as the Chief Marketing Officer through November 2022. Her oversight includes sales, brand management, creative services, e-commerce, business intelligence, marketing services, and consumer insights. Prior to joining Turning Point Brands, Summer held a variety of senior leadership roles - across sales, digital strategy, marketing, and strategy and business development - over the course of 15 years at Cronos Group (January 2020 – March 2022) and Altria Group, Inc. (June 2006 – December 2019). As General Manager of Cronos Group, USA, she was responsible for implementing and defining the strategy and execution across all areas of the business including sales strategy, marketing, and operations. She has also held a number of senior level roles at Altria, where she led the cannabis research and investment strategy within the Strategy and Business Development Group. The Company believes that Ms. Frein's extensive experience with brand management, marketing, digital strategy and the cannabis industry qualifies her to serve as a member of our Board.

Ann Lawrence

Ann Lawrence has served as an independent director of the Company since October 2022 and Chairperson since March 2023. Ms. Lawrence is a widely respected executive and attorney currently serving as the Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer of a Southern California collection of cannabis companies comprising a distribution company and two popular retail dispensaries: The Rose Collective and The Pharmacy Westwood, both of which are long-term customers of the Company. Her extensive experience in California's cannabis industry includes leadership in the areas of retail, branding, manufacturing, cultivation, and distribution, along with an expertise with California's unique regulatory and compliance challenges. Ms. Lawrence has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Cannaco Research Corporation since January 2021. Prior to that, Ms. Lawrence was a partner with the law firm of DLA Piper from December 2010 through July 2019 and an attorney with Latham & Watkins from November 2000 through April 2007. Throughout her career, Ms. Lawrence has built multiple retail storefronts in Los Angeles' competitive cannabis space that have consistently outperformed the market and maintained consistent success and excellence. She designed operational efficiencies for boutique cannabis brands, and has personal experience as the owner of various cannabis brands. She is also the Chief Executive Officer of a centralized distribution facility that focuses on growing local brands and managing retail stores in Southern California by providing distribution, logistical, and consulting support to retailers, helping them to compete and succeed. The Company believes that Ms. Lawrence's extensive legal experience, corporate management and familiarity with the California cannabis industry qualify her to serve as our Chairperson.

Code of Conduct

The Board has adopted a Code of Conduct for directors, officers, and employees. The Code of Conduct is available on our website at <https://ir.lowellfarms.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents>. In addition, the Code of Conduct has been filed on, and is accessible through, Canada's SEDAR+ website (www.sedarplus.ca). The Corporation will, upon request at ir@lowellfarms.com, provide a copy of the Code of Conduct free of charge to any shareholder. The information on our website is not deemed to be incorporated in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or to be part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Board expects its directors, officers, and employees to act ethically at all times and to acknowledge their adherence to the policies comprising the Code of Conduct. Any material issues regarding compliance with the Code of Conduct are required to be brought forward by management at either the Board or appropriate Board committee meetings or are referred to the executive officers of the Company, as may be appropriate in the circumstances. The Board or appropriate committee or executive officers determine what remedial steps, if any, are required. Any waivers from the Code of Conduct that are granted for the benefit of a director or executive officer may be granted only by the Board (or a committee thereof, as designated by the Board). No material waiver has ever been granted under the Code of Conduct.

Each director of the Corporation must disclose all actual or potential conflicts of interest and refrain from voting on matters in which such director has a conflict of interest. In addition, the director must excuse themselves from any discussion or decision on any matter in which the director is precluded from voting as a result of a conflict of interest.

Our Articles provide that the quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board is a majority of the number of directors in office or such greater number as the directors may determine from time to time.

The Canadian Securities Administrators has issued corporate governance guidelines pursuant to Canadian National Policy 58-201-Corporate Governance Guidelines (the "**Corporate Governance Guidelines**"), together with certain related disclosure requirements pursuant to Canadian National Instrument 58-101-*Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* ("**NI 58-101**"). The Corporate Governance Guidelines are recommended as "best practices" for issuers to follow. We recognize that good corporate governance plays an important role in our overall success and in enhancing shareholder value. Accordingly, we have adopted certain corporate governance policies and practices that reflect our consideration of the recommended Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Role of the Board of Directors

Our Board is responsible for the stewardship of the Corporation and managing and supervising the management of our business and affairs, including providing guidance and strategic oversight to management. Our Board has the authority to exercise all such powers of the Corporation as are not, by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) or by our Articles, required to be exercised by the shareholders of the Corporation.

Board Leadership

The positions of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer are held by different individuals: Ann Lawrence serves as Chairperson and Mark Ainsworth serves as Chief Executive Officer. Our Board has concluded that our current leadership structure is appropriate at this time and takes advantage of these persons' respective strengths and perspectives. However, our Board will continue to review our leadership structure periodically and may make changes in the future as it deems appropriate.

Risk Oversight

Our Board is responsible for the general oversight of risks that affect us and oversees our enterprise risk management. Our Board receives regular reports on our operations from our Chief Executive Officer and other members of management. Our Board reviews these reports and makes inquiries in their business judgment.

Our Board also fulfills its oversight role through two committees, the Audit Committee and the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee. Our Board receives periodic reports on each committee's activities. Our Audit Committee has responsibility for risk oversight in connection with its review of our financial reports filed with the SEC and the applicable Canadian securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities. Additionally, our Audit Committee receives reports from our Chief Financial Officer and our independent auditors in connection with the review of our quarterly and annual financial statements regarding significant financial transactions, accounting and reporting matters, critical accounting estimates, and management's exercise of judgment in accounting matters. When reporting on such matters, our independent auditors also provide their assessment of management's report and conclusions. Our Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee has responsibility for risk oversight in connection with the Company's compensation policies and practices and corporate governance policies and practices.

Orientation and Continuing Education

Each new director is given an outline of the nature of the Corporation's business, its corporate strategy and current issues within the Corporation. New directors are also required to meet with management of the Corporation to discuss and better understand the Corporation's business and are given the opportunity to meet with counsel to the Corporation to discuss their legal obligations as director of the Corporation.

In addition, management of the Corporation takes steps to ensure that its directors and officers are continually updated as to the latest corporate and securities policies which may affect the directors, officers and committee members of the Corporation as a whole. The Corporation continually reviews the latest securities rules and stock exchange policies. Any changes or new requirements are then brought to the attention of the Corporation's directors either by way of director or committee meetings or by direct communications from management to the directors.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board has found that the fiduciary duties placed on individual directors by the Corporation's governing corporate legislation and the common law and the restrictions placed by applicable corporate legislation on an individual director's participation in decisions of the Board in which the director has an interest have been sufficient to ensure that the Board operates independently of management and in the best interests of the Corporation. Further, the Corporation's auditor has full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee at all times to discuss the audit of the Corporation's financial statements and any related findings as to the integrity of the financial reporting process.

Nomination of Directors

Please refer to "*- Board Committees - Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee*" for a description of the process undertaken to identify new candidates for board nomination.

Assessments

The Board monitors the adequacy of information given to directors, communication between the Board and management and the strategic direction and processes of the Board and committees.

Board and Committee Meetings; Executive Sessions

At regularly scheduled board and committee meetings, directors review and discuss management reports regarding our performance, prospects, and plans, as well as significant opportunities and immediate issues facing us. At least once a year, our Board also reviews management's long-term strategic and financial goals. The Chair, in consultation with the committee chairs and other directors, as appropriate, establishes the agenda for meetings of the Board. Committee agendas and schedules are set by or in consultation with the committee chair. During the year ended December 31, 2023, our Board held 6 meetings, and all directors attended at least 75% of all applicable Board and committee meetings during the year.

Board Attendance at Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The Board's unwritten policy regarding director attendance at the annual meeting of shareholders is that directors are encouraged to attend. A majority of the Board attended the 2023 annual meeting of shareholders.

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is appointed annually by the Board to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to:

- the quality and integrity of the Corporation’s financial statements;
- the Corporation’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- the qualifications and independence of the independent registered public accounting firm (the “Independent Auditors”);
- the oversight and performance of the Corporation’s internal audit function and the Independent Auditors; and
- any other matters delegated to the Committee by the Board.

As further described in the Audit Committee Charter, the Committee’s primary duties and responsibilities relate to:

- maintenance by management of the reliability and integrity of the accounting policies and financial reporting and financial disclosure practices of the Corporation;
- establishment and maintenance by management of processes to assure that an adequate system of internal controls is functioning within the Corporation; and
- retention and termination of the Independent Auditors.

As of the year ended December 31, 2023, our Audit Committee consisted of William Anton, Ann Lawrence and Jeffrey Monat. William Anton serves as the chair of our Audit Committee and has been identified as an “audit committee financial expert” as that term is defined in the rules and regulations established by the SEC. The members of our Audit Committee are “financially literate” within the meaning of the applicable NYSE rules and NI 52-110. William Anton, Ann Lawrence and Jeffrey Monat are “independent” within the meaning of the applicable NYSE rules and NI 52-110. The following chart sets forth the current composition of our Audit Committee:

Name of Member	Independent(1)	Financially Literate(2)
William Anton (Chair)	Yes	Yes
Jeff Monat	Yes	Yes
Ann Lawrence	Yes	Yes

Notes:

- (1) A member of the Audit Committee is independent if they have no direct or indirect ‘material relationship’ with the Corporation. A material relationship is a relationship that could, in the view of the Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member’s independent judgment. An executive officer of the Corporation, such as the Chief Executive Officer, is deemed to have a material relationship with the Corporation.
- (2) A member of the Audit Committee is financially literate if they have the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements.

The education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee that is relevant to the performance of their responsibilities as a member of the Audit Committee is described above under the heading “*Board of Directors.*”

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Our Board has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee, which sets out the Audit Committee's responsibilities, consistent with the Canadian National Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees ("NI 52-110") a current copy of which is available on our website at <https://ir.lowellfarms.com/corporate-governance/board-committees>. The Audit Committee has access to all books, records, facilities, and personnel and may request any information about us as it may deem appropriate. It has the authority to retain and compensate special legal, accounting, financial, and other consultants or advisors to advise the Audit Committee.

Both our independent auditors and internal financial personnel regularly meet privately with the Audit Committee and have unrestricted access to this committee. At no time since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed fiscal year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board. Our Audit Committee held four (4) meetings during the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Corporation is a "venture issuer" as defined in NI 52-110 and as such is exempt from the requirements of Part 3 (*Composition of the Audit Committee*) and Part 5 (*Reporting Obligations*) of NI 52-110.

Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee consists of William Anton and Jeffrey Monat. William Anton serves as the Chair of our Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee. The Board has determined that William Anton and Jeffrey Monat are independent as defined by NYSE rules and applicable Canadian securities laws.

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in relation to:

- the Company's overall approach to corporate governance;
- subject to the requirements of the Voting Agreement, the size, composition, and structure of the Board and its committees;
- executive and director compensation;
- executive compensation disclosure;
- management development and succession;
- orientation and continuing education for directors;
- subject to the requirements of the Voting Agreement, identifying and recommending new director nominees;
- promotion of a culture of integrity throughout the Company;
- related party transactions and other matters involving conflicts of interest; and
- any additional matters delegated to the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee by the Board.

Subject to the requirements of the Voting Agreement, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee formulate and administer criteria for identifying, evaluating and recommending director candidates to stand for election at a meeting of shareholders or to fill a vacancy existing on the Board, which will reflect, among other things:

- competencies, skills, and personal qualities that the Board considers to be necessary for the Board, as a whole, to possess;
- competencies, skills, and personal qualities that the Board considers each existing director to possess;
- competencies, skills, and personal qualities that each new director would bring to the Board; and
- responsibilities that would materially interfere with or be incompatible with Board membership.

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will consider all qualified director candidates identified by various sources, including members of the board of directors, management and shareholders. Candidates for directors recommended by shareholders will be given the same consideration as those identified from other sources.

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Subject to the requirements of the Voting Agreement, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will recommend to the Board a list of candidates for nomination for election to the Board at the Company’s annual meeting of shareholders. In addition, as the need arises, it will identify and recommend to the Board new candidates for Board membership. Should the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee recommend a Lead Director be appointed to the Board, or should a vacancy occur in the role of Lead Director, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will recommend to the Board an Independent Director to fill such role. In making its recommendations to the Board, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will provide an assessment of whether each candidate is or would be: (i) an independent director; and (ii) “financially literate” as defined in NI 52-110.

The Board has adopted a written charter setting forth the purpose, composition, authority, and responsibility of our Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee consistent with the guidance of the Canadian Securities Administrators, a current copy of which is available on our website at <https://ir.lowellfarms.com/corporate-governance/board-committees>.

Our Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee held no separate committee meetings during the year ended December 31, 2023, with its business being conducted with the entire Board.

Other Board Committees

The Board has no committees other than the Audit Committee and the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee.

Communications with the Board of Directors

Shareholders and other interested parties may contact any member (or all members) of our Board (including, without limitation, the non-management directors as a group), any committee of our Board, or the chair of any such committee. Written correspondence may be sent to our Board, any committee, or any individual director, c/o Corporate Secretary, Lowell Farms Inc., 440 N Barranca Ave. #1675 Covina, CA 91723.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table provides information concerning our executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Mark Ainsworth	48	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Jamie Schniedwind	39	Chief Financial Officer

Biographical Information

The biography of Mark Ainsworth is under “Board of Directors.”

Jamie Schniedwind

Jamie Schniedwind has served as Director, Financial Planning & Analysis since June 2022 and was appointed Chief Financial Officer in February, 2024. Mr. Schniedwind has served as Senior Financial Analyst at cannabis brand Plus Products where he managed financial reporting for the US and Canada, performed financial audits, and led the forecasting and budgeting processes, and as senior auditor at Ernst & Young specializing in the audits of public and private companies.

Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires that the Company’s directors, executive officers and persons who beneficially own 10% or more of the Company’s common stock file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our stock and our other equity securities. To the Company’s knowledge, based solely on a review of the copies of such reports furnished to the Company, during the year ended December 31, 2023, all such filing requirements applicable to the Company’s directors, executive officers and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation of Named Executive Officers

The Corporation’s compensation practices are intended to retain, motivate and reward its executive officers for their performance and contribution to the Corporation’s success. Executive officers may be compensated through some combination of cash and equity or equity-linked incentives, both short and long-term in nature. To date, compensation of executive officers, including the NEOs, has been determined by way of negotiation with such officers.

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee, comprised of independent directors, is charged with oversight of compensation practices. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for developing a compensation philosophy that rewards the achievement of corporate and individual performance objectives, and aligns executive officers’ incentives with shareholder value creation. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will select components of compensation packages and the amounts of such components, as well as corporate and individual goals and objectives to be used in determining the level of certain of these components. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may determine to use different compensation components and approach compensation in a manner that is different than that used by the Corporation to date.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as that term is used in the JOBS Act, and have elected to comply with the reduced compensation disclosure requirements available to emerging growth companies under the JOBS Act.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table provides the compensation paid to our principal executive officer and other executive officers whose total compensation exceeded \$100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Name	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Nonequity Incentive Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	Total
Mark Ainsworth Chief Executive Officer	2023	\$ 248,269	\$ -	-	\$ 19,753	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 268,022
	2022	\$ 223,845	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,418	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 248,263
Brian Shure (1) Former Chief Financial Officer	2023	\$ 24,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,800
	2022	\$ 55,095	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,509	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,604
Tessa O'Dowd (2) Interim Chief Financial Officer	2023	\$ 137,308	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137,308

(1) Departed the Company as of May 11, 2023

(2) Appointed Interim CFO as of May 11, 2023

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table

Executive Employment Agreements

Mark Ainsworth - The Company is a party to an employment agreement with Mark Ainsworth dated as of July 1, 2020. Mr. Ainsworth is entitled to an annual base salary of \$250,000. He is also eligible to receive annual bonuses in such amounts and subject to such performance metrics or other criteria determined by the Board or its Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee from time to time, including performance-based bonuses or programs as determined at the discretion of the Board. Mr. Ainsworth is also eligible to receive discretionary grants of options. In 2023, Mr. Ainsworth was granted options to purchase 175,000 Subordinate Voting Shares of the Company, which vested immediately. In the event of Mr. Ainsworth's termination without cause, for a period of nine months from the date of such termination, he is entitled to receive continued payment of his base salary and continuation of health insurance benefits. In addition, in the event that, within six months following a "change of control" of the Company, Mr. Ainsworth's title or responsibilities are materially diminished or Mr. Ainsworth is terminated without cause, he is entitled, upon notice to the Company given not later than thirty (30) days following such material diminishment or termination, to the acceleration of vesting of half of the remaining unvested portion of any stock options or restricted stock awards previously granted to him and any unvested portion shall continue to vest ratably, or be forfeited, in accordance with the terms of such grants.

Brian Shure - The Company was a party to an employment agreement with Brian Shure dated as of November 10, 2020. Mr. Shure was entitled to an annual base salary of \$250,000 and signed an revised agreement with an updated base salary of \$60,000 for 2023. Mr. Shure departed the Company in May, 2023.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth certain information regarding equity-based awards held by our named executive officers as of December 31, 2023.

Officer	Option Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Option (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Option (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Mark Ainsworth	3,750	1,250	\$ 8.50	1/2/2026
	46,875	3,125	3.46	4/15/2026
	10,625	9,375	3.08	1/13/2028
	11,250	11,250	0.82	12/22/2028
	175,000	-	0.30	8/1/2029
Tessa O'Dowd	6,250	18,750	\$ 2.31	8/12/2028
	2,500	7,500	0.82	12/22/2028
Brian Shure	7,500	-	\$ 3.08	1/13/28
	7,500	-	0.82	12/22/28

Stock Option Plan and Other Incentive Plans

Equity Incentive Plan

The Corporation has adopted the Equity Incentive Plan, which was approved by its shareholders at the special meeting of shareholders held on January 26, 2019, and amended on April 10, 2020, and again on February 24, 2021, pursuant to approvals by the Board and the holder of all of the Super Voting Shares, and amended on June 22, 2023 at the 2023 annual general meeting. The principal terms of the Equity Incentive Plan are described below.

Purpose

The purpose of the Equity Incentive Plan is to promote the interests of the Corporation and its Shareholders by aiding the Corporation in attracting and retaining employees, officers, consultants, advisors and nonemployee directors capable of assuring the future success of the Corporation, to offer such persons incentives to put forth maximum efforts for the success of the Corporation's business and to compensate such persons through various stock and cash-based arrangements and provide them with opportunities for stock ownership in the Corporation, thereby aligning the interests of such persons with the shareholders.

The Equity Incentive Plan permits the grant of (i) nonqualified stock options ("NQSOs") and incentive stock options ("ISOs") (collectively, "Options"), (ii) restricted stock awards, (iii) restricted stock units ("RSUs"), (iv) stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), (v) performance compensation awards ("Performance Awards"), (vi) payments (in cash, Subordinate Voting Shares, other securities, other awards or other property) equivalent to the amount of cash dividends paid by the Corporation to holders of Subordinate Voting Shares with respect to a number of Shares determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee ("Dividend Equivalents"), and (vii) other share-based awards, which are referred to herein collectively as "Awards," as more fully described below.

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The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may delegate to one or more officers or directors of the Corporation the authority to grant Awards, subject to such terms, conditions and limitations as the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may establish in its sole discretion and provided that such delegation of authority would not cause the Equity Incentive Plan to be noncompliant with applicable exchange rules or applicable corporate law.

Eligibility

Any of the Corporation's employees, officers, directors, consultants, independent contractors or advisors providing services to the Corporation or any of its affiliates, or any such person to whom an offer of employment or engagement with the Corporation or any of its affiliates is extended, are eligible to participate in the Equity Incentive Plan (the "Participants"). The basis of participation of an individual under the Equity Incentive Plan, and the type and amount of any Award that an individual will be entitled to receive under the Equity Incentive Plan, will be determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee based on its judgment as to the best interests of the Corporation, and therefore cannot be determined in advance. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an ISO may only be granted to full-time or part-time employees, and an ISO shall not be granted to an employee of an affiliate of the Corporation unless such affiliate is also a "subsidiary corporation" of the Corporation within the meaning of Section 424(f) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

The maximum number of Subordinate Voting Shares that may be issued under all Awards under the Equity Incentive Plan is 2,322,593 Subordinate Voting Shares. The maximum number of Subordinate Voting Shares that may be issued pursuant to ISOs is 600,000 Subordinate Voting Shares. Any shares subject to an Award under the Equity Incentive Plan that are forfeited, cancelled, expire unexercised, are reacquired by the Corporation, are settled in cash, or are used or withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations of a Participant shall again be available for Awards under the Equity Incentive Plan.

In the event of any dividend (other than a regular cash dividend) or other distribution (whether in the form of cash, Subordinate Voting Shares, other securities or other property), recapitalization, forward or reverse stock split, reorganization, merger, consolidation, split-up, split-off, combination, repurchase or exchange of Subordinate Voting Shares or other securities of the Corporation, issuance of warrants or other rights to acquire Subordinate Voting Shares or other securities of the Corporation, or other similar corporate transaction or event, which affects the Subordinate Voting Shares, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may make such adjustment, which is appropriate in order to prevent dilution or enlargement of the benefits or potential benefits intended to be made available under the Equity Incentive Plan, to any or all of (i) the number and type of shares (or other securities or other property) which may thereafter be made the subject of Awards, (ii) the number and type of shares (or other securities or other property) subject to outstanding Awards, and (iii) the purchase price or exercise price relating to any Award.

If and so long as the Corporation is listed on the CSE (as is currently the case), the aggregate number of Subordinate Voting Shares issued or issuable to persons providing investor relations activities (as defined in CSE policies) as compensation within a one-year period, shall not exceed 1% of the total number of Subordinate Voting Shares then outstanding.

Awards

Options

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee is authorized to grant Options to purchase Subordinate Voting Shares that are either ISOs, meaning they are intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Code, or NQSOs, meaning they are not intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Code. Options granted under the Equity Incentive Plan will be subject to the terms and conditions established by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee.

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Under the terms of the Equity Incentive Plan, unless the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee determines otherwise in the case of an Option substituted for another Option in connection with a corporate transaction, the exercise price of the Options will not be less than the fair market value (as determined under the Equity Incentive Plan) of the shares at the time of grant. In the event that the Subordinate Voting Shares are listed on the CSE (as is currently the case), the fair market value shall not be lower than the greater of the closing price of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the CSE on (i) the trading day prior to the date of grant of the Options, and (ii) the date of grant of the Options.

Options granted under the Equity Incentive Plan will be subject to such terms, including the exercise price and the conditions and timing of exercise, as may be determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee and specified in the applicable award agreement. The maximum term of an option granted under the Equity Incentive Plan will be ten years from the date of grant. Payment in respect of the exercise of an Option may be made, among other forms, in cash or by check, in Subordinate Voting Shares (actually or by attestation), in other securities, other Awards or other property, or in any combination thereof, having a fair market value on the exercise date equal to the applicable exercise price. or by such other method as the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may determine to be appropriate. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may, in its discretion, permit an Option to be exercised by delivering to the Participant a number of Subordinate Voting Shares having an aggregate fair market value (determined as of the date of exercise) equal to the excess, if positive, of the fair market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares underlying the Option being exercised on the date of exercise, over the exercise price of the Option for such Subordinate Voting Shares.

Restricted Stock

A restricted stock award is a grant of Subordinate Voting Shares, which are subject to such restrictions as the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may impose (including, without limitation, any limitation on the right to vote a Subordinate Voting Share underlying the restricted stock award or the right to receive any dividend or right or property with respect thereto), which restrictions may lapse or in combination at such time or times, in such installments or otherwise as the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may deem appropriate. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will determine the price, if any, to be paid by the Participant for each Subordinate Voting Share subject to a restricted stock award. Except as otherwise determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee or as provided in an award agreement, upon a Participant's termination of employment or service or resignation or removal as a director (in either case, as determined under criteria established by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee) during the applicable restriction period, all Subordinate Voting Shares underlying the restricted stock award held by such Participant at such time shall be forfeited and reacquired by the Corporation for cancellation at no cost to the Corporation; provided however, that the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may waive in whole or in part any or all remaining restrictions with respect to Subordinate Voting Shares underlying the restricted stock award.

RSUs

An RSU is a unit evidencing the right to receive a Subordinate Voting Share (or a cash payment equal to the fair market value of a Subordinate Voting Share) at some future date, provided that in the case of Participants who are liable to taxation under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) in respect of amounts payable under the Equity Incentive Plan, that such date shall not be later than December 31 of the third calendar year following the year the services were performed in respect of the corresponding RSU awarded. Unless otherwise provided for in an award agreement, no Subordinate Voting Shares shall be issued at the time RSUs are granted. Except as otherwise determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee or as provided in an award agreement, upon a Participant's termination of employment or service or resignation or removal as a director (in either case, as determined under criteria established by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee) during the applicable restriction period, all Subordinate Voting Shares underlying the RSUs held by such Participant at such time shall be forfeited and reacquired by the Corporation for cancellation at no cost to the Corporation; provided however, that the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may waive in whole or in part any or all remaining restrictions with respect to Subordinate Voting Shares underlying the RSUs.

Stock Appreciation Rights

An SAR entitles the recipient to receive, upon exercise of the SAR, the excess of (i) the fair market value of one Subordinate Voting Share on the date of exercise over (ii) the grant price of the SAR as specified by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee, which price shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of one Subordinate Voting Share on the date of grant of the SAR, unless the SAR is granted in substitution for a stock appreciation right previously granted by an entity that is acquired by or merged with the Corporation or an affiliate (subject to applicable law and securities exchange rules). Subject to the terms of the Equity Incentive Plan and any applicable award agreement, the grant price, term, methods of exercise, dates of exercise, methods of settlement and any other terms and conditions of any SAR shall be as determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee, provided that no SAR may be exercised more than ten years from the grant date.

Performance Awards

Participants may be granted Performance Awards that may be denominated or payable in cash, Subordinate Voting Shares (including, without limitation, restricted stock and RSUs), other securities, other Awards or other property. Performance Awards granted under the Equity Incentive Plan confer on the holder thereof the right to receive payments, in whole or in part, upon the achievement of one or more objective performance goals during such performance periods as the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee shall establish. Subject to the terms of the Equity Incentive Plan, the performance goals to be achieved during any performance period, the length of any performance period, the amount of any Performance Award granted, the amount of any payment or transfer to be made pursuant to any Performance Award and any other terms and conditions of any Performance Award will be determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee.

Dividend Equivalents

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may also grant Dividend Equivalents under which the Participant will be entitled to receive payments (in cash, Subordinate Voting Shares, other securities, other awards or other property) equivalent to the amount of cash dividends paid by the Corporation to holders of Subordinate Voting Shares with respect to a number of Shares determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee. Subject to the terms of the Equity Incentive Plan and any applicable award agreement, Dividend Equivalents may have such terms and conditions as the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee determines, provided that (i) the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may not grant Dividend Equivalents to Participants in connection with grants of Options, SARs or other Awards the value of which is based solely on an increase in the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares after the date of grant of such Award, and (ii) dividend and Dividend Equivalent amounts may be accrued but shall not be paid unless and until the date on which all conditions or restrictions relating to such Award have been satisfied, waived or lapsed.

Other

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may also grant other Awards that are denominated or payable in, valued in whole or in part by reference to, or otherwise based on or related to, Subordinate Voting Shares (including, without limitation, securities convertible into Subordinate Voting Shares), as are deemed by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee to be consistent with the purpose of the Equity Incentive Plan.

General

Awards may be granted for no cash consideration or for any cash or other consideration as may be determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee or required by applicable law.

The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may impose restrictions on the grant, exercise or payment of an Award as it determines appropriate. Generally, Awards granted under the Equity Incentive Plan shall be non-transferable except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. No Participant shall have any rights as a shareholder with respect to Subordinate Voting Shares covered by Options, SARs, restricted stock awards, or RSUs, unless and until such Awards are settled in Subordinate Voting Shares.

No Option (or, if applicable, SARs) shall be exercisable, no Subordinate Voting Shares shall be issued, no certificates for Subordinate Voting Shares shall be delivered and no payment shall be made under the Equity Incentive Plan except in compliance with all applicable laws.

The Board may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate the Equity Incentive Plan and the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may amend any outstanding Award at any time; provided that (i) such amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuation, or termination shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders if such approval is necessary to comply with any tax or regulatory requirement applicable to the Equity Incentive Plan (including, without limitation, as necessary to comply with any rules or requirements of an applicable securities exchange), and (ii) no such amendment or termination may adversely affect Awards then outstanding without the Award holder's permission.

No award agreement may accelerate the exercisability of any Award or the lapse of restrictions relating to any Award in connection with a change in control event, unless such acceleration occurs upon the consummation of (or effective immediately prior to the consummation of, provided that the consummation subsequently occurs) such change in control event.

In the event of any reorganization, merger, consolidation, split-up, spin-off, combination, plan of arrangement, take-over bid or tender offer, repurchase or exchange of Subordinate Voting Shares or other securities of the Corporation or any other similar corporate transaction or event involving the Corporation (or the Corporation shall enter into a written agreement to undergo such a transaction or event), the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee or the Board may, in its sole discretion, provide for any (or a combination) of the following to be effective upon the consummation of the event (or effective immediately prior to the consummation of the event, provided that the consummation of the event subsequently occurs):

- termination of the Award, whether or not vested, in exchange for cash and/or other property, if any, equal to the amount that would have been attained upon the exercise of the vested portion of the Award or realization of the Participant's vested rights,
- replacement of the Award with other rights or property selected by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee or the Board, in its sole discretion,
- assumption of the Award by the successor or survivor corporation, or a parent or subsidiary thereof, or shall be substituted for by similar options, rights or awards covering the stock of the successor or survivor corporation, or a parent or subsidiary thereof, with appropriate adjustments as to the number and kind of shares and prices,
- that the Award shall be exercisable or payable or fully vested with respect to all Subordinate Voting Shares covered thereby, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the applicable award agreement, or
- that the Award cannot vest, be exercised or become payable after a date certain in the future, which may be the effective date of the event.

To the full extent permitted by law, the members of the Board, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee and each person to whom the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee delegates authority under the Equity Incentive Plan will not be liable for any action taken or determination made in good faith with respect to the Equity Incentive Plan or any Award made under the Equity Incentive Plan, and will be entitled to indemnification by the Corporation, in addition to such other rights of indemnification they may have by virtue of their position with the Corporation, with regard to such actions and determinations.

Tax Withholding

The Corporation may take such action as it deems appropriate to ensure that all applicable federal, state, local and/or foreign payroll, withholding, income or other taxes, which are the sole and absolute responsibility of a Participant, are withheld or collected from such Participant.

Legacy Incentive Plan

Pursuant to and upon completion of the RTO, the Corporation assumed the obligations under the Options outstanding at such time issued by Indus Holding under its 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Legacy Incentive Plan") and the obligations under the Legacy Incentive Plan solely with respect to such assumed Options (no further grants were made under the Legacy Incentive Plan following completion of the RTO). The principal terms of the Legacy Incentive Plan, as they relate to the Options issued thereunder, are described below.

Purpose

The purpose of the Legacy Incentive Plan is to attract, retain, reward and motivate eligible individuals by providing them with an opportunity to acquire or increase a proprietary interest in the Corporation and to incentivize them to expend maximum effort for the growth and success of the Corporation, so as to strengthen the mutuality of the interests between the eligible individuals and the shareholders of Indus.

Eligibility

If the outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares are increased or decreased or changed into or exchanged for a different number or kind of shares or other securities by reason of any recapitalization, reclassification, reorganization, stock split, reverse split, combination of shares, exchange of shares, stock dividend or other distribution payable in shares of Indus or other increase or decrease in such shares effected without receipt of consideration by Indus, an appropriate and proportionate adjustment shall be made by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee to: (i) the aggregate number and kind of shares available under the Legacy Incentive Plan, (ii) the calculation of the reduction of Subordinate Voting Shares available under the Legacy Incentive Plan, (iii) the number and kind of shares issuable pursuant to outstanding awards granted under the Legacy Incentive Plan and/or (iv) the exercise price of outstanding Options granted under the Legacy Incentive Plan. No fractional Subordinate Voting Shares or units or other securities shall be issued pursuant to any such adjustment under the Legacy Incentive Plan, and any fractions resulting from any such adjustment shall be eliminated in each case by rounding downward to the nearest whole share or unit. Any adjustments made under the Legacy Incentive Plan with respect to any incentive stock options must be made in accordance with Section 424 of the Code.

Options

Each Option granted under the Legacy Incentive Plan may be designated by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee, in its sole discretion, as either (i) an ISO, or (ii) an NQSO. Options designated as ISOs that fail to continue to meet the requirements of Section 422 of the Code shall be re-designated as NQSOs automatically on the date of such failure to continue to meet such requirements without further action by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee. In the absence of any designation, Options granted under the Legacy Incentive Plan will be deemed to be NQSOs.

Subject to the limitations set forth in the Legacy Incentive Plan relating to ISOs, Options granted under the Legacy Incentive Plan and all rights to purchase Subordinate Voting Shares thereunder shall terminate no later than the tenth anniversary of the grant date of such Options, or on such earlier date as may be stated in the award agreement relating to such Option. In the case of Options expiring prior to the tenth anniversary of the grant date, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may in its discretion, at any time prior to the expiration or termination of said Options, extend the term of any such Options for such additional period as it may determine, but in no event beyond the tenth anniversary of the grant date thereof.

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No Options may be exercised prior to the satisfaction of the conditions and vesting schedule provided for in the Legacy Incentive Plan and in the award agreement relating thereto. Unless otherwise provided in the award agreement, 25% of the Options shall vest on each anniversary of the grant date, and there shall be no proportionate or partial vesting in the periods between the vesting dates and all vesting shall occur only on the aforementioned vesting dates.

Payment of the exercise price for the Subordinate Voting Shares purchased pursuant to the exercise of an Option shall be made by (i) cash, certified or cashier's check, bank draft or money order or (ii) any other method which the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee, in its sole and absolute discretion and to the extent permitted by applicable law, may permit.

Unless otherwise provided in an award agreement, upon the termination of the employment or other service of a participant with the Corporation for any reason, all of the participant's outstanding Options (whether vested or unvested) shall be subject to the rules of the Legacy Incentive Plan. Upon such termination, the participant's unvested Options shall expire. Notwithstanding anything in the Legacy Incentive Plan to the contrary, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may provide, in its sole and absolute discretion, that following the termination of employment or other service of a participant with the Corporation for any reason (i) any unvested Options held by the participant shall vest in whole or in part, at any time subsequent to such termination of employment or other service, and/or (ii) a participant or the participant's estate, devisee or heir at law (whichever is applicable), may exercise an Option, in whole or in part, at any time subsequent to such termination of employment or other service and prior to the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service. Unless otherwise determined by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee, temporary absence from employment or other service because of illness, vacation, approved leaves of absence or military service shall not constitute a termination of employment or other service.

If a participant's termination of employment or other service is for any reason other than death, disability, cause or a voluntary termination within ninety (90) days after occurrence of an event which would be grounds for termination of employment or other service by the Corporation for cause, any Option held by such participant may be exercised, to the extent exercisable at termination, by the participant at any time within a period not to exceed ninety (90) days from the date of such termination, but in no event after the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service. If a participant dies while in the employment or other service of the Corporation, any Option held by such participant may be exercised, to the extent exercisable at termination, by the participant's estate or the devisee named in the participant's valid last will and testament or the participant's heir at law who inherits the Option, at any time within a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of such participant's death, but in no event after the termination of the Option pursuant to its terms that are unrelated to termination of service. In the event the termination is for cause or is a voluntary termination within ninety (90) days after occurrence of an event which would be grounds for termination of employment or other service by the Corporation for cause (without regard to any notice or cure period requirement), any Option held by the participant at the time of such termination shall be deemed to have terminated and expired upon the date of such termination.

Change in Control

Upon the occurrence of a change in control of the Corporation, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may in its sole and absolute discretion, provide on a case by case basis that (i) that all unvested awards, and all vested awards that are required to be exercised to realize the full benefit thereof that have not been exercised, shall terminate, provided that participants shall have the right, immediately prior to the occurrence of such change in control and during such reasonable period as the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee in its sole discretion shall determine and designate, to exercise any such vested award, (ii) that all unvested awards, and all vested awards that are required to be exercised to realize the full benefit thereof that have not been exercised, shall terminate, provided that participants shall be entitled to a cash payment equal to the change in control price with respect to shares subject to the vested portion of the award net of the exercise price thereof, if applicable, (iii) provide that, in connection with a liquidation or dissolution of Indus, awards that are required to be exercised to realize the full benefit thereof that have not been exercised, to the extent vested, shall convert into the right to receive liquidation proceeds net of the exercise price (if applicable), (iv) accelerate the vesting of awards and (v) any combination of the foregoing. In the event that the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee does not terminate or convert an unvested award, or a vested award that is required to be exercised to realize the full benefit thereof that has not been exercised, upon a change in control of Indus, then the award shall be assumed, or substantially equivalent awards shall be substituted, by the acquiring, or succeeding corporation (or an affiliate thereof).

Right of Repurchase

Unless otherwise provided in an award agreement, Indus shall have the right to repurchase the Subordinate Voting Shares issued with respect to any participant, following such participant's termination of employment and service with the Corporation for any reason. The price for repurchasing the Subordinate Voting Shares shall be equal to the fair market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares, as determined on the day of such termination. Should Indus fail to exercise such repurchase right within one hundred and eighty (180) days following the later of (i) the date of such participant's termination of employment or service; or (ii) the date Subordinate Voting Shares are issued to the participant, Indus shall be deemed to have waived such right.

General

All awards granted pursuant to the Legacy Incentive Plan are to be evidenced by an award agreement. The terms of each award agreement need not be identical for eligible individuals provided that each award agreement shall comply with the terms of the Legacy Incentive Plan.

A participant may not transfer an award other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Awards may be exercised during the participant's lifetime only by the participant. No award shall be liable for or subject to the debts, contracts, or liabilities of any participant, nor shall any award be subject to legal process or attachment for or against such person. Any purported transfer of an award in contravention of the provisions of the Legacy Incentive Plan shall have no force or effect and shall be null and void, and the purported transferee of such award shall not acquire any rights with respect to such award. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may in its sole and absolute discretion permit the transfer of an award to a participant's family member under such terms and conditions as specified by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee. In such case, such award shall be exercisable only by the transferee approved of by the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee. To the extent that the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee permits the transfer of an ISO to a family member, so that such Option fails to continue to satisfy the requirements of an incentive stock option under the Code, such Option shall automatically be re-designated as an NQSO.

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Legacy Incentive Plan, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee may modify outstanding awards, provided that, except as expressly provided in the Legacy Incentive Plan, no modification of an award shall adversely affect any rights or obligations of the participant under the applicable award agreement without the participant's consent. Nothing in the Legacy Incentive Plan shall limit the right of the Corporation to pay compensation of any kind outside the terms of the Legacy Incentive Plan.

Other than the Equity Incentive Plan and the Legacy Incentive Plan, the Corporation does not have any incentive or compensation-based security plans under which awards are granted.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The following table summarizes the compensation paid to our non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Name	Option Awards	Stock Awards	Total
William Anton	\$ 1,128	\$ -	\$ 1,128
Jeffrey Monat	\$ 3,386	\$ -	\$ 3,386
Summer Frein	\$ 3,386	\$ -	\$ 3,386
Ann Lawrence	\$ 36,119	\$ -	\$ 36,119

Compensation of Directors

The level of compensation for directors is determined on an ad hoc basis after consideration of various relevant factors, including the expected nature and quantity of duties and responsibilities, past performance, comparison with compensation paid by other issuers of comparable size and stage of development in the cannabis industry, and the availability of financial and other resources of the Corporation. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board is responsible for determining all forms of compensation to be granted to the directors of the Corporation, which compensation is recommended to the Board for approval.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The tables below sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our Super Voting Shares and Subordinate Voting Shares as of March 19, 2024 by:

- each person or entity known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of our outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares;
- each of our directors and executive officers individually; and
- all of our executive officers and directors as a group.

The Super Voting Shares carry 1,000 votes per share. The Subordinate Voting Shares carry 1 vote per share. As of March 19, 2024, the Subordinate Voting Shares represented approximately 47.2% of the voting power of our outstanding voting securities and approximately 51.9% of the voting power of our voting securities on a fully diluted basis, and the Super Voting Shares represented approximately 52.8% of the voting power of our outstanding voting securities and approximately 48.1% of the voting power of our voting securities on a fully diluted basis. Fully diluted calculations take into account Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the conversion of outstanding debentures, the redemption of Class B Common Shares of our subsidiary, Indus Holding Company, and the exercise of outstanding warrants and options and Subordinate Voting Shares subject to unvested restricted stock units.

The Super Voting Shares are held by Robert Weakley. Mr. Weakley served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company from the date of the reverse takeover transaction with Indus Holding Company (the "RTO") until April 2020 and thereafter as a member of our board of directors until October 2020. Mr. Weakley is party to an investment agreement with the Company pursuant to which the Super Voting Shares may be transferred only with the Company's consent. The Company has agreed to grant its consent to a transfer by Mr. Weakley to certain family members, trusts for their benefit, and entities controlled by Mr. Weakley or such family members, in each case subject to the entry by the transferee into an accession agreement with the Company providing for the same restrictions on transfer. The investment agreement prohibits the Company from consenting to a transfer that would result in the Super Voting Shares being acquired pursuant to a change of control transaction, as defined in the investment agreement. Pursuant to the investment agreement, in the event of a non-permitted transfer by Mr. Weakley, or upon a change of control transaction, the Super Voting Shares shall be redeemed by the Company for their original purchase price of \$1,000. The holders of Subordinate Voting Shares will not be entitled to participate in any such permitted transfer or redemption under the terms of the Subordinate Voting Shares or under any coattail or similar agreement.

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To our knowledge, except as discussed above, none of the shares listed below are held under a voting trust or similar agreement, except as noted. To our knowledge, there is no arrangement, including any pledge by any person of our securities or any of our parents, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of our company. Unless otherwise noted below, the address of each other person listed on the table is c/o Lowell Farms Inc., 440 N Barranca Ave. #1675 Covina, CA 91723.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. In accordance with the SEC rules, our shares that may be acquired within 60 days of the date of the table below, including but not limited to by reason of any right to acquire such shares (a) through the exercise of any option, warrant or right, (b) through the conversion of a security, (c) pursuant to the power to revoke a trust, discretionary account, or similar arrangement or (d) pursuant to the automatic termination of a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement, are deemed beneficially owned by the holders of such equity awards and are deemed outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of ownership of such person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of ownership of any other person. As of March 19, 2024, 20,259 Super Voting Shares and 18,130,566 Subordinate Voting Shares were issued and outstanding.

Super Voting Shares

	Super Voting Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Super Voting Shares Beneficially Owned (%)
Robert Weakley	20,259	100.00%

Subordinate Voting Shares

	Subordinate Voting Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Subordinate Voting Shares Beneficially Owned (%)
Directors and Named Executive Officers:		
Ann Lawrence (1)	332,500	1.80%
Mark Ainsworth (2)	356,976	1.93%
William Anton (3)	261,144	1.43%
Jeff Monat (4)	45,000	*
Summer Frein (5)	42,500	*
Tessa O'Dowd (6)	8,750	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (6 persons)	1,041,870	5.47%

5% or Greater Stockholders:

Arenal Holdings (7)	1,226,880	6.75%
Hacienda Company	1,056,033	5.82%
Hannah Ross (8)	1,101,320	6.07%
Beehouse Entities (9)	3,915,381	21.02%
Gregory Heyman (10)	3,920,381	21.04%
Brian Shure (11)	1,414,558	7.73%

Subordinate Voting Shares

- * Represents beneficial ownership of less than 1%.
- (1) Consists of Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Ms. Lawrence.
 - (2) Consists of 101,976 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon redemption of Indus Redeemable Shares and 255,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Mr. Ainsworth.
 - (3) Includes 46,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon redemption of Indus Redeemable Shares and 25,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Mr. Anton; and 53,291 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon redemption of Indus Redeemable Shares and 94,353 subordinate voting shares and 10,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by Anton Enterprises, Inc. Mr. Anton is the president and sole stockholder of Anton Enterprises, Inc.
 - (4) Consists of Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Mr. Monat.
 - (5) Consists of Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Ms. Frein.
 - (6) Consists of Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Ms. O'Dowd.
 - (7) Includes 10,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants.
 - (8) Includes 1,056,033 Subordinate Voting Shares held by Hacienda Company, LLC ("Hacienda"). Ms. Ross is the sole manager of Hacienda.
 - (9) Consists of 1,056,033 Subordinate Voting Shares held by Hacienda and 2,359,348 outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares and 500,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by Beehouse Partners, LP ("Beehouse Partners"). Beehouse, LLC is the investment manager of two SPVs that collectively own a majority interest in Hacienda and is also the investment manager of Beehouse Partners. Beehouse Manager, LLC (together with Beehouse, LLC, the "Beehouse Entities") is the manager of Beehouse, LLC.
 - (10) Consists of the Subordinate Voting Shares beneficially owned by the Beehouse Entities and 5,000 Subordinate Voting Shares held by Mr. Heyman. Mr. Heyman is the sole and managing member of Beehouse Manager, LLC.
 - (11) Consists of 15,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of options held by Mr. Shure; 863,654 outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares and 85,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by Ambrose Capital Holdings, LP; 236,966 outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares and 40,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by AMTG Holdings, LLLP; 18,480 outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares and 9,240 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by HSK Holdings, LLC; and 122,740 outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares and 15,000 Subordinate Voting Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants held by the Brian K. Shure Charitable Trust Lead Annuity. Mr. Shure is a former director and CFO of the Company and is the President of Ambrose Capital Partners, LLC, which is the general partner of Ambrose Capital Holdings, LP, President of AMTG Management, Inc., which is the general partner of AMTG Holdings, LLLP, Managing Member of HSK Holdings, LLC and the sole trustee of the Brian K. Shure Charitable Trust Lead Annuity.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2023, concerning our compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders (1)	1,449,350	\$ 1.91	3,579,432
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	-	-	-

(1) In connection with the RTO, the Company assumed the 2016 stock incentive plan of Indus Holding Company and outstanding option awards thereunder became exercisable for Subordinate Voting Shares. Of the Company's 1,449,350 outstanding awards on December 31, 2023, 14,700 were issued under the legacy 2016 stock incentive plan and the remainder were issued under the Company's 2019 stock incentive plan. No further awards will be made pursuant to the 2016 stock incentive plan.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The following includes a summary of transactions during our fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and one currently proposed transaction to which we have been a party, including transactions in which the amount involved in the transaction exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or 1% of the average of our total assets at year-end for the last two completed fiscal years and in which any of our directors, executive officers or, to our knowledge, beneficial owners of more than 5% of our capital stock or any member of the immediate family of any of the foregoing persons had or will have a direct or indirect material interest, other than equity and other compensation, termination, change in control and other arrangements, which are described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Except as disclosed below, we are not otherwise a party to a current related party transaction and no transaction is currently proposed, in which the amount of the transaction exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or 1% of the average of our total assets at year-end for the last two completed fiscal years and in which a related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Certain officers and directors of the Company purchased an aggregate of 290,000 Units pursuant to the PIPE transaction that closed on August 30, 2021 on the same terms as the other participants in the PIPE transaction. Participation by such insiders of the Company in the PIPE transaction was approved by the disinterested directors of the Company.

Certain officers and directors purchased \$2.3 million of convertible debentures during the third quarter of 2022 that converted in October 2023. The terms of the convertible debentures were the same as other participants in the financing round and were approved by disinterested directors of the Company.

During October 2022, Cannaco Research Corporation, an existing customer, became a related party when Ms. Lawrence, a new member joined the Board of Directors. Total sales recognized for Cannaco Research Corporation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were \$487 and \$274, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash collected from Cannaco Research Corporation was \$476 and \$223, respectively. In December, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with Cannaco Research Corporation to lease approximately 2,000 square feet of warehouse space in Los Angeles to facilitate distribution services in the area. The lease was a 12 month storage agreement for the warehouse space. Total payments to Cannaco Research Corporation for the lease were \$130 and \$10 in the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Director Independence

Our Board of Directors includes Mark Ainsworth, William Anton, Jeff Monat, Summer Frein and Ann Lawrence, of which all members except Mark Ainsworth, are deemed to be independent. Mark Ainsworth is not considered independent because of his executive position with the Corporation. Although our securities are not listed on any U.S. national securities exchange, we use the definition of independence applied by the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) to determine which directors are “independent.” We also use the definition of independence under NI 58-101.

None of the directors are presently directors of other reporting issuers.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Aggregate fees billed by GreenGrowth CPAs for the years ended December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, are detailed in the table below.

	<u>2023 (\$)</u>	<u>2022 (\$)</u>
Audit Fees(1)	\$ 129,560	\$ 129,560
Audit-Related Fees	-	-
Tax Fees	-	-
All Other Fees	-	-
Total Fees	\$ 129,560	\$ 129,560

(1) Fees for audit service on an accrual basis.

Pre-Approval of Non-Audit Services

The Audit Committee will pre-approve the appointment of the independent auditor for any non-audit service to be provided to the Corporation. Before the appointment of the independent auditor for any non-audit service, the Audit Committee will consider the compatibility of the service with the independent auditor’s independence. The Audit Committee may pre-approve the appointment of the independent auditor for any non-audit services by adopting specific policies and procedures, from time to time, for the engagement of the independent auditor for non-audit services. Such policies and procedures will be detailed as to the particular service, and the Audit Committee must be informed of each service, and the procedures may not include delegation of the Audit Committee’s responsibilities to management. In addition, the Audit Committee may delegate to one or more members the authority to pre-approve the appointment of the independent auditor for any non-audit service to the extent permitted by applicable law provided that any pre-approvals granted pursuant to such delegation shall be reported to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Part IV**ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. *Financial Statements*: The information concerning Lowell Farms Inc. financial statements and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm required by this Item 15(a)(1) is incorporated by reference herein to the section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K in Part II, Item 8, titled "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

2. *Financial Statement Schedule*: The following financial statement schedule Lowell Farms, Inc., for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, is filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements.

SCHEDULE II-VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(in thousands)	Balance Beginning of Year	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	(Deductions) Recoveries/ Other	Balance End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Year Ended December 31, 2023	\$ 1,053	\$ 370	\$ (464)	\$ 959
Year Ended December 31, 2022	\$ 1,139	\$ 517	\$ (603)	\$ 1,053

EXHIBIT INDEX

Schedules not listed above have been omitted because they are not applicable or are not required or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. *Exhibits*: See Item 15(b) below. We have filed, or incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K by reference, the exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index immediately preceding the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(b) Exhibits:

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index immediately preceding the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference as the list of exhibits required by this Item 15(b).

(c) Financial Statement Schedules: See Item 15(a) above.

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
2.1	Business Combination Agreement, dated March 29, 2019 between Mezzotin Minerals Inc., Indus Holding Company, 2670995 Ontario Inc. and 2670764 Ontario Inc. (1)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Indus Holdings, Inc. (1)
3.2	Certificate of Name Change of Indus Holdings, Inc. to Lowell Farms Inc., dated March 1, 2021. (1)
3.3	Notice of Articles of Lowell Farms Inc. (1)
4.1	Description of Securities. (2)
9.1	Letter Agreement, dated April 10, 2020, among Indus Holdings, Inc., Edible Management, LLC and Robert Weakley. (1)
10.1	Amended and Restated Support Agreement, dated as of April 10, 2020, between Indus Holdings, Inc. and Indus Holding Company. (1)
10.2	Investment Agreement, dated as of April 26, 2019, among Indus Holdings, Inc., and Robert Weakley. (1)
10.3	Warrant Indenture, dated December 21, 2020, between Indus Holdings, Inc. and Odyssey Trust Company. (1)
10.4	Employment Agreement, entered into as of July 1, 2020, by and between Edible Management, LLC and Mark Ainsworth. (1) (3)
10.5	Employment Agreement, entered into as of November 10, 2020, by and between Edible Management, LLC and Brian Shure. (1) (3)
10.6	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 25, 2021, by and among The Hacienda Company, LLC, Brand New Concepts, LLC, LFCO, LLC, Lowell Farms LLC, LFHMP, LLC, LFLC, LLC, Indus LF LLC and Indus Holdings, Inc. (1)
10.7	Indus Holding Company 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (1) (3)
10.8	Indus Holdings, Inc. 2019 Stock and Incentive Plan (1) (3)
10.9	Purchase Agreement dated as of June 29, 2021, among Lowell SR LLC, Lowell Farms Inc., Michael Gregory, C Quadrant LLC, AMAG Holdings LLC and Michael Gregory, as representative.(4)
10.10	Form of PIPE Subscription Agreement. (5)
10.11	Offer to Purchase, Dated September 17, 2023 (6)
10.12	Form of Assignment and Assumption of Contracts (6)
10.13	Form of Intellectual Property Assignment (6)
10.14	Form of License Agreement (6)
21.1	Subsidiaries of Lowell Farms Inc. (2)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer filed pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (2)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer filed pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (2)
32.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(7)
32.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(7)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
104	Cover page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

- (1) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10 filed on March 9, 2021, as amended.
- (2) Filed herewith.
- (3) Management compensatory plan or arrangement.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K filed on July 6, 2021.
- (5) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K filed on September 3, 2021.
- (6) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K filed on October 12, 2023
- (7) Furnished herewith. This certification is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or the Exchange Act.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on March 26, 2024.

LOWELL FARMS, INC.

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Mark Ainsworth
Mark Ainsworth
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Director

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Jamie Schniedwind
Jamie Schniedwind
Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Mark Ainsworth and Brian Shure, jointly and severally, his or her attorney-in-fact, with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Ann Lawrence
Ann Lawrence
Chairperson

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ William Anton
William Anton
Director

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Summer Frein
Summer Frein
Director

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Jeffrey Monat
Jeffrey Monat
Director

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Mark Ainsworth
Mark Ainsworth
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Director

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The authorized capital stock of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of Subordinate Voting Shares and an unlimited number of Super Voting Shares. As of March 26, 2024, there are 18,130,566 Subordinate Voting Shares and 20,259 Super Voting Shares outstanding. In addition, the following Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon conversion, exercise or exchange of outstanding securities of the Company:

- o 893,591 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the redemption of all of the Class B Common Shares of Indus Holding Company (“Indus Class B Common Shares”);
- o 900,000 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the exercise of the warrants (the “PIPE Warrants”) issued by the Company in the PIPE transaction. The warrants have an exercise price of \$14.00 and expire on August 30, 2024;
- o 221,152 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued by Indus Holding Company prior to the RTO to investors in debentures of Indus Holding Company. The warrants have an exercise price of \$20.35 and expire on December 20, 2026;
- o 4,500 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued by Indus Holding Company prior to the RTO to investors of Indus Holding Company. The warrants have an exercise price of \$10.17 and expire on March 15, 2026; and
- o 1,375,600 Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable upon the exercise of options issued pursuant to the Company’s equity incentive plans, of which 1,119,658 shares were vested as of March 19, 2024.

The following is a summary of the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the Subordinate Voting Shares.

Holders of Subordinate Voting Shares are entitled to receive as and when declared by the Board, dividends in cash or property of the Company. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the holders of Subordinate Voting Shares will, subject to the rights of the holders of any shares of the Company ranking in priority to the Subordinate Voting Shares, be entitled to participate ratably along with all other holders of Subordinate Voting Shares. The only outstanding shares ranking in priority to the Subordinate Voting Shares upon liquidation are the Super Voting Shares, which have a liquidation preference equal to their aggregate original issuance price of U.S. \$1,000. Holders of Subordinate Voting Shares are entitled to notice of and to attend any meeting of the shareholders of the Company, except a meeting solely of the Super Voting Shares (or any meeting of another particular class or series of shares of the Company as may be created in the future). Holders of Subordinate Voting Shares are entitled to one vote in respect of each Subordinate Voting Share held and holders of Super Voting Shares are entitled to 1,000 votes in respect of each Super Voting Share held. As of March 26, 2024, the Subordinate Voting Shares represented approximately 47.2% of the voting power of our outstanding voting securities and approximately 50.8% of the voting power of our voting securities on a fully diluted basis, and the Super Voting Shares represented approximately 52.8% of the voting power of our outstanding voting securities and approximately 49.2% of the voting power of our voting securities on a fully diluted basis.

As long as any Subordinate Voting Shares remain outstanding, the Company may not, without the consent of the holders of the Subordinate Voting Shares by separate special resolution, prejudice or interfere with any right or special right of the Subordinate Voting Shares. A special resolution means either (a) a resolution approved by at least two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution at a properly called meeting of the shareholders or (b) a resolution approved in writing by all of the shareholders holding shares that carry the right to vote on the matter at a general shareholders meeting. Special rights and restrictions of the Subordinate Voting Shares consist of the following special rights and restrictions included in Article 27 of our articles of incorporation and summarized herein: (i) voting rights, (ii) alteration to rights of Subordinate Voting Shares, (iii) dividends, (iv) liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, (v) right to subscribe, preemptive rights and (vi) subdivision or consolidation.

The Subordinate Voting Shares are not convertible into any other class or series of capital stock of the Company and are not subject to redemption. The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have outstanding securities that are convertible into, exercisable for or redeemable for Subordinate Voting Shares.

Holders of Subordinate Voting Shares are not entitled to a right of first refusal to subscribe for, purchase or receive any part of any issue of Subordinate Voting Shares, or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company now or in the future.

No subdivision or consolidation of the Subordinate Voting Shares or Super Voting Shares shall occur unless, simultaneously, the Subordinate Voting Shares and Super Voting Shares are subdivided or consolidated in the same manner or such other adjustment is made so as to maintain and preserve the relative rights (including voting rights) of the holders of the shares of each of the said classes.

In connection with the reverse takeover transaction with Indus Holding Company (the "RTO"), the Company and Indus Holding Company entered into a Support Agreement dated as of April 26, 2019, which was amended and restated as of April 10, 2020 in connection with the closing of the Convertible Debenture Offering (the "Support Agreement"). The purpose of the Support Agreement is to ensure that pro rata interest in the Company's operating subsidiaries of holders of Subordinate Voting Shares relative to holders of Indus Class B Common Shares and any other shares of Indus Holding Company that are redeemable for Subordinate Voting Shares ("Indus Redeemable Shares") is not diluted as Indus Redeemable Shares are redeemed for Subordinate Voting Shares or as other securities are issued by the Company. In order to avoid such dilution, the Support Agreement provides that upon any redemption of Indus Redeemable Shares for Subordinate Voting Shares, or upon any issuance of additional Subordinate Voting Share by the Company, an equivalent number of Indus Class A Common Shares will be issued to the Company by Indus Holding Company.

Pursuant to the Support Agreement, the Company has agreed that, so long as any Indus Redeemable Shares not owned by or its affiliates are outstanding or any Indus Redeemable Shares are issuable pursuant to the exercise, conversion or exchange of any outstanding securities of Indus Holding Company, the Company shall:

- o take all actions reasonably necessary or desirable to permit Indus Holding Company to pay and perform its redemption obligations with respect to Indus Redeemable Shares, including by take all actions reasonably necessary or desirable to permit Indus Holding Company to deliver the Subordinate Voting Shares and/or cash due to holders of Indus Redeemable Shares upon such redemption in accordance with the provisions of the articles of incorporation of Indus Holding Company; and
- o in the event any Subordinate Voting Shares are issued upon such redemption, subscribe for a number of Indus Class A Common Shares equal to the number of Subordinate Voting Shares so issued.

The Support Agreement also provides, in connection with a primary issuance of Subordinate Voting Shares by the Company, that the Company will subscribe for an equivalent number of Indus Class A Common Shares in cash using the net proceeds, if any, received by the Company from the issuance of Subordinate Voting Shares.

Pursuant to the Support Agreement, the Company has agreed in good faith take all reasonable actions and do all things as are reasonably necessary or desirable to cause Subordinate Voting Shares delivered pursuant to the Support Agreement to be listed, quoted or posted for trading on the stock exchanges and quotation systems on which outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares are listed, quoted or posted for trading.

The Support Agreement provides that in the event that a tender offer, share exchange offer, issuer bid, take-over bid, arrangement, business combination, or similar transaction with respect to Subordinate Voting Shares is proposed by the Company or is proposed to the Company or its shareholders and is recommended by the Board, or is otherwise effected or to be effected with the consent or approval of the Board, the Company will use reasonable efforts to take such actions as are necessary or desirable to permit holders of Indus Redeemable Shares (other than the Company and its affiliates) to participate in the offer to the same extent and on an economically equivalent basis as the holders of Subordinate Voting Shares.

The Company's articles of incorporation provides that the Supreme Court of the Province of British Columbia, Canada and the appellate Courts therefrom are the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action brought on behalf of the company. The Company's articles of incorporation do not limit the ability of investors to bring direct actions outside of British Columbia, Canada, including those arising under the Exchange Act and the Securities Act. Section 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over actions brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, and Section 22 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Neither an investor nor the Company may waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, and it is therefore uncertain whether the exclusive forum provision of the Company's articles would be enforced by a court as to derivative claims brought under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act. Furthermore, the exclusive forum provision of the Company's articles may increase the costs to investors in bringing claims, may discourage investors from bringing claims and may limit investors' ability to bring claims in a judicial forum that they find favorable.

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Mark Ainsworth, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Lowell Farms, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Mark Ainsworth
Mark Ainsworth
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Jamie Schniedwind, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Lowell Farms, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 28, 2024

By: /s/ Jamie Schniedwind
Jamie Schniedwind
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Lowell Farms, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2023 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mark Ainsworth, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Mark Ainsworth

Mark Ainsworth

Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 28, 2024

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Lowell Farms, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2023 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jamie Schniedwind, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Jamie Schniedwind

Jamie Schniedwind
Chief Financial Officer
Date: March 28, 2024