



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2020**

February 1, 2021

This management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**"), dated February 1, 2021, is management's assessment of the operations and the financial results of Nutritional High International Inc. ("**Nutritional High**", "**NHII**", or the "**Company**"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes for the twelve months ended July 31, 2020, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). All figures are in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are historical in nature and involves risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not a guarantee as to Nutritional High's future results as there are inherent difficulties in predicting future results. This MD&A includes, but is not limited to, forward looking statements. Management considers the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based to be reasonable at the time the statements were prepared. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

The Company currently does, and is expected to continue to, derive its revenues from the cannabis industry in certain states in the United States, which industry is illegal under federal law in the United States. The Company is directly involved (through its licensed wholly-owned subsidiaries) in the medical and/or adult-use cannabis industry in the States of Oregon and California. The Company also has material ancillary involvement in U.S. marijuana in the states of Colorado and California. Lastly, the Company had indirect involvement in U.S. cannabis in the State of Nevada. See "*Issuers with U.S. Cannabis-Related Assets*".

Almost half of the states in the United States have enacted legislation to regulate the sale and use of medical cannabis without limits on tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC"), while other states have regulated the sale and use of medical cannabis with strict limits on the levels of THC. Notwithstanding the permissive regulatory environment of medical cannabis at the state level, cannabis continues to be categorized as a controlled substance under the *Controlled Substances Act* (the "U.S. CSA") in the United States and as such, is in violation of federal law in the United States. Despite the current state of the federal law and the U.S. CSA, certain states have legalized the recreational use of cannabis, including Oregon and California, where the Company has a direct involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry.

As a result of the conflicting views between state legislatures and the federal government regarding cannabis, investments in cannabis businesses in the United States are subject to inconsistent legislation and regulation. The Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution establishes that the United States Constitution and federal laws made pursuant to it are paramount and in case of conflict between federal and state law, the federal law must be applied. Notwithstanding the paramouncy of federal law in the United States, enforcement of such laws may be limited by other means or circumstances, which are further described in this document. See "*Enforcement of United States Federal Laws and United States Enforcement Proceedings*". Unless and until the United States Congress amends the U.S. CSA with respect to cannabis (and as to the timing or scope of any such potential amendments there can be no assurance), there is a significant risk that federal authorities may enforce current federal law, which may adversely affect the current and future operations of the Company in the United States. As such, there are a number of significant risks associated with the Company's existing and future operations in the United States, and such operations may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges and other authorities in Canada. As a result, the Company may be subject to significant direct and indirect interaction with public officials. There can be no assurance that this heightened scrutiny will not in turn lead to the imposition of certain restrictions on the Company's ability to operate in the United States or any other jurisdiction. See "*Risk Factors*".

For the reasons set forth above, the Company's existing interests and 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. There are a number of significant risks associated with the business of the Company. See "*Issuers with U.S. Cannabis-Related Assets*" and "*Risk Factors*".

Description of Business

Nutritional High International Inc. ("**Nutritional High**", the "**Company**" or "**NHII**") is a publicly traded company incorporated in Canada on July 19, 2004, under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The address of the Company's registered office is 77 King Street West, Suite 2905, Toronto, Ontario M5K 1H1. The Company's common shares ("**Common Shares**") are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("**CSE**") under the trading symbol "EAT".

Nutritional High is focused on developing and manufacturing branded products in the cannabis industry, with a specific focus on edibles and oil extracts for medical and adult recreational use. The Company works exclusively in jurisdictions where such activity is permitted and regulated by state law. The Company's corporate strategy is focused on identifying, acquiring and/or developing high-value products (including formulae and recipes), and brands for its cannabis infused product lines ("**Cannabis-Infused Products**") for sale by the Company where it has secured the required licensing, or for use by licensed operators ("**Licensed Operators**").

The Company’s in-house brands products, “FLĪ”, are offered for sale in Colorado through Palo Verde LLC (“**Palo Verde**”), a third-party entity licensed by that State. The Company operates a manufacturing facility in Oregon and owned a distribution business in California, Calyx, which was sold after year end.

The Company may also seek agreements with existing Licensed Operators in various other U.S. states to manufacture and sell its “FLĪ” branded products, including cannabis oil vape cartridges, syringes, and other oil products, as well as “FLĪ” branded cannabis infused chocolates. To this end, in Colorado, the Company works with Palo Verde LLC (“**Palo Verde**”), an independent third-party processor licensed by the State of Colorado to manufacture cannabis extracts and infused products. Palo Verde produces the Company's brands under a license agreement, and leases facilities and equipment from the Company. The Company signed a purchase agreement to acquire 100% interest in Palo Verde and has recently received conditional regulatory approval to acquire that entity (subject to municipal approval which is still pending).

Cannabis infused products are manufactured using Nutritional High's process that employs a mix of cold ethanol extraction and short path distillation. The versatility of the process allows the processor to vary final product characteristics to fit specific requirements in terms of terpene and cannabinoid profiles.

As at February 1, 2021, the members of Company's management and Board of Directors consisted of:

Name	Position
John Durfy	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Robert Wilson	Chief Financial Officer
Adam Szweras	Director and Chairman of the Board
Aaron Johnson	Director
Brian Presement	Director Interim Chair of Audit Committee, and Compensation Committee Chair
Billy Morrison	Director and Chief Technology Officer
Tom Kruesopon	Director
Jason Dyck	Director Audit Committee

Key Developments: July 31, 2019 to the date hereof

Key Management

On March 2, 2020, John Durfy was appointed as the new Chief Executive Officer of Nutritional High and subsequently on May 28, 2020 became a director replacing David Posner, who stepped down. Mr. Durfy brings 30 years of senior management and executive experience encompassing operations, investment management, financial and business strategy over the past 30 years. Mr. Durfy has an extensive understanding of the North American cannabis landscape through participation on a number of boards, active participation in a cannabis investment corporation, as well as senior leadership experience in a medical cannabis company. He has extensive experience in the capital markets having served as a Managing Director of a major Canadian pension fund, chief investment officer of an alternative asset manager, and chief operating officer of an emerging asset manager.

Adam Szweras, Company founder and CEO from June 2019 until March 2020, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, replacing David Posner. As a founder of Nutritional High, Mr. Szweras has been active in the Company’s leadership since inception and he will work closely with Mr. Durfy in the capacity of broad oversight of Nutritional High, progressing strategic partnerships and transactions and executing on the overall capital markets strategy for the Company.

On December 19, 2019, Robert Wilson joined the Company as Chief Financial Officer. Throughout his career, Mr. Wilson has held senior positions in investment banking and private equity including BMO Nesbitt Burns, Mackie Research Capital, Yorkton Securities, Working Ventures Canada Fund and Temperance Capital Income Fund. Mr. Wilson has also served as senior executive and director of a number of Canadian and US publicly listed companies where he was responsible for corporate finance, investor relations, governance, financial and regulatory reporting and mergers and acquisitions. The Company announced the resignation of former Chief Financial Officer, Mike DiNapoli, on December 10, 2019.

Corporate Strategy

Nutritional High is focused on identifying, acquiring and/or developing high-value products and brands for its cannabis infused edibles and oil extracts product lines sold into the medical and adult recreational markets.

In early 2020 Nutritional High undertook a strategic review of its business with two distinct areas of focus. As a first step, management undertook a thorough review of assets and investments including distribution and manufacturing operations with a view to cost reductions and re-deployment of resources on the segments of the business most likely to achieve profitability in the short term. Secondly, the Company undertook an overall reassessment of its liabilities including an immediate reduction in costs, sale or closure of unprofitable operations, settlement of payables, renegotiation of lease agreements as well as repricing, extending and conversion of debt.

As part of the strategic review process, it was determined that due to a significant amount of working capital required to sustain the Company's distribution business, Calyx Brands would be divested. Further, consistent with the brand focused manufacturing strategy, the Company has discontinued production of all third-party products and terminated its licensing agreement with Docklight for the Marley brands in Washington and Oregon. The Company has also discontinued efforts to launch product offerings in Washington State and has terminated its service agreement with JBM Enterprises LLC ("**JBM**").

Nutritional High's high-value product and brand manufacturing strategy has been successful in Colorado where the Company worked with Palo Verde, an independent third-party state licensed entity, to grow the FLI™ branded products. With conditional approval of the acquisition of Palo Verde by the MED in hand, the Company expects to increase its investment in this business and expand its operations in the Colorado market.

Further, Nutritional High will leverage its investment in Oregon through the relaunch of its manufacturing operations in the State and seek strategic partnerships and/or acquisitions to grow this business.

In California, Nutritional High will be focused on a capital-light approach to the production of branded product including contract manufacturing and/or partnerships where the Company minimizes its capital investment. To this end, on January 29, 2021, the Company announced that it has signed a binding letter of intent to acquire 100% of California-based OutCo Labs Inc. ("**OutCo**").

In Nevada, Nutritional High has terminated its agreement to acquire Green Therapeutics ("**GT**") and expects repayment of its debt in the form of shares of Australis Capital Inc. ("**Australis**") priced at \$0.20 per share, as part of the sale of GT to Australis. With the repayment of the debt due from GT, Nutritional High will free up capital for investment into its Colorado, Oregon and California initiatives.

As part of the Company's relationship with Golden Triangle, an opportunity was identified to acquire Psychedelic Science Corp. ("**PSC**") (formally Kruzo LLC) a company developing products and conducting research in the emerging area of psychoactive therapy and wellness. On June 1, 2020, entered into a letter of intent to be acquired by the Company and on August 17th 2020 the Company completed the acquisition

of PSC (the "**PSC Acquisition**"). The principal of Golden Triangle, and director of the Company, Tom Kruesopon was a partial owner of PSC.

The acquisition of PSC will allow Nutritional High to broaden its focus to encompass other plant-based products in addition to and in combination with cannabis. While cannabis products will continue to be the Company's main focus in the US, it is expected that PSC will provide an important source of future product innovation and diversification.

Nutritional High has raised both debt and equity from the Canadian capital markets. The Company recognizes that the environment for financing has changed and, as part of the strategic assessment, has taken steps to sell assets and focus on costs containment. Through leveraging the Company's current infrastructure in both distribution and manufacturing, Nutritional High is working to ensure that the business will be sustainable and profitable.

Business Operations

California: Distribution

Nutritional High entered the cannabis distribution business in March 2018 with the acquisition of Calyx Brands. Calyx is a distributor of cannabis and cannabis derived products, which holds a Type 11 distribution license from the Bureau of Cannabis Control of the State of California ("**BCC**"), which permits distribution of medical and adult use cannabis, and cannabis products from manufacturers to dispensaries ("**Calyx Distribution License**"). The parent company of Calyx, NH Distribution California Inc. also holds a Type 11 distribution licence in Sacramento California ("**Sacramento Distribution License**").

The Calyx business experienced significant growth between fiscal 2018 and 2019 when revenues tripled from \$5.8 million to \$23.4 million. In support of this growth in revenues, the Company invested over \$8 million into working capital as inventory and receivables reached over \$9 million¹ at July 31, 2019. This growth in revenues and investment in working capital was primarily due to a single supplier customer, Plus Products Holdings Inc. ("**Plus**").

On December 10, 2019 the Company announced a downsizing of its distribution business, operated under Calyx and the termination of its distribution relationship with Plus. (see below under *Settlement Agreement and Release*) With the loss of the largest brand in December 2019, Calyx has experienced a significant reduction in revenues. For the twelve months ended July 31, 2020, the Company recognized Calyx's revenue of \$12,327,009 from sales of cannabis-related products.

In response to the decline in revenues, Calyx implemented cost reduction measures including the elimination of non-critical operational costs and administrative headcount. As part of the strategic review process, the Company had engaged a process to seek a strategic partner for the Calyx business who could fund and assist with the growth of the business.

On February 26, 2020, the Company announced that it had entered into a non-binding letter of intent to sell a controlling interest in NH Distribution California Inc. and Calyx to a strategic partner ("**Calyx Sale**"). On August 7, 2020 the Company signed a purchase agreement for the Calyx Sale and on November 5, 2020 the Calyx Sale was closed with the satisfaction of closing conditions and an amendment to the August 7, 2020 Purchase Agreement.

As at July 31, 2020 the Company owned 80% of Calyx Brands. As a condition of the Calyx Sale, the Company consolidated its ownership in Calyx to 100% with the August 31, 2020 purchase of the balance for a nominal consideration.

¹ including a \$3.1 million inventory reserve taken in 2019

Calyx is no longer operating from its Chatsworth facility ("**Chatsworth Licensed Premises**") and is seeking an alternative base for its Southern California operations.

California: Manufacturing

On July 26, 2018, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, NHNC, acquired a 100% membership interest in Pasa Verde LLC ("**Pasa Verde**"). Pasa Verde is a California limited liability company which operated a licensed cannabis extraction facility in Sacramento. As part of the strategic review process, the Company determined that it did not have the capital required to complete the buildout of the 17,600 square foot facility and the cost of reinstatement of its Type 6 manufacturing license ("**CA Manufacturing License**") with the California Department of Public Health's Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch.

Effective June 1, 2020 the lease for the Sacramento Facility was amended to include only the 5,600 sq. ft. portion of the Sacramento Facility. On December 15, 2020 the lease was terminated with the Company and is expected to be renegotiated under new terms with the new owner of Calyx. The Sacramento Distribution Licence has been renewed with the BCC for the 5,600 sq. ft. is expected to be used by the new owner of Calyx.

The Company plans to adopt a capital-light approach to the production of branded product in the California market. This approach is expected to involve contract manufacturing and/or partnerships where the Company minimizes its capital investment. To this end, on January 29, 2021, the Company announced that it has signed a binding letter of intent to acquire 100% of California-based OutCo.

Founded in 2015, OutCo is a fully-vertically integrated, California-based licensed cannabis producer. OutCo specializes in manufacturing and retailing premium quality cannabis flower and high margin extract products including award-winning vape cartridges, tinctures, topicals, capsules and flower products which are sold under in-house brands through wholly owned retail stores and 3rd party dispensary clients throughout California. OutCo is an established operator in the California cannabis landscape, led by a team of innovative entrepreneurs and talented extraction and product manufacturing professionals. OutCo operates a 15,000 sq. ft. vertically integrated cultivation, extraction, and product manufacturing facility situated in El Cajon, California. The commercial-scale manufacturing facility in El Cajon has excellent space and infrastructure to house an expanded marijuana infused products manufacturing operation including the production of edibles. In addition, OutCo owns and operates two (2) of the five (5) licensed dispensaries located in unincorporated San Diego County as well as a cultivation operation in Mendocino County.

Nevada: Green Therapeutics

On May 19, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement (the "**Amending Agreement**") with Green Therapeutics LLC ("**Green Therapeutics**" or "**GT**") amending certain terms in its Membership Interest Purchase Agreement ("**MIPA**") dated September 30, 2018.

On January 6, 2021, the Company announced that it has terminated its agreement to acquire Green Therapeutics and expects repayment of its debt in the form of Australis stock priced at \$0.20 per share as part of the sale of Green Therapeutics to Australis. With the repayment of the debt due from GT, Nutritional High will free up capital for investment into its Colorado, Oregon and California initiatives.

Oregon: La Pine

Nutritional High commenced the production of various in-house FLI™ branded products in the State of Oregon including vape cartridges and syringes in November 2018. The Company's wholly owned

subsidiary Nutritional High (Oregon) LLC ("**NHOL**") holds a processor license ("**OR Processor License**") issued by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission ("**OLCC**"), which permits NHOL to manufacture cannabis infused products for sale to OLCC licensed dispensaries.

NHOL operates a facility located in the City of La Pine, Oregon ("**LaPine Facility**") approximately 30 miles from Bend, Oregon. From this location the business is able to service the Portland and Eugene market as well as other centers throughout the State.

The land and buildings are owned by the Company which is made up of 0.42 acres of land which situates a 4,662 square feet of manufacturing and office facility plus 540 square feet of mezzanine storage space.

As part of the strategic review process, it was determined that the Oregon cannabis market and regulatory environment represent a viable opportunity for the Company. This can be achieved by leveraging the equipment, facility, licences and experience Nutritional High has in the market.

The Company will initially focus on extraction of distillate and terpenes for sale into the wholesale Oregon market. The Company will deploy a unique extraction process identified by the Company's Chief Technology Officer, which has proven successful at a small number of other labs the US.

The Company will seek strategic partnerships or acquisitions around-which branded products will be developed and produced in Oregon.

Colorado

The Company owns a property and equipment located in Pueblo, Colorado ("**Pueblo Property**") that it currently leases to Palo Verde, an independent third-party processor which holds a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer License ("**RMP License**") and Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer License ("**MMP License**"). Palo Verde utilises the Company's know-how and branding, in the manufacture of the FLI™ branded vape and edible products including multiple SKU's of the Company's FLI™ branded cannabis products, including: FLI Vape Pens, FLI Syringes, FLI Extracts, FLI Chocolates and FLI Space Joints vape cartridges, all-in-one vapes, syringes, chocolate edibles and infused pre rolls. Palo Verde distributes these products into retailers for the recreational and medical markets in Colorado.

Prior to April 2019, Colorado did not permit any out-of-state ownership of MED-licensed cannabis businesses. In May 2019, Colorado Governor signed into law *HB19-1090 - "Publicly Licensed Marijuana Companies"* which repeals the provision that prohibits publicly traded companies from holding a marijuana license. The Bill was passed by the Colorado Legislature on April 27, 2019.

On May 19, 2020 the Company announced that it has signed a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% equity interest in Palo Verde, subject to MED and local municipal regulatory approvals. With the signing of the agreement to purchase Palo Verde, an application was submitted to the MED for approval of the change in ownership of this business. The MED advised Palo Verde of its conditional approval of the purchase by the Company of all of its membership interests, on January 28, 2021. The purchase of Palo Verde is still subject to municipal approval, expects in March 2021.

Events After the Reporting Period

Asia/PSC Acquisition

As part of the Company's relationship with Golden Triangle, an opportunity was identified to acquire PSC which closed in August 2020.

PSC develops health and wellness products while performing research on the therapeutic effects of psychoactive and non-psychoactive plant-based compounds. PSC's research as well as the initial development of products will be located in Thailand in partnership with Rangsit University ("RSU").

The acquisition of PSC will allow Nutritional High to broaden its focus to encompass other plant-based products in addition to and in combination with cannabis. While cannabis products will continue to be the Company's main focus in the US, it is expected that PSC will provide an important source of future product innovation and diversification.

Prior to completion of the PSC Acquisition, PSC completed two rounds of financing totalling \$1,525,654.

Pursuant to the acquisition of PSC, the Company acquired all the outstanding common shares of PSC in exchange for common shares of the Company on a one for one basis. Shareholders of PSC were issued an aggregate of 137,522,968 Common Shares. In addition, 137,522,968 common share purchase warrants and 3,001,837 Compensation Options of PSC were exchanged on a one-for one basis for Common Share purchase warrants and Compensation Options of the Company respectively. As a result of the Transaction, the Company became the sole shareholder of all the outstanding securities of PSC.

Strategic Investments

Pharmadrug Inc. (formerly Aura Health Inc.)

The Company made strategic investments into Aura Health Inc., (now Pharmadrug Inc.) ("**Aura**" or "**Pharmadrug**") which previously owned and operated medical cannabis clinics in various US states and is currently distributing cannabis in Germany through its wholly owned subsidiary. During the year ended July 31, 2020, the Pharmadrug investment was deemed no longer strategic and all free trading shares were sold.

In accordance with the security escrow agency agreement dated August 9, 2018, the Company has received 873,212 and will receive an additional 436,606 shares of Pharmadrug August 16, 2021. In addition, under the escrow agreement the Company was to receive Warrants for common shares in Pharmadrug, however these warrants expired on August 9, 2020.

As of July 31, 2020, the Company's ownership interest in Pharmadrug was 1,309,818 shares held in escrow noted above.

Financing and Capital Markets Activities

2020 Debentures

On November 21, 2019, Adam Szweras, Chairman of the Board, assumed an obligation of NHC Edibles LLC in the principal amount of USD\$300,000 ("**Loan Note**"). The Loan Note is secured by the Pueblo Property for up to US\$800,000 and so provided for under the terms of the Company's senior secured debentures. In January 2020, an additional US\$200,513 was advanced under the Loan Note by Adam Szweras (US\$162,919) and Brian Presement, a director of the Company (US\$37,594). In February 2020, the Loan Note was converted into a secured convertible Debentures ("**2020 Debentures**").

The Company has closed the first tranche of the 2020 Secured Note on March 23, 2020 for gross proceeds of \$852,678. On May 29, 2020 the Company closed the second tranche of the 2020 Secured Note for the gross proceeds of \$272,000, for the total aggregate amount issued under the 2020 Secured Note facility of \$1,124,678.

For each \$1,000 of 2020 Debenture the Company issued 20,000 common share purchase warrants. Each warrant is exercisable into a common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 for 36 months from the date of issuance.

At the Company's election, interest on the 2020 Debentures can be paid in either cash or common shares of the Company at a rate of 12% payable semi-annually. At the option of the lenders, the 2020 Debentures are convertible into common shares at a price of \$0.05 at any time prior to maturity.

March 2018 Debentures

On December 30, 2019, the Company held a meeting of the unsecured debenture holders of the March 2018 convertible debentures ("**March 2018 Debentures**") and received approval to amend to the terms of the March 2018 Convertible Debentures as follows:

- (i) a reduction in the conversion price from \$0.60 to \$0.15 thereafter until maturity of the March 2018 Convertible Debentures; and
- (ii) the Company is authorized to pay the interest payment due on the debentures in cash at the existing rate of 10% per annum or through the issuance of its Common Shares at a rate of 14% per annum, at its sole discretion. Such issuance of Common Shares will be set at a price which is equal to the weighted average closing price for the Common Shares during the twenty (20) trading day period ending on the last complete trading day, five (5) days prior to the date upon which interest is due on the debentures (the "**Interest Conversion Price**"). In accordance with the approved amendments, the Company has paid the interest due on December 31, 2019 in Common Shares and based on the Interest Conversion Price, the Company has issued 12,620,154 Common Shares to the debenture holders.

On October 8, 2020, the Company held a meeting of the unsecured debenture holders of the March 2018 Debentures and received approval to amend the conversion price of the Debentures to \$.02 and for forced conversion of the Debentures subject to a 15 days' notice period.

In accordance with the amendment, on October 29, 2020 the Company forced conversion of \$5,673,000 principal amount of the March 2018 Debentures. Further, in accordance with the amendment, 50% of the shares resulting from the conversion were issued representing 141,825,000 shares plus 13,055,671 shares representing interest up to the date of conversion were distributed to the March 2018 holders. The remaining 50% of the shares resulting from the conversion of the 10% Debentures representing 141,825,000 shares have either been issued with a hold or have not been issued. With the expiry of the hold period, all remaining shares associated with the forced conversion will be issued.

August 2018 Debentures

Further to the press release dated October 9, 2020 and in accordance with the Waiver and Consent agreement dated November 18, 2020, approved by the holders of over 51% of the principal amount of the August 2018 Debentures, the Company has amended the following terms:

- (i) The term of the Debentures has been extended by 1 year to August 3, 2022;
- (ii) All of the interest owing until the end of the term being added to the principal amount of the Debentures with the Debentures thereafter not bearing any interest; and
- (iii) Any conversion to common shares will not be permitted to the extent that such conversion would result in a holder of the Debentures becoming a shareholder holding more than 9.99% of the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of the Corporation.

Debt Reorganization

As part of the strategic review, the Company has been working with its creditors to restructure or terminate its obligations where the underlying properties and assets are not utilized or are not appropriate for the business going forward. While these discussions are ongoing, there can be no assurance that acceptable terms will be reached.

Settlement Agreement

On December 9, 2019, the Company, through Calyx, entered into a settlement agreement ("**Plus Settlement Agreement**") with Carberry, LLC, Plus Products Holdings Inc., and Plus Products Inc. (collectively referred herein as "**Plus**") to settle certain disputes relating to the service agreement entered between Calyx and Plus on February 1, 2018. Pursuant to the Plus Settlement Agreement, Calyx has ceased all new sales of Plus products, Plus has assumed responsibility for Plus-branded inventory held by Calyx ("**Inventory Transfer**") and Plus been paid a portion of the cash balances held at Calyx associated with past collections of Plus related accounts receivable ("**Cash Transfer**").

In accordance with the Settlement Agreement, Calyx transferred the accounts receivable which had not been collected to Plus ("**A/R Transfer**"). Collection of accounts receivable by Calyx both before and after the A/R Transfer have been partially reimbursed to Plus.

As at July 31, 2020 the amount owed to Plus, net of Inventory, Cash, A/R Transfers and payments was US\$ 1,750,000. Subsequent to the Calyx Sale, the new owner of the business continues to work with Plus in satisfaction of its obligation.

Legal Actions

On August 28, 2020 a legal action was filed against Calyx Brands in the superior court of California by Gold Coast Gardens LLC for US\$64,678 due under an unsecured trade payable.

On November 30, 2020 a legal action was filed against the Company and Adam Szweras in the superior court of Washington state by MAKH Properties LLC. The action is for outstanding rent of US\$122,217 in regard to a guarantee of a lease agreement between MAKH Properties LLC and Earthsphere LLC (subsequently assigned to JBM LLC). The Company was served under this action on December 3, 2020.

On December 10, 2020, a legal action was filed against the Company and Calyx in the superior court of the California by a third-party vendor for overdue trade payable amount to US\$367,353.

Selected Annual and Quarterly Information

Summarized selected financial information is as follows:

Income Statement

	Year ended July 31, 2020	Year ended July 31, 2019	Year ended July 31, 2018
	\$	\$	\$
Total sales	12,338,061	23,608,410	5,814,558
Cost of goods sold ("COGS")	<u>9,550,928</u>	<u>18,127,382</u>	<u>5,051,418</u>
Gross Profit	2,787,133	5,481,028	763,140
Interest income	201,375	68,237	40,828
License income	-	-	3,287
Rental income	26,924	50,709	-
Operating Expenses	15,068,624	25,948,899	9,765,800
Other Items	<u>8,972,883</u>	<u>6,203,200</u>	<u>930,848</u>
Pre Tax Income	<u>(21,026,075)</u>	<u>(26,552,125)</u>	<u>(9,889,393)</u>
Net comprehensive Income	(21,922,661)	(27,358,172)	(9,849,593)
Loss per share (basic)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.04)
Loss per share (diluted)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.04)

	3 Months ended July 31, 2020	3 Months ended July 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Total sales	1,294,225	5,572,400
Cost of goods sold (“COGS”)	1,014,879	4,299,802
Gross Profit	279,346	1,272,589
Interest income	152,019	64,425
License income	-	-
Rental income	6,924	257
Operating Expenses	2,333,672	6,531,731
Other Items	8,918,413	6,665,808
Pre Tax Income	(10,813,796)	(11,920,944)
Net comprehensive Income	(9,964,952)	(11,992,863)
Loss per share (basic)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Loss per share (diluted)	(0.03)	(0.04)

Balance Sheet

	July 31, 2020	July 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Current Assets	3,101,291	9,905,679
Total Assets	6,681,656	19,476,887
Total Liabilities	28,581,059	24,882,966
Shareholder’s Equity	(21,899,403)	(5,346,079)

Selected financial information for the previous quarters as follows:

Quarter ended	Revenue	Net income (loss)	Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	Net income (loss) per share (basic)	Net income (loss) per share (diluted)
July 31, 2020	\$1,294,225	(\$11,841,803)	(\$9,964,952)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.03)
April 30, 2020	\$1,242,142	(\$2,332,913)	(\$3,879,678)	\$(0.06)	\$(0.06)
January 31, 2020	\$3,107,852	(\$4,681,283)	(\$4,797,218)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)
October 31, 2019	\$6,693,842	(\$3,232,549)	(\$3,280,813)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)
July 31, 2019	\$5,628,516	(\$12,338,999)	(\$17,508,579)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.04)
April 30, 2019	\$6,153,708	(\$9,772,771)	(\$9,741,436)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.03)
January 31, 2019	\$6,062,506	(\$6,775,533)	(\$6,805,490)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.02)
October 31, 2018	\$5,763,680	\$1,191,178	\$1,111,617	\$0.004	\$0.004

DISCUSSION OF ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY RESULTS

Sales Revenue and Gross Profit

All material revenues from the Company have been derived from the California distribution business of Calyx Brands.

The Oregon business (conducted by NHOL and NHOP) has not had any material commercial activity since September 19, 2019. Similarly, Pasa Verde has not had any commercial activity since February 1, 2019.

The following represents the sales revenues and gross profit generated by each revenue generating segments for the year and three months ended July 31, 2020 and 2019.

For the year ended	Calyx		Pasa Verde		Oregon (NHOL NHOP)	
	July 31, 2020	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2020	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2020	July 31, 2019
Total sales	12,327,009	23,408,630	-	169,564	11,052	30,216
Cost of goods sold	9,537,113	17,872,915	2,556	196,947	11,259	57,520
Gross profit (loss)	2,789,896	5,535,715	(2,556)	(27,383)	(207)	(27,304)
For the three months ended	\$					
	July 31, 2020	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2020	July 31, 2019	July 31, 2020	July 31, 2019
Total sales	1,294,164	5,554,180	-	-	-	18,220
Cost of goods sold	1,012,264	4,272,760	-	-	-	27,042
Gross profit	281,901	1,281,420	-	-	-	(8,822)

For the year ended July 31, 2020, the Company recognized sales from Calyx Brands of \$12,327,009 compared with \$23,408,630 during the prior fiscal year. Gross profit from Calyx during the year ended July 31, 2020 was \$2,789,896 compared with \$5,535,715 the previous fiscal year. The decline in revenues and gross margin during the year was due the discontinued sales of Plus-branded products starting from early December 2019. During fiscal 2019 Plus-branded sales represented approximately 90% of total annual sales of Calyx.

For the three months ended July 31, 2020, the Company recognized sales from Calyx of \$1,294,164 compared with \$5,554,180 during the prior fiscal year. Gross profit from Calyx during the year ended July 31, 2020 was \$281,901 compared with \$1,281,420 the previous fiscal year. The decline in revenues and gross profit during the year was due the discontinued sales of Plus-branded products starting in early December 2019. Plus-branded sales represented approximately 90% of total sales of Calyx during the corresponding period of 2019.

Other Revenue and Operating Expenses

Other revenues and expenses for the year and three-month periods ending July 31, 2020 and July 3, 2019 are provided below:

	Three months ended July 31, 2020	Three months ended July 31, 2019	Year Ended July 31, 2020	Year Ended July 31, 2019
	\$	\$		
Interest income	152,019	64,425	201,375	68,237
Rental income	6,924	257	26,924	50,709
Total operating expenses	2,333,672	6,531,731	15,068,624	25,948,899
Other Items	8,918,413	6,665,808	8,972,883	6,203,200
Pre-tax profit	(10,813,796)	(11,920,944)	(21,026,075)	(26,552,125)
Net comprehensive profit	(9,964,953)	(11,992,863)	(21,922,661)	(27,358,172)
Loss per share (basic)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.09)
Loss per share (diluted)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.09)

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2020, the Company recognized interest income of \$201,375 (2019 - \$68,237) from the interest on promissory notes with a principal amount of US\$1,240,000 advanced to Green Therapeutics.

Total operating expenses during the year ended July 31, 2020 were \$15,068,624 compared with \$25,948,899. This decline was primarily due to a due to the following savings:

- A \$5.0 million (45%) reduction in salaries benefits and professional fees associated with downsizing across the company as part of the reorganization initiative.
- A \$2 million (40%) reduction in general and administrative expenses; and
- Improvements in inventory management at Calyx which reduced the reserve on inventory to \$179,113 from \$3.1 million during fiscal 2019.

For the three months ended July 31, 2020, total operating expenses were \$2,333,672 compared with \$6,531,731 during the corresponding period of 2019. The decrease is primarily due to the decrease in salaries, benefits and consulting fees and lower general and administrative expenses due to year end adjustments and cost cutting measures implemented during the interim period.

Breakdown of general and administrative as is as follows:

	Three months ended July 31, 2020	Three months ended July 31, 2019	Year ended July 31, 2020	Year ended July 31, 2019
	\$	\$		
Bank charges	22,692	79,527	175,931	79,527
Dues and subscriptions	8,654	31,407	40,478	31,407
Insurance	189,607	132,507	706,460	453,377
Listing and investor relations fees	31,012	123,907	215,222	284,519
Office and general	(341,784)	288,914	282,343	1,170,786
Permit and licenses	227,446	32,255	250,971	123,358
Rent and property taxes*	260,999	315,773	291,729	694,956
Repair and maintenance	(13,089)	54,634	14,459	102,771
Security	(10,075)	245,751	249,749	556,152
Supplies and maintenance	22,947	(151,263)	26,604	21,565
Transportation	(17,542)	(36,746)	142,947	482,586
Travel and Entertainment	61,299	93,691	394,282	549,273
Bad Debt	184,065	120,987	231,817	445,868
Total	626,231	1,331,344	3,022,992	4,996,145

*August 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 that revises the definition of leases and introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for leases. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 16, the Company no longer books rent expense.

Negative general and administrative expenses in the three-month period ended July 31, 2020, are due to adjustments and reclassifications of expenses as part of the audit of the annual financial statements.

Other Items

Other items during the year ended July 31, 2020 were \$8,972,883 compared with \$6,203,200 during the prior fiscal year. This reduction in other items was primarily due to a due to the following savings:

- A reduction in impairment of intangibles to \$1,537,987 during the year ended July 31, 2020 compared with \$8,593,466 during the previous year;
- A reduction in impairment of goodwill to \$1,611,220 during the year ended July 31, 2020 compared with \$3,202,008 during the previous year;

These reductions in other items during the year ended July 31, 2020 were offset by an increase in finance costs of \$408,713 compared to the previous year. In addition, during the comparable year ended July 31, 2019, there were significant gains absent in fiscal 2020 fiscal including:

- \$4,885,297 gain on settlement of Pasa Verde;
- \$3,706,003 gain on sale of joint venture;
- \$699,449 gain on sale of property; and
- \$706,594 unrealized gain on investments.

During the three-month period ended July 31, 2020, total other items were \$8,918,413 compared with \$6,665,808 during the prior fiscal year. This increase in other items during the three month period ended July 31 2020 was primarily due to gains on settlements joint venture and asset sales in fiscal 2019 which were not present in fiscal 2020.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain funding, manage cash flows, restructure borrowings and recover funds loaned to borrowers that have currently been provided against or recover collateral that secured those loans. There is significant uncertainty whether the company will be able to continue as a going concern and therefore, whether it will continue its normal business activities and realize its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements. These financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

In the short term, the continued operations of the Company may be dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing. Without this additional financing, the Company may be unable to meet its obligations as they come due. There can be no certainty that the Company can obtain these funds, in which case any investment in the Company may be lost.

As at July 31, 2020, the Company had working capital deficiency of \$20,563,341 (July 31, 2019 – \$5,951,609), current assets of \$3,101,291 (July 31, 2019 - \$9,905,679) and current liabilities of \$23,664,632 (July 31, 2019 - \$15,857,288).

Cash Flow

Operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities during the year ended July 31, 2020 totaled \$2,016,255 as compared to cash used of \$12,114,629 in the year ended July 31, 2019. This decrease was primarily due to a \$7 million increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities which was \$3.4 million higher during the comparable period of 2019. Accounts receivable declined by \$1.3 million compared with an increase of \$1 million in 2019.

Investing activities

The net cash generated from investing activities totaled \$34,872 in year ended July 31, 2020, as compared to net cash generated of \$1,657,129 in year ended July 31, 2019. The reduction in cash inflow during fiscal 2020 was a primarily a result of cash generated in the previous year from the sale of the Company's property in California and interest in the Effingham Clinic in Illinois which resulted in a combined total of \$6,335,925 cash inflow. During the comparable period of 2019, the Company also redeemed its short-term investments which generated an inflow of \$2,010,360.

Financing activities

During the year ended July 31, 2020, net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$589,613 compared to \$10,849,771 in fiscal 2019. The decrease is primarily due to a lower level of financing activity compared with fiscal 2019 including lower issuances of convertible debentures which declined from \$3,671,276 in 2019 to \$1,868,743 in fiscal 2020. In addition, during the comparable period of 2019, the Company completed private placements totalling \$7,133,605 as well as \$1,922,203 from sale leaseback neither of which took place during the year ended July 31, 2020.

Higher lease payments during the year ended July 31, 2020 which increased to \$1,328,051 compared with \$781,574 in 2019, also contributed to lower cash provided from financing activities.

Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign exchange rates. The Company enters into foreign currency purchase transactions and has assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies and thus is exposed to the financial risk fluctuations arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not currently use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

An increase (decrease) of 10% in the currency exchange rate of the Canadian dollar versus US dollar would have impacted net loss by approximately \$1,060,000 (July 31, 2019 – \$620,000) as a result of the Company's exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss arising from changes in interest rates. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring market conditions and the impact of interest rate fluctuations on its debt. The Company does not have any variable interest-bearing financial liabilities.

Related parties and key management.

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

The following is a summary of the related party transactions, including the key management compensation for the years ended July 31, 2020 and 2019:

- a. Incurred professional fees of \$104,164 (2019 - \$156,919) from Branson Corporate Services ("BCS"). BCS is a company whereby Adam Szweras and his spouse collectively have 39% ownership interest. As at July 31, 2020, \$140,306 (July 31, 2019 - \$22,600) was due to BCS.
- b. Incurred consulting fees of \$125,090 (2019 - \$302,580) from FMI Capital Advisory Inc. ("FMICA"). FMICA is an entity in which Adam Szweras is a director. As at July 31, 2020, \$288,869 (July 31, 2019 - \$144,640) was due to FMICA.
- c. Incurred marketing expenses of \$172,424 (2019 - \$365,369) from Plexus Cybermedia Ltd. ("Plexus"), a company in which a director, Brian Presement, has a 33% ownership interest and is a director. As at July 31, 2020, \$176,983 (July 31, 2019 - \$90,124) was due to Plexus.
- d. Incurred expenses of \$6,992 (2019 - \$nil) from Unite Communications Ltd. ("Unite"), a company in which a director, Brian Presement, has a 100% ownership interest. As at July 31, 2020, \$7,902 (July 31, 2019 - \$491) was due to Unite.
- e. Incurred professional fees of \$220,650 (2019 - \$314,807) from Fogler, Rubinoff, LLP ("Fogler"), a law

firm in which a director, Adam Szweras, was a former partner and is presently counsel. As at July 31, 2020, \$346,427 (July 31, 2019 - \$260,877) was due to Fogler.

- f. Included in professional fees and acquisition and project evaluation costs is a total of \$163,483 (2019 - \$346,556) fees charged from Johnson, Rovella, Retterer, Rosenthal & Gilles LLP (“JRG”), a law firm in which a director, Aaron Johnson, is a partner. As at July 31, 2020, \$355,015 (July 31, 2019 - \$238,192) was due to JRG.
- g. Compensation to key management is comprised of \$590,617 (2019 - \$776,470) in cash and \$545,355 (2019 - \$773,642) in share-based payments. As at July 31, 2020, \$540,817 (July 31, 2019 - \$81,619) was owed to key management. Included in shares to be issued was \$51,517 (July 31, 2019 - \$52,500) relating to a director of the Company.
- h. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at July 31, 2020 was a total of \$174,429 (July 31, 2019 - \$40,554) due to Adam Szweras.
- i. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at July 31, 2020 was a total of \$3,971 (July 31, 2019 - \$nil) due to Brian Presement.
- j. Included in March 2018 convertible debentures are \$16,000 and \$20,000 of convertible debentures issued to Adam Szweras and Brian Presement, respectively.
- k. Included in August 2019 convertible debentures are \$250,000 and \$100,000 of convertible debentures issued to Adam Szweras and Brian Presement, respectively.
- l. During the year ended July 31, 2020, the Company issued 11,036,644 RSU’s to key management as follows:
 - a. Aaron Johnson received 953,806 RSU’s valued at \$61,598;
 - b. Brian Presement received 953,806 RSU’s valued at \$61,598;
 - c. Adam Szweras received 2,129,032 RSU’s valued at \$164,963;
 - d. John Durfy, CEO, received 5,000,000 RSU’s valued at \$24,749; and
 - e. Rob Wilson, CFO, received 2,000,000 RSU’s valued at 60,000.
- m. Included in 2020 convertible debentures were:
 - i. \$670,678 received from Adam Szweras;
 - ii. \$50,000 received from Unite;
 - iii. \$89,000 received from John Durfy;
 - iv. \$89,000 received from FMICA;
 - v. \$3,000 conversion of amount payable to John Durfy; and
 - vi. \$10,000 conversion of amount payable to Robert Wilson.

Disclosure of outstanding share data

As at July 31, 2020, the Company had the following securities issued and outstanding:

- 417,246,424 common shares;
- 14,580,000 options of which 11,146,667 are vested and eligible to be exercised at a weighted average price of \$0.22;
- 12,686,644 RSUs at a weighted average price of \$0.08;
- Principal amount of March 2018 Debentures - \$7,583,000;

- Principal amount of August 2018 Debentures - \$4,021,530;
- Principal amount of August 2019 Debentures - \$1,807,000;
- Principal amount of 2020 Debentures - \$1,124,678; and
- 69,894,497 warrants with a weighted average exercise price \$0.22.

As of the date hereof, the Company has the following securities issued and outstanding:

- 890,162,982 common shares;
- 16,131,837 options;
- 12,686,644 RSUs;
- Principal amount of March 2018 Debentures - \$nil;
- Principal amount of August 2018 Debentures - \$3,781,530 (includes all interest to the amended maturity date of August 3, 2022);
- Principal amount of August 2019 Debentures - \$1,807,000;
- Principal amount of 2020 Debentures - \$1,124,678; and
- 206,334,184 warrants.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of July 31, 2020, the Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

The Company is a guarantor under the following contracts which are not included on the consolidated balance sheet:

1. Lease agreement between MAKH Properties LLC and Earthsphere LLC (subsequently assigned to JBM Enterprises) relating to the lease of a property in Washington.
2. Lease agreement between Ideal Lease and Anthony Westfall relating to the lease of equipment relating to the purchase of Pasa Verde in Sacramento California.
3. Lease agreement between Starbiz Equity Partners Inc. and NH Distribution California Inc. relating to the lease of a facility previously used by Calyx is guaranteed by Nutritional High Inc.

Subsequent Events

Settlement of payables by issuance of common shares

The Company entered into settlement agreements with trade creditors and related parties representing \$1,106,340 to convert such amounts owed into 44,253,581 units at a deemed price of \$0.025 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at any time on or before December 31, 2020 at a price of \$0.05 per common share. These units were issued on August 5, 2020 and all the attached warrants expired unexercised.

Acquisition of Psychedelic Science Corp.

On August 14, 2020, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Psychedelic Science Corp. ("PSC"), a related party by virtue of common directors, in exchange for common shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis (the "Transaction"). Shareholders of PSC were issued an aggregate of 137,522,968 common shares of the Company. Pursuant to the Transaction, outstanding warrants and stock options of PSC were exchanged on a one-for-one basis for the warrants and stock options of the Company, resulting in the issuance of 137,522,968 warrants and 3,001,837 stock options. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at the price and expiry date noted in the chart below, and is subject to acceleration

of exercise if the share price is at least \$0.15 for 10 consecutive trading days. Each stock option is exercisable for one common share and one warrant (“Compensation Warrant”) at a price and expiry date noted in the chart below.

Warrants issued	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
100,000,000	\$0.05	June 3, 2022
13,033,334	\$0.05	July 16, 2022
21,489,634	\$0.05	July 17, 2022
3,000,000	\$0.05	July 23, 2022
137,522,968		

Options issued	Exercise Price	Expiry date
1,042,667	\$0.03	June 22, 2022
1,719,170	\$0.03	July 16, 2022
240,000	\$0.03	July 23, 2022
3,001,837		

March 2018 convertible debenture amendment and conversions

On October 8, 2020, the Company amended the terms of the March 2018 convertible debentures to include the following:

- i. The conversion price to decrease from \$0.15 to \$0.02;
- ii. The Company may force conversion of the convertible debentures subject to providing 15 days’ notice; and
- iii. 50% of the common shares issued upon forced conversion will be placed in a 6-month hold.

Subsequent to July 31, 2020 and prior to October 28, 2020 (the date which the March 2018 convertible debentures were forced to convert), holders of the March 2018 convertible debentures converted a combined total of \$1,910,000 in principal, resulting in the issuance of 95,500,000 common shares. In connection with the conversion, the Company issued 4,357,512 shares for \$87,912 of interest. These shares are subject to a 4-month hold.

In accordance with the amendment, on October 28, 2020 the Company forced conversion of \$5,673,000 principal amount of the March 2018 Debentures. Further, in accordance with the amendment, 50% of the shares resulting from the conversion were issued representing 141,825,000 shares plus 13,055,651 shares representing interest up to the date of conversion were distributed to the March 2018 holders. The remaining 50% of the shares resulting from the conversion of the 10% Debentures representing 121,225,000 shares have either been issued with a hold or have not been issued. With the expiry of the hold period, all remaining shares associated with the forced conversion will be issued.

August 2018 convertible debenture amendment

On November 18, 2020 the Company amended the terms of the August 2018 convertible debentures to include the following:

- i. The term of the convertible debentures will be extended by one year to August 3, 2022;
- ii. All interest owing up to the original maturity date will be added to the principal amount of the convertible debentures. No further interest will be accrued thereafter; and
- iii. Any conversion to common shares will not be permitted to the extent that such conversion would result in a holder of the convertible debentures becoming a shareholder holding more than 9.99% of the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of the Company.

Sale of NHDC and Calyx

On August 31, 2020, the Company purchased the remaining 20% interest in Calyx for nominal value.

On August 7, 2020, and as amended on November 5, 2020, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase and Sale Agreement with DB12, LLC (“**DB12**”) to sell 100% of the Company’s interest in NHDC and Calyx for no consideration (“**Sale Agreement**”). Pursuant to the Sale Agreement, the Company and DB12 have agreed to cooperate in negotiating and obtaining a settlement and release of all amounts due and owing under the lease agreement with respect to the facility in Chatsworth, California (“**Lease Settlement**”), wherein the Company is guarantor on the lease. In connection with the Lease Settlement, the Company shall reimburse DB12 for up to US\$50,000 of the amounts paid by DB12 in respect of the Lease Settlement, of which US\$25,000 will be settled by cash payment and the remaining US\$25,000 will be settled by issuance of common shares.

Litigation

On August 28, 2020, a legal action was filed against Calyx in the superior court of California by a third-party vendor for overdue trade payable amounting to US\$64,678.

On November 30, 2020, a legal action was filed against the Company and Adam Szweras in the superior court of Washington State with respect to the outstanding lease payments of US\$122,217 in which the Company and Adam Szweras are guarantors under the lease agreement.

On December 10, 2020, a legal action was filed against the Company and Calyx in the superior court of the California by a third-party vendor for overdue trade payable amount to US\$367,353.

Green Therapeutics, LLC

On January 5, 2021, the Company entered into a Settlement and Release Agreement for the termination of MIPA (Note 25) and repayment of the promissory note receivable from GTL as part of the sale of GTL (Note 5) payable in shares of Australis priced at \$0.20 per share, as part of the sale of GTL to Australis.

In January 2021, the Company entered into agreements to sell promissory notes receivables from GTL with aggregate principal of US\$190,000 for proceeds of \$320,533 plus additional consideration depending on the total proceeds from liquidation of the Australis shares. The purchaser of the promissory notes shall be entitled to all the rights under the Settlement and Release Agreement with respect to the promissory notes acquired.

Palo Verde Acquisition

On January 28, 2021, the Company announced that the Colorado Marijuana Enforcement Division has provided its conditional approval for the Company to acquire ownership of Palo Verde LLC. This approval from the MED is conditional on approvals from Pueblo County, expected during the month of March, 2021, after which, the Company intends to complete the acquisition of Palo Verde.

OutCo Acquisition

On January 29, 2021 the Company announced that it has signed a binding letter agreement to acquire California-based OutCo Labs Inc. Pursuant to the agreement, Nutritional High will acquire 100% of OutCo for total consideration of: (i) CAD \$9.537 million payable in Nutritional High stock at a deemed issue price of CAD \$0.015 per share; (ii) the assumption of CAD \$2.543 million of OutCo’s liabilities; (iii) 42,386,667 common share purchase warrants of Nutritional High each exercisable into one common share at a price of CAD \$0.03 for a period of two years (iv) 25,432,000 common share purchase warrants of Nutritional High each exercisable into one common share at a price of CAD\$0.05 for period of two years; and (v) additional

consideration of up to US\$3.0 million payable in Nutritional High stock, upon completion of certain milestones.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

Business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is measured at fair value, along with identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed. Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the purchase consideration of the business combination over the Company's share in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized directly in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured, and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition is based on identifying the contract with the customer, identifying the performance obligations, determining the individual transaction price, and allocating the transaction price to the individual performance obligations making up the contract. Revenue is then recognized when or as the associated performance obligations are delivered and based on the expected consideration to be received.

Revenue from the sale of products is recognized when all of the following criteria have been satisfied: significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, there is no continuing managerial involvement with respect to the goods sold, revenue can be reliably measured at the fair value of the consideration received or expected to be received, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Revenue is recognized at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted-average cost method. Net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to sell.

On acquisition, raw materials are recorded at their replacement cost at the date of acquisition. The cost of finished goods is marked up such that the acquirer will only recognize the benefit of the selling effort of a product.

The Company reviews inventory for obsolete and slow-moving goods and any such inventory is written-down to net realizable value.

Investment property

Investment property earns lease income and is not for sale in the ordinary course of business, is not used in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is carried at historical cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Amortization is computed using the declining balance methods based on the estimated useful life of the assets. Useful life is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Depreciation is provided at rates as follows:

Building	4% Declining balance
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line over the lease term

Interests in equity accounted investees and joint ventures

The Company's interest in equity accounted investees is comprised of its interest in associates and joint ventures.

In accordance with IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, associates are those in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control over the financial and accounting policies. In accordance with IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements; a joint venture is an arrangement in which the Company has joint control, whereby the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interest in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. They are recognized initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. After initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") of equity accounted investees until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

Investments in equity instruments without significant influence are recorded in fair value.

Capital assets

Capital assets are carried at cost less any residual value, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition costs or construction costs, as well as the costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its use in operations. When capital assets include significant components with different useful lives, they are recorded and depreciated separately. Depreciation is computed based on the estimated useful life of the assets. The residual value, useful life and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Such a review takes into consideration the nature of the asset, the intended use and impact of technological changes. Where parts of an item of capital assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of capital assets. Subsequent costs are included in the asset carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Building	4% Declining balance
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and equipment	3 years
Manufacturing equipment	25%-40% Declining balance
Computer and software	25%-33% Declining balance

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful life, amortization method, and residual values are reviewed at end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

License and management agreement	Indefinite
Trade name	5 years
Proprietary data	5 years
Customer relationships	2 years

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid for the acquisition of a business over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating unit (“CGU”) or CGUs which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Goodwill has an indefinite useful life that is not subject to amortization and is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing if the carrying value of a CGU, including the allocated goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount determined as the greater of the estimated fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. Impairment losses recognized in respect of a CGU are first allocated to the carrying value of goodwill and any excess is allocated to the carrying amount of assets in the CGU. Any goodwill impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which the impairment is identified. Impairment losses on goodwill are not subsequently reversed. The Company’s most recent goodwill impairment test during the second quarter did not result in the recognition of any impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate there may be impairment. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the goodwill, the impairment loss is first allocated to reduce the amount of goodwill and to the other assets of the unit on pro-rata, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss and any impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Leases

At inception, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The assessment involves the exercise of judgment about whether the lease depends on a specified asset, whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits for the use of that asset during the lease term, and whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. If the lease contains an extension option that the Company considers reasonably certain to be exercised, the term of the lease becomes the base lease plus renewal option, including any associated costs. For contracts that are, or contain, leases, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and estimates of costs to remove or dismantle the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or site on which the asset is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the

underlying asset. The right-of-use asset is subject to testing for impairment if there is an indicator for impairment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid as of the lease commencement date, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease or, if the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The measurement of lease liabilities includes the following types of lease payments:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantees; and
- Exercise price for options that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise for an extension or option to buy, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain that it will not terminate the lease early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities are remeasured in the following circumstances:

- If there is a change in the future lease payments resulting from a change in index or rate;
- If there is a change in the Company's estimation of the amount expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- If the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an option to purchase, extend or terminate.

When the Company subleases a right-of-use asset, the Company classifies the sublease as an operating lease if the head lease is a short-term lease. Otherwise, the sublease is classified as a finance lease. When the sublease is classified as a finance lease, the lessor derecognizes the right-of-use asset pertaining to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee, at the sublease commencement date, but continues to account for the original lease liability. The sublessor recognizes a net investment in sublease and evaluates it for impairment and may use the discount rate in the head lease to measure the net investment in sublease. The Company recognizes finance income on the net investment in the lease, and also records income relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease.

Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise of convertible debentures that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of compound financial instruments is initially recognized at a fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component and is included within equity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. On conversion, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

Valuation of equity units issued

When the Company issues equity units that include both common shares and share purchase warrants, the proceeds from the issuance of equity units is allocated between the common shares and common share purchase warrants on a pro-rated basis using the relative fair values of common shares and common share purchase warrants. The fair value of the common shares is determined using the share price at the date of the issuance of the units. The fair value of the share purchase warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument on grant date and recognized in expense over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the share-based payment reserve.

The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Amounts recorded for forfeited or expired unexercised options are retained in share-based payment reserve. Upon the exercise of stock options, consideration received on the exercise of these equity instruments is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payment reserve is transferred to share capital.

Restricted Share Units (“RSUs”)

RSUs are measured at fair value on the date of grant based on the closing price of the Company’s shares on the date prior to the grant and is recognized as share-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The corresponding amount is recorded to the share-based payment reserve. Upon the exercise of RSUs, the related share-based payment reserve is transferred to share capital.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method of calculating the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The treasury stock method assumes that outstanding stock options and warrants with an average exercise price below the market price of the underlying shares are exercised and the assumed proceeds are used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average price of the common shares for the period. Total shares issuable from stock options and warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share because they were anti-dilutive for the years ended July 31, 2020 and 2019.

Related party transactions

The Company considers a person or entity as a related party if they are a member of key management personnel including their close relatives, an associate or joint venture, those having significant influence over the Company, as well as entities that are controlled by related parties.

Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the respective instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL, are included in the initial carrying value of the related instrument and are amortized using the effective interest method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Fair value estimates are made at the consolidated statement of financial position date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. The Company has made the following classifications:

Financial Assets / Liabilities	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost
Deposits	Amortized cost
Investments	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Promissory note payable	Other financial liabilities
Convertible debenture advances	Other financial liabilities
Convertible debentures	Other financial liabilities
Derivative liabilities	FVTPL
Lease Liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Consideration payable	FVTPL

(i) FVTPL financial assets

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any resulting gain or loss recognized in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

(ii) Amortized cost financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets which are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset is initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

The carrying amount of all financial assets, excluding trade receivables, is directly reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying amount of trade receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). With the exception of FVOCI equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease relates to an event

occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

(iv) Financial liabilities and other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortized cost. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with changes being recognized through the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

(v) Embedded derivatives

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if certain criteria are met. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value; any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment

Under IFRS 9, the Company is required to apply an expected credit loss ("ECL") model to all debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, where credit losses that are expected to transpire in future years are provided for, irrespective of whether a loss event has occurred or not as at the date of statement of financial position. For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach under IFRS 9 and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses taking into consideration historical credit loss experience and financial factors specific to the debtors and general economic conditions. The Company has assessed the impairment of its amount's receivable using the ECL model, and no difference was noted. As a result, no impairment loss has been recognized upon transition and at July 31, 2020.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date.

Nonmonetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the transaction exchange rate. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from translation are reflected in loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

The assets and liabilities of entities with a functional currency that differs from the presentation currency are translated to the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the financial period end;
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case, income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions);
- Equity transactions are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity as reserve for foreign exchange translation.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the reserve for foreign exchange in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, and which in substance, is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in the reserve for foreign exchange assumptions.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. 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 estimates

Useful life of long-lived assets

Depreciation of capital assets and amortization of intangible assets are dependent upon estimates of their useful lives. 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.

Share-based payments and brokers' warrants

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and brokers' warrants. In estimating fair value, management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates such as the expected life of options, volatility of the Company's future share price, risk free rate, 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.

Fair value of financial instruments

The individual fair values attributed to the different components of a financing transaction, notably investment in equity securities, convertible debentures, and promissory notes are determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses judgment to select the methods used to make certain assumptions and in performing the fair value calculations in order to determine (a) the values attributed to each component of a transaction at the time of their issuance; (b) the fair value measurements for certain instruments that require subsequent measurement at fair value on a recurring basis; and (c) for disclosing the fair value of financial instruments subsequently carried at amortized cost. These valuation estimates could be significantly different because of the use of judgment and the inherent uncertainty in estimating the fair value of these instruments that are not quoted in an active market.

Recoverability of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, including capital assets, investment properties and intangible assets are reviewed for indicators of 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 CGU). The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU 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 by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset 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 recoverable amount, and the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill has been impaired. In order to determine if the value of goodwill has been impaired, the cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated must be valued using present value techniques. When applying this valuation technique, the Company relies on a number of factors, including historical results, business plans, forecasts and market data. Changes in the conditions for these judgments and estimates can significantly affect the assessed value of goodwill.

Convertible debentures

The accounting for convertible debentures involves discounted cash flow technique which includes both inputs that are not based on observable market data and inputs that are available from observable market data. Where available, the Company seeks comparable interest rates and, if unavailable, uses those considered appropriate based on management's assessment of the Company's risk profile.

Deferred tax

The determination of deferred income tax assets or liabilities requires subjective assumptions regarding future income tax rates and the likelihood of utilizing tax loss carry-forwards. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the recorded amounts, and therefore, do not necessarily provide certainty as to their recorded values.

Significant judgments

Going concern

Each reporting period, management exercises judgment in assessing whether there is a going concern issue by reviewing the Company's performance, resources and future obligations.

Functional currency

The determination of the functional currency often requires significant judgment where the primary economic environment in which an entity operates may not be clear. This can have a significant impact on the consolidated results of the Company based on the foreign currency translation method.

Leases

Significant judgments related to lessee and lessor accounting primarily include evaluation of the appropriate discount rate to use to discount lease liabilities and net investment in sublease, the determination of lease term, and assessing if the Company was reasonably certain that it would exercise any lease renewal option.

ISSUERS WITH U.S. CANNABIS-RELATED ASSETS

On February 8, 2018, the Canadian Securities Administrators (“CSA”) published Staff Notice 51-352 (Revised) – *Issuers with U.S. Marijuana-Related Activities* (“**Staff Notice 51-352**”), which provides specific disclosure expectations for reporting issuers in Canada that currently have, or are in the process of developing, cannabis-related activities in the United States as permitted within a particular state's regulatory framework. All reporting issuers with U.S. cannabis-related activities are expected to clearly and prominently disclose certain prescribed information in prospectus filings and other applicable disclosure documents in order to fairly present all material facts, risks and uncertainties about issuers with U.S. cannabis-related activities.

Such disclosure includes, but is not limited to, (i) a description of the nature of a reporting issuer's involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry; (ii) an explanation that cannabis is illegal under U.S. federal law and that the U.S. enforcement approach is subject to change; (iii) a statement about whether and how the reporting issuer's U.S. cannabis-related activities are conducted in a manner consistent with U.S. federal enforcement priorities; and (iv) a discussion of the reporting issuer's ability to access public and private capital, including which financing options are and are not available to support continuing operations. Additional disclosures are required to the extent a reporting issuer is deemed to be directly or indirectly engaged in the U.S. cannabis industry, or deemed to have “ancillary industry involvement”, all as further described in the Staff Notice. Public reaction to the notice was generally positive and industry participants welcomed the opportunity to review and provide enhanced disclosure.

SUMMARY OF THE COMPANY'S SUBSIDIARY/AFFILIATE WITH U.S. CANNABIS ACTIVITIES

Below is the summary chart of the Company's direct, indirect or material ancillary involvement in U.S. marijuana, through its subsidiaries and investments as at the date of hereof. “Direct”, “Indirect” and “Material Ancillary” are classification terms as defined in Staff Notice 51-352 (as described above).

Subsidiary/ Affiliate	% ownership	Classification	Jurisdictions	State and Local Regulators	United States circuit and federal judicial district	Description of Involvement
Nutritional High (Colorado) Inc. (“NHCI”)	100%	Material Ancillary	Colorado	N/A	Tenth Circuit – District of Colorado	NHCI provided a revolving loan and promissory note to Palo Verde which was sold and assigned to a third party in April 2019.
NHC Edibles LLC (“NHC”)	100%	Material Ancillary	Colorado	N/A	Tenth Circuit – District of Colorado	NHCE owns and leases Pueblo Property and equipment to Palo Verde.

Subsidiary/ Affiliate	% ownership	Classification	Jurisdictions	State and Local Regulators	United States circuit and federal judicial district	Description of Involvement
Nutritional IP Holdings LLC (“NIPH”)	100%	Material Ancillary	Colorado California	N/A	Tenth Circuit – District of Colorado Ninth Circuit – Central District of California and Northern District of California	NIPH authorizes use of its intellectual property to Palo Verde, Calyx and NHDC.
Nutritional High (Oregon) LLC (“NHOL”)	100%	Direct	Oregon	OLCC and City of La Pine	Ninth Circuit – District of Oregon	NHOL holds a Processor License with the OLCC.
NH (Oregon) Properties LLC (“NHOP”)	100%	Direct	Oregon	N/A	Ninth Circuit – District of Oregon	NHOP owns the La Pine Property, that is leased to NHOL.
Pasa Verde LLC	100%	N/A	California	BCC and City of Sacramento	Ninth Circuit – Central District of California and Northern District of California.	<i>The Company acquired all of the interests of Pasa Verde in July 2018. Pasa Verde was the holder of a manufacturing permit (the “Permit”) in the City of Sacramento and a CA Manufacturing License. On February 1, 2019, the Permit was rescinded by the City of Sacramento and CA Manufacturing License was revoked by CDPH. Pasa Verde leases the Sacramento Property and as of the date hereof, Pasa Verde does not carry out any activity that would qualify as involvement in U.S. Cannabis Activities under the Staff Notice 51-352.</i>
NH Processing (Nevada) Inc. (“NHPN”)	100%	Material Ancillary	Nevada	N/A	Ninth Circuit – District of Nevada	NHPN has entered into MIPA with Green Therapeutics and has advanced funds in the form of promissory notes. Subsequent to year end, the Company entered into a Settlement and Release Agreement with respect to the repayment of promissory note receivable from GTL

Other than set out below, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries, affiliates or Licensed Operators that the Company or any of its subsidiaries has a material relationship with, have received any notices, citations of non-compliance, violation or denial from any applicable local municipal or the U.S. State regulatory authorities.

In addition to the interest that the Company has in various subsidiaries which have material involvement in cannabis-related activities in the U.S., it also has various contractual relationships with various entities which are Licensed Operators. In certain cases, the Company holds an interest in such Licensed Operators and in certain instances the Company's respective subsidiary has a contractual relationship with such Licensed Operators. The table below also outlines the Licensed Operators of which the Company has an interest in or has a contractual relationship with, as well as a relevant summary of their compliance with applicable laws.

Licensed Operator	Nature of relationship	State and Local Regulators	U.S. circuit and federal judicial district	Licensed Operator is in compliance with applicable U.S. State law and related licensing framework	Notices, citations of non-compliance, violation or denial from any applicable local municipal or U.S. State regulatory authorities
NHOL	Direct involvement: 100% wholly owned subsidiary.	OLCC and City of La Pine	Ninth Circuit – District of Oregon	Yes	See note 2.

Notes:

² – On September 17, 2019, the OLCC commenced an administrative proceeding against the Company alleging that it used denatured alcohol at its processing facility in La Pine, Oregon, in violation Oregon Administrative Rule 845-0256-3260(3)(a)(A), which is a Category I administrative rules violation. On January 16, 2020, OLCC put forth a settlement agreement to destroy the offending products as well as a payment of \$4,950 civil penalty to be paid before February 28, 2020. The Company has accepted the settlement proposal, removed all non-compliant products and paid the penalty in February 2020.

Licensed Operator	Nature of ancillary relationship	Is Licensed Operator in compliance with applicable U.S. State law and related licensing framework to the best of the Company's knowledge?
Palo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease Agreements with NHC NIPH authorizes use of its intellectual property relating to the FLI brand to Palo Verde 	Yes ¹
Hannah Ashby dba Good Vybes ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease Agreement with NHDC Management services agreement with NHDC 	Yes

Notes:

¹ - On December 8, 2017, Palo Verde received a Notice of Denial ("NoD") on its renewal of RMP License and new license applications for RMC License and MMP License. Palo Verde has subsequently reached a settlement with the MED, whereby MED has conditionally approved the renewal of the RMP License and applications for RMC License and MMP License subject to: i) Palo Verde withdrawing its request for hearing; ii) paying a fine; iii) obtaining alternative financing for the promissory notes that is currently in place between the Company and Palo Verde; iv) final approval by the Colorado's State Licensing Authority. The conditions of settlement have been satisfied and Palo Verde's operations continue to run uninterrupted which such conditions have been since satisfied. MED has approved the renewal of Palo Verde's RMP License and MMP License in June 2020. See "Key Developments – Colorado".

On July 8, 2020, Palo Verde received an Order to Show Cause, Notice of Hearing and Notice of Duty to Answer ("Order") regarding alleged violations regarding its relationship with the Company and certain disclosures made by the Company regarding its relationship with Palo Verde. On October 27, 2020 Palo Verde reached a settlement with the MED, whereby Palo Verde will pay a US\$25,000 fine and commensurate with the sale of Palo Verde to the Company the current owner shall surrender his licence and shall not be permitted to hold a cannabis licence for 3 years.

² - NHDC and Calyx no longer operate out of the Chatsworth Licensed Premises.

The Company has obtained legal advice regarding compliance with applicable state regulatory frameworks, exposure and implication arising from U.S. federal laws in the states where it conducts operation. As of the date hereof, the Company has not received any notices of violation, denial or non-compliance from U.S. authorities other than those disclosed above.

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

U.S. Federal Law

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

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

The U.S. Department of Justice has issued official guidance regarding marijuana enforcement in 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2018 in response to state laws that legalize medical and adult-use marijuana. In each instance, the U.S. Department of Justice (the “**DOJ**”) has stated that it is committed to the enforcement of federal laws and regulations related to marijuana. However, the DOJ has also recognized that its investigative and prosecutorial resources are limited. As of January 4, 2018, the DOJ has rescinded all federal enforcement guidance specific to marijuana and has instead directed that federal prosecutors should follow the “Principles of Federal Prosecution” originally set forth in 1980 and subsequently refined over time in chapter 9-27.000 of the U.S. Attorney's Manual creating broader discretion for federal prosecutors to potentially prosecute state-legal medical and adult-use marijuana businesses even if they are not engaged in marijuana-related conduct enumerated by the Cole Memo as being an enforcement priority. Prior to 2018 and in the Cole Memo, the DOJ acknowledged that certain U.S. states had enacted laws relating to the use of marijuana and outlined the U.S. federal government's enforcement priorities with respect to marijuana notwithstanding the fact that certain states have legalized or decriminalized the use, sale, and manufacture of marijuana. “**Cole Memo**” means the memorandum dated August 29, 2013, addressed to “All United States Attorneys” from James M. Cole, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, as may be supplemented or amended indicating that federal enforcement of the applicable federal laws against cannabis-related conduct should be focused on eight priorities, which are to prevent: (1) distribution of cannabis to minors; (2) criminal enterprises, gangs and cartels from receiving revenue from the sale of cannabis; (3) transfer of cannabis from states where it is legal to States where it is illegal; (4) cannabis activity from being a pretext for trafficking of other illegal drugs or illegal activity; (5) violence or use of firearms in cannabis cultivation and distribution; (6) drugged driving and adverse public health consequences from cannabis use; (7) growth of cannabis on federal lands; and (8) cannabis possession or use on federal property.

On January 4, 2018 and as discussed above, the Cole Memo was rescinded by a one-page memo signed by the former U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions (“**Sessions Memorandum**”). It is the Company's opinion that the Sessions Memorandum does not represent a significant policy shift as it does not alter the U.S. Justice Department's discretion or ability to enforce federal marijuana laws rather just provides additional latitude to the U.S. Justice Department to potentially prosecute state-legal marijuana businesses even if they are not engaged in marijuana-related conduct enumerated by the Cole Memo as being an enforcement priority. U.S. state attorney generals will continue to have discretion over how the federal law is enforced with respect to the companies that operate in the states where cannabis has been legalized for medical or adult use.

Even though the Cole Memo has been rescinded the Company intends, as guiding corporate policy, to continue to abide by its principles and prescriptions, as well as strictly following the regulations set forth

by the current U.S. Federal enforcement guidelines relating to U.S. states in which the Company operates or has investments in.

There is no guarantee that the current presidential administration will not change its stated policy regarding the low-priority enforcement of U.S. federal laws that conflict with state laws. Additionally, any new U.S. federal government administration that follows could change this policy and decide to enforce the U.S. federal laws vigorously. Any such change in the U.S. federal government's enforcement of current U.S. federal laws could cause adverse financial impact and remain a significant risk to the Company's business.

On December 16, 2014, President Obama signed the H.R.83 - Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (“**Omnibus Bill**”), approving spending for certain federal agencies through September 30, 2015. Section 583 of the Omnibus Bill prohibits the United States government from using federal funds to prevent states with medical marijuana laws from implementing state laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana.

On May 5, 2017, U.S. President Trump signed into law H.R. 244 - the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, which authorizes appropriations that fund the operation of the Federal Government through September 30, 2017. Section 587 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act prohibits the United States government from using federal funds to prevent States with medical marijuana laws from implementing state laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of state-legal medical marijuana. Nevertheless, (1) this does not prevent the United States government from using federal funds to prevent states with retail marijuana laws from implementing such laws requiring use, distribution, possession or coloration of adult use marijuana; and (2) there can be no certainty that future U.S. federal funding bills will include similar provisions.

On November 14, 2017, Jeff Sessions, the former Attorney General of the United States appearing before the House Judiciary Committee commented on prosecutorial forbearance regarding state-licensed marijuana businesses. In his statement Mr. Sessions stipulated that the U.S. Federal Government's current policy is the same fundamentally as the Holder-Lynch policy, whereby the states may legalize marijuana for its law enforcement purposes, but it still remains illegal with regard to federal purposes.

On March 22, 2018, the House of Representatives and Senate voted in favour of approving the Omnibus Spending Bill and it was signed into law the following day by the President of the United States. Section 538 of the Bill provided for an extension of the Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment until September 30, 2018. The extension has been extended through December 22, 2018 as part of a short-term continuation of appropriations. The Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment prevents the U.S. Department of Justice from using federal funds in enforcing federal law relating to state-legal medical cannabis, which effectively allows states to implement their own laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana. The amendment was first introduced in 2014 and has been reaffirmed annually since that time. It should be noted that this amendment does not apply to state-legal retail marijuana.

On April 13, 2018, the Washington Post reported that President Trump and Colorado Sen. Cory Gardner reached an understanding that the marijuana industry in Colorado will not be the subject of interference from the federal government and that the DOJ's recession of the Cole memo will not impact Colorado's state legal marijuana industry. Furthermore, President Trump provided assurances that he will support a federalism-based legislative solution to fix the issue regarding of states' rights to regulate cannabis. Around the same timeframe it was announced that a former Republican House Speaker John Boehner has been appointed to the advisory board of a U.S. cannabis company. The Company is cautiously optimistic that these developments represent a clear and positive sign that the industry is shifting towards a climate where cannabis users and business can participate in the industry without fear of interference from the federal government.

On November 7, 2018, Jeff Sessions resigned as Attorney General, William Barr was then appointed as Attorney General on February 14, 2019, and in his hearing, mentioned that he would “not go after companies that have relied on the Cole memorandum” nor would he “upset settled expectations and reliant interests” related to it. The Department of Justice under Mr. Barr has not taken a formal position on federal enforcement of laws relating to cannabis. Mr. Barr has stated publicly that his preference would be to have a uniform federal rule against cannabis, but, absent such a uniform rule, his preference would be to permit the existing federal approach of leaving it up to the states to make their own decisions. There is no guarantee that the position of the Department of Justice will not change. If the Department of Justice policy under Attorney General William Barr were to aggressively pursue financiers or owners of cannabis-related businesses, and United States Attorneys followed such Department of Justice policies through pursuing prosecutions, then the Company could face (i) seizure of its cash and other assets used to support or derived from its cannabis operations, (ii) the arrest of its employees, directors, officers, managers and investors, and charges of ancillary criminal violations of the CSA for aiding and abetting and conspiring to violate the CSA by virtue of providing financial support to cannabis companies that service or provide goods to state-licensed or permitted cultivators, processors, distributors, and/or retailers of cannabis, and/or (iii) the barring of its employees, directors, officers, managers and investors who are not United States citizens from entry into the United States for life.

Additionally, on April 4, 2019, the “Strengthening the Tenth Amendment Through Entrusting States Act” (“**STATES Act**”) was introduced in the Senate by Democratic Senator Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts, along with 9 cosponsors, 5 republicans and 4 democrats. That same day, an identical bill was introduced in the House by Democratic representative Earl Blumenauer of Oregon, along with 47 Cosponsors, 31 Democrats and 16 Republicans. The bill provides in relevant part that the provisions of the CSA, as applied to marijuana, “shall not apply to any person acting in compliance with state law relating to the manufacture, production, possession, distribution, dispensation, administration, or delivery of marihuana.” Even though marijuana will remain within Schedule I under the STATES Act, it makes the CSA unenforceable to the extent it is in conflict with state law. In essence, the bill extends the limitations afforded by the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer protection within the federal budget – which prevents the Department of Justice and the Drug Enforcement Agency from using funds to enforce federal law against state-legal medical cannabis commercial activity – to both medical and recreational cannabis activity in all states where it has been legalized. By allowing continued prohibition to be a choice by the individual states, the STATES Act does not fully legalize cannabis on a national level. In that respect, the bill emphasizes states’ rights under the Tenth Amendment, which provides that “the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

On September 25, 2019, the House voted in favor of the SAFE Banking Act. The historic vote was the first time that a standalone marijuana bill has come before the full House. The vote needed a two-thirds majority to pass and was supported by 321 votes in favor to 103 against. While the Company is pleased with the vote, which will help remedy the severe impact the lack of access to banking has had on the industry and the particular risks associated with operating in a largely cash-based industry, it would also urge the Senate to adopt similar banking protections and approve the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Act which would remove cannabis from the FCSA and take steps to begin repairing the harms of the war on drugs.

On November 21, 2019, the House Judiciary Committee voted 24-10 to pass the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Bill of 2019 (“**MORE Act**”). The bill would effectively put an end to cannabis prohibition in the United States on the federal level by removing it from Schedule 1 of the Controlled Substances Act, and past federal cannabis convictions would be expunged. Additionally, if fully passed, the law would allow the Small Business Administration to issue loans and grants to marijuana-related businesses and provide a green light for physicians in the Veterans Affairs system to prescribe medical cannabis to patients, as long as they abide by state-specific laws.

Although the House of Representatives voted to pass the MORE Act on December 4, 2020, it failed to pass in the Senate prior to the end of the 2020 legislative session. There can be no assurance that it will be passed in its current form or at all.

On November 3, 2020, the U.S. held a presidential election and on November 6, 2020, despite ongoing legal challenges from the Trump administration, Joseph R. Biden was named the next President-Elect of the U.S. While this development is widely viewed to be favorable for the cannabis industry, the ultimate impact of a Biden administration is, as yet, unknown.

On December 14, 2020, President Trump announced that William Barr would be resigning from his post as Attorney General, effective December 23, 2020. President-Elect Joseph Biden has nominated Merrick Garland to succeed Mr. Barr as the U.S. Attorney General. It is unclear what impact, if any, the new administration will have on U.S. federal government enforcement policy on cannabis. If the DOJ policy shifts to aggressively pursue financiers or equity owners of cannabis-related business, and United States Attorneys followed such policies through pursuing prosecutions, then the Company could face (i) seizure of its cash and other assets used to support or derived from its cannabis subsidiaries, and (ii) the arrest of its employees, directors, officers, managers and investors, who could face charges of ancillary criminal violations of the CSA for aiding and abetting and conspiring to violate the CSA by virtue of providing financial support to state-licensed or permitted cultivators, processors, distributors, and/or retailers of cannabis. Additionally, as has recently been affirmed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, employees, directors, officers, managers and investors of the Company who are not U.S. citizens face the risk of being barred from entry into the United States for life.

On December 27, 2020, President Donald Trump signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, which included the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment, which prohibits the funding of federal prosecutions with respect to medical cannabis activities that are legal under state law. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 makes appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021. There can be no assurances that the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment will be included in future appropriations bills or budget resolutions.

At this time, there is still very little clarity as to how President Biden, or Attorney General Merrick Garland (if and when appointed), will enforce federal law or how they will deal with states that have legalized medical or recreational marijuana. While bipartisan support is gaining traction on decriminalization and reform, there is no imminent timeline on any potential legislation. There is no guarantee that the current Presidential administration will not change its stated policy regarding the low-priority enforcement of US federal laws that conflict with State laws. There is no guarantee that state laws legalizing and regulating the sale and use of cannabis will not be repealed, amended 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 or repeals the CSA with respect to medical and/or adult-use cannabis (and as to the timing or scope of any such potential amendment or repeal there can be no assurance), there is a significant risk that federal authorities may enforce current federal law. 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. Additionally, any new US federal government administration that follows could change this policy and decide to enforce the US federal law vigorously. **Any such change in the US federal government's enforcement of current US federal law could cause adverse financial impact and remain a significant risk to the Company's businesses, which could in turn have an impact on the Company's operations or financial results. A change in its enforcement policies could impact the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.** (see "*Risk Factors.*")

Responses of U.S. Attorneys to Sessions Memorandum

The following is a summary of U.S. Attorneys' responses following the Sessions Memorandum in the States in which the Company operates.

California

McGregor Scott, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of California, said he will prioritize illegal marijuana operations rather than going after the legal recreational marijuana market. He commented, "The reality of the situation is there is so much black-market marijuana in California that we could use all of our resources going after just the black market and never get there, so for right now, our priorities are to focus on what have been historically our federal law enforcement priorities: interstate trafficking, organized crime, and the federal public lands."

David L. Anderson was sworn in as United States Attorney for the Northern District of California on January 15, 2019. To the Company's knowledge, has not yet offered a public stance on his approach to legislation of marijuana in his judicial district.

The US Attorney for the Central District of California is Nicola Hanna, who was nominated and confirmed by the Senate in April of 2018. He has not yet offered a public stance on his approach to legislation of marijuana in his judicial district.

Adam Braverman, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California, commented that the Department of Justice is committed to reducing violent crime and enforcing the laws as enacted by Congress. The cultivation, distribution, and possession of marijuana has long been and remains a violation of federal law and the Southern District of California will utilize long-established prosecutorial priorities to carry out its mission to combat violent crime, disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, and stem the rising tide of the drug crisis.

In California, two state leaders had issued statements signaling intent to defend the State's voter-approved law legalizing recreational marijuana, in response to the Sessions Memorandum. California Attorney General Xavier Becerra has stated publicly, "In California, we decided it was best to regulate, not criminalize cannabis", "We intend to vigorously enforce our state's laws and protect our state's interests." The BCC's Chief Executive Lori Ajax also stated, "We'll continue to move forward with the state's regulatory processes covering both medicinal and adult-use cannabis consistent with the will of California's voters, while defending our state's laws to the fullest extent." On May 29, 2018, federal and state authorities announced a joint effort to target illegal cannabis grows, with \$2.5 million in federal money backing the effort.

On July 20, 2020, a petition was filed with the US District Court for the Southern District of California stating that the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency (the "DEA") delivered a subpoena to the BCC in January of 2020 seeking "unredacted cannabis license(s), unredacted cannabis license application(s), and unredacted shipping manifest(s)" for six different unnamed entities in connection with an ongoing DEA investigation. The BCC declined to comply with the DEA's initial subpoena by claiming that it lacked specificity and would risk violating certain state privacy laws.

The BCC attempted to remain firm in its position, but ultimately on August 31, 2020, the federal court ruled that the BCC was required to comply with the DEA's subpoena. Based on publicly available information, the DEA's intent behind the subpoena is focused strictly on potential black-market activity between California and Mexico.

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

Oregon

The Company's Oregon operations are in La Pine, which falls within the U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon. The U.S. Attorney for the District of Oregon is Billy Williams, who was appointed in 2015. In response to the Sessions Memo, he commented, "As noted by Attorney General Sessions, today's memo on marijuana enforcement directs all U.S. Attorneys to use the reasoned exercise of discretion when pursuing prosecutions related to marijuana crimes. We will continue working with our federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement partners to pursue shared public safety objectives, with an emphasis on stemming the overproduction of marijuana and the diversion of marijuana out of state, dismantling criminal organizations and thwarting violent crime in our communities."

In February 2018, U.S. Attorney Billy Williams told a gathering that included Governor Kate Brown, law enforcement officials and representatives of the cannabis industry that Oregon has an "identifiable and formidable overproduction and diversion problem." In May 2018, Attorney Williams issued a memorandum spelling out five priorities for going after illegal cannabis operations that violate federal laws, with the first priority to crack down on the leakage of surplus marijuana into bordering states where pot is still against the law. The memo also stated that federal prosecutors will also target keeping marijuana out of the hands of minors, any crimes that involve violence or firearm violations or organized crime, and cultivation that threatens to damage federal lands through improper pesticide and water usage. To the knowledge of the Company's management, there have not been any additional statements or guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in Oregon, other than an August 3, 2018 statement by Mr. Williams that an Oregon-Idaho High Intensity Drug Area program report "confirms what we already know (about cannabis in Oregon) – it is out of control." Williams also issued a missive that state officials respond "quickly and in a comprehensive manner to address the many concerns raised. To date, we've seen insufficient progress from our state officials." The Oregon legislature subsequently passed a law, SB 218, requested by Governor Kate Brown, which allows the Oregon Liquor Control Commission ("OLCC") to refuse to issue marijuana production licenses at its sole discretion, based on existing supply of marijuana in the state. SB 218 took effect June 17, 2019, and the OLCC has enacted temporary rules pursuant thereto effective from September 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. Those temporary rules allow OLCC to inactivate certain marijuana producer applications. OLCC has instructed its staff to initiate permanent rulemaking on producer application processing and deadlines going forward.

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

Colorado

On October 26, 2018, U.S. Attorney Jason R. Dunn was sworn in as the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado. Mr. Dunn has not released a public statement regarding the enforcement of state licensed marijuana businesses; however, he has stated that he has to make decisions for enforcement actions and priority with regards to resources and intends to focus on black market activities. Mr. Dunn does participate on a cannabis working group with other federal prosecutors around the U.S.

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

Nevada

In response to the rescission of the Cole Memorandum, Nevada's former Attorney General Adam Laxalt had issued a public statement, pledging to defend the law after it was approved by voters. Then-Governor Brian Sandoval also stated, "Since Nevada voters approved the legalization of recreational marijuana in 2016, I have called for a well-regulated, restricted and respected industry. My administration has worked to ensure these priorities are met while implementing the will of the voters and remaining within the guidelines of both the Cole and Wilkinson federal memos," and that he would like for Nevada to follow in the footsteps of Colorado, where the U.S. attorneys do not plan to change the approach to prosecuting crimes involving recreational marijuana.

In the November 2018 election, Nevada elected a new governor, Steve Sisolak, and a new Attorney General, Aaron Ford. Both have been supportive of Nevada's marijuana industry and allowing it to grow in a healthy, regulated market. They began their four-year terms of office at the beginning of January 2019.

On June 2, 2019, the Nevada Senate voted, to approve AB 533 with an amendment that places a two-year moratorium on cannabis lounges throughout the state. AB 533 also adds a Cannabis Advisory Commission and a Cannabis Control Board (CCB). AB 533 was signed into law on June 12, 2019. The CCB will consist of five members appointed by the governor and will be a comprehensive regulatory board that will include members with expertise in a range of fields, including finances, accounting, law enforcement, medicine, regulatory and legal compliance, and cannabis. The governor has begun the appointment process for the five members of the CCB. AB 533 also establishes a Cannabis Advisory Commission, to which the governor will appoint experts in direct and marijuana-related fields. The Advisory Commission members are intended to inform the CCB and its decision-making. The new structure will take over regulatory issues while tax collections from medical and retail cannabis products will remain the responsibility of the Department of Taxation. Establishing the CCB is part of Governor Sisolak's multi-pronged approach to reforming and strengthening Nevada's legal cannabis industry, along with removing economic barriers to legal cannabis users and individuals with prior cannabis convictions. On October 11, 2019, Governor Sisolak created a multi-agency state task force to root out potential corruption or criminal influences in the State and the Nevada Department of Taxation accepted a task force recommendation to extend the review period for several regulatory activities that relate to the transfer of licenses and change of ownerships and/or interests. Based on the recommendation, the Department will not be processing any existing or new applications for these regulatory activities while this extended review is in place with the goal of ensuring a more thorough vetting process within the industry.

In May 2019, Nevada Attorney General Aaron Ford announced that he joined a bipartisan coalition of other attorneys general urging Congress to pass legislation to give cannabis businesses access to the federal banking system.

In an interview with the Reno Gazette Journal, published June 5, 2019, Nicholas A. Trutanich, U.S. Attorney for the District of Nevada, stated that "marijuana remains illegal under federal law, and my job is to enforce federal law." Trutanich has also made public statements that he doesn't think "Nevada is safer because marijuana is available on every corner".

Effective July 1, 2020, the medical cannabis program in Nevada is now administered by the Cannabis Compliance Board.

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

Enforcement of U.S. Federal Laws

For the reasons set forth above, the Company's existing investments in the United States, and any future investments, may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges and other authorities in Canada. As a result, the Company may be subject to significant direct and indirect interaction with public officials. There can be no assurance that this heightened scrutiny will not in turn lead to the imposition of certain restrictions on the Company's ability to invest in the United States or any other jurisdiction. See "Risk Factors".

Government policy changes or public opinion may also result in a significant influence over the regulation of the cannabis industry in Canada, the United States or elsewhere. A negative shift in the public's

perception of medical 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 cannabis, thereby limiting the number of new state jurisdictions into which the Company could continue to operate or to expand. Any inability to fully implement the Company's expansion strategy may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. See “Risk Factors”.

Further, 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 medical cannabis licenses in the United States, the listing of its securities on various stock exchanges, its financial position, operating results, profitability or liquidity or the market price of its publicly traded shares. In addition, it is difficult for the Company to estimate the time or resources that would be needed for the investigation of any such matters or its final resolution because, in part, the time and resources that may be needed are dependent on the nature and extent of any information requested by the applicable authorities involved, and such time or resources could be substantial. See “Risk Factors”.

U.S. Enforcement Proceedings

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

Most recently, the U.S. Congress passed H.R. 3055, the “Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2020” (the “**2020 Appropriations Act**”).

On June 20, 2019, the 2020 Appropriations Act was Amended by a U.S. Congress house floor vote (267-165) to include Amendment No. 17 (**Blumenauer (D-OR), Norton (D-DC), McClintock (R-CA)**), which expanded the previously-mentioned protective cannabis amendments to appropriations bills and which now specifically prohibits the Department of Justice from interfering with “state cannabis programs”, which includes both medical and adult-use cannabis programs. On September 26, 2019 the Senate Appropriations Committee declined to take up the broader amendment but did approve the Rohrabacher–Farr Amendment

for the 2020 fiscal year spending bill. On September 27, 2019, the Rohrabacher–Farr Amendment was renewed as part of a stopgap spending bill, in effect through November 21, 2019.

On December 20, 2019, President Donald Trump signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 which included the Rohrabacher/Blumenauer Amendment, which prohibits the funding of federal prosecutions with respect to medical cannabis activities that are legal under state law, extending its application until September 30, 2020. There can be no assurances that the Rohrabacher/Blumenauer Amendment will be included in future appropriations bills.

US courts have construed these appropriations bills to prevent the federal government from prosecuting individuals when those individuals comply with applicable State law. However, because this conduct continues to violate US federal law, US courts have observed that should Congress at any time choose to appropriate funds to fully prosecute the CSA, any individual or business – even those that have fully complied with applicable State law – could be prosecuted for violations of US federal law. If Congress restores funding, the US federal government will have the authority to prosecute individuals for violations of the law before it lacked funding under the CSA’s five-year statute of limitations.

Ability to Access Public and Private Capital

The Company has historically, and continues to have, access to both public and private capital in Canada in order to support its continuing operations. The Company has had cannabis-related activities in the United States since 2014. In addition, the Company has had successes in completing several public and private offerings in the last number of years, including private placements of Common Shares, Common Share purchase warrants, Convertible Debentures and secured notes. However, there is neither a broad nor deep pool of institutional capital that is available to cannabis license holders and license applicants, given that marijuana is illegal under U.S. federal law. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if raised privately, will be available to the Company when needed or on terms which are acceptable. The Company has never needed to access public equity capital in the U.S.

State-Level Overview

Regulations differ significantly amongst the U.S. states. Some U.S. states only permit the cultivation, processing and distribution of medical marijuana and Cannabis-Infused Products. Some U.S. states may also permit the cultivation, processing, and distribution of marijuana for adult purposes and retail Cannabis-Infused Products.

The following sections present an overview of state-level regulatory and operating conditions for the marijuana industry in which the Company has direct, indirect and material ancillary involvement.

California

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

On July 2, 2017, California State Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 94, known as Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (“**MAUCRSA**”), which amalgamates MCRSA and AUMA to provide a set of regulations to govern medical and adult use licensing regime for cannabis businesses in the State of California. On November 16, 2017, the State of California introduced the emergency regulations, which governed by the BCC, CDPH and California Department of Food and Agriculture (collectively “**Emergency CA Regulations**”), provided further clarity on the regulatory framework that governed cannabis businesses. The regulations built on the regulations provided by MCRSA and AUMA and also specified that businesses need to comply with the local law in order to also comply with the State regulations. The current Emergency CA Regulations, adopted by the BCC, CDPH and California Department of Food and Agriculture were readopted in June 2018, to meet the legislative mandate to open California’s regulated cannabis market on January 1, 2018, the same date California moved to full-adult use state legalization for cannabis products. In July, California’s three state cannabis licensing authorities announced the publication of proposed regulations in the California Regulatory Notice Register, the first step toward adopting non-emergency regulations. This publication started the formal rulemaking process. Temporary regulations were extended throughout the rule making process and on January 16, 2019, California’s three state cannabis licensing authorities announced that the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) officially approved state regulations for cannabis businesses across the supply chain and the new regulations took effect immediately, meaning the previous emergency regulations were no longer in effect. To operate legally in California, cannabis operators must obtain a state license and local authorization. Local authorization is a prerequisite to obtaining the state license, and local governments are permitted to prohibit or otherwise regulate the types and number of cannabis businesses allowed in their locality. The state license approval process is not competitive and there is no limit on the number of state licenses an entity may hold, except as it relates to certain cultivation Medium Outdoor, Medium Indoor or Medium Mixed light A or M license, where a party may only receive one license in the respective category but may supplement with other license types. Although vertical integration across multiple license types is allowed, testing laboratory licensees may not hold any other licenses aside from a laboratory license and distributors may not also hold a transport license. There are no residency requirements for ownership under the California State licensing regime.

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

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

On September 27, 2018, California State Governor Jerry Brown signed Senate Bill 1459, which modified MAUCRSA to allow the State licensing authorities to issue provisional licenses to temporary licensees as a bridge between temporary and annual licenses until January 1, 2020. A provisional license has the same requirements as an annual license. In March 2019, lawmakers in California had proposed State Senate Bill 51, which is designed to help cannabis businesses that have been shut out from the traditional banking system. Cannabis businesses have transacted predominantly in cash due to continued US federal banking restrictions that make it nearly impossible for them to have bank accounts with federally chartered financial

institutions. There had also been efforts underway at the US federal level to pass legislation that would allow banks to serve cannabis-related businesses without the risk of being prosecuted. The proposed measure would allow private banks or credit unions to apply for a limited-purpose state charter so they can provide depository services to licensed cannabis businesses. California's legal marijuana industry is struggling to compete with the black market and is facing challenges that include banking access and high taxes.

In May 2019, Attorney General Becerra, along with 37 other state and territorial attorneys, sent a letter to congressional leaders, urging them to enact the SAFE Banking Act or other legislation that would expand banking access for cannabis companies.

On August 6, 2019, the California DOJ released the "Guidelines for the Security and Non-Diversion of Cannabis Grown for Medicinal Use" to clarify the state's laws governing medicinal cannabis, and specifically those related to the enforcement, transportation, and use of medicinal cannabis. The Guidelines come after significant changes in state law on recreational cannabis use. The revised guidelines include:

- (1) A summary of applicable laws;
- (2) Guidelines regarding individual qualified patients and primary caregivers;
- (3) Best practices for the recommendation of cannabis for medical purposes;
- (4) Enforcement guidelines for state and local law enforcement agencies; and
- (5) Guidance regarding collectives and cooperatives.

In July 2019, California State Governor Gavin Newsome signed Assembly Bill 97, which modifies MAUCRSA to extend the sunset date for the issuance of provisional licenses from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2022. Further, the bill allows for the issuance of provisional licenses to applicants who did not previously hold a temporary license.

On October 12, 2019, California State Governor Gavin Newsom signed several cannabis-related bills that, among other things, are designed to bolster minority participation in the industry, ensure labor peace and institute a vaporizer cartridge labeling requirement, including one that will let legal businesses take advantage of more tax deductions. He also vetoed another measure that would have allowed some patients to use medical cannabis in health care facilities. A summary of the cannabis bills signed into law include:

- (1) Senate Bill 595 requires the State to implement a program by January 1, 2021, that defers or waives license application and licensing or renewal fees for qualified "needs-based" applicants. This is a social equity provision to boost minority participation in the industry.
- (2) Assembly Bill 1529 requires adding a universal symbol no smaller than a quarter-inch-by-quarter-inch on all cannabis vaporizer cartridges. The symbol must be engraved, affixed with a sticker or printed in black or white.
- (3) Assembly Bill 1291 strengthens an existing provision for marijuana businesses by requiring applicants with 20 or more employees to provide a notarized statement that they will enter into and abide by the terms of a labor peace agreement.
- (4) Assembly Bill 858 clarifies some requirements for "specialty cottage" growers with a maximum 2,500 sq. ft. of canopy.
- (5) Senate Bill 34 allows marijuana retailers to provide free products to medical patients that meet certain criteria. Such was a common industry practice until new regulations went into effect in 2018.

California State Governor Newsom also signed a bill, AB 37, that allows cannabis business owners to deduct business expenses at the state level, something that remains illegal federally.

On January 10, 2020, Governor Newsom also unveiled his annual budget proposal which contains several provisions aimed at simplifying and streamlining regulations for the marijuana industry. The biggest proposed change concerns the State's cannabis licensing system, which would consolidate into The Department of Cannabis Control, rather than the three that are currently in charge of approving marijuana businesses. "Establishment of a standalone department with an enforcement arm will centralize and align critical areas to build a successful legal cannabis market, by creating a single point of contact for cannabis licensees and local governments," the administration said in a summary. The proposals are not yet final, and the administration is scheduled to post changes in May 2020, with the final budget expected to be enacted in the summer of 2020.

Per a May 15, 2020 Summary of Governor Gavin Newsom's May Budget Revision for the 2020-21 Fiscal Year (the "May Revision") provided by the California Cannabis Industry Association, the Governor's May budget revision postponed agency consolidation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic to the 2021-22 fiscal year budget. Considering the delayed cannabis consolidation effort, the May Revision maintains funding for licensing and enforcement activities within the existing licensing entities, with some modifications. When asked whether anything would be proposed relative to agency consolidation in the 2020 legislative year, Nicole Elliott (Senior Advisor on Cannabis, Governor Gavin Newsom) suggested that uniform licensing protocols and regulatory clean-up were under consideration and could be part of a short-term, as well as a longer-term strategy. Additionally, the tax simplification for cannabis has been postponed until 2021.

The Company's California ancillary operations are in the Northern District of California (Oakland) and Southern District of California (Los Angeles), and its direct operations are in the Eastern District of California (Sacramento).

Contract Manufacturing

The Company has assessed its relationships with its brand partners in order to ensure full compliance in regard to contract manufacturing (California Code of Regulations Title 16, Division 42 – Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Regulation, Section 5032 – Commercial Cannabis Activity).

Zoning and Land Use Requirements

Applicants are required to comply with all local zoning, environmental and land use regulations and provide written authorization from the property owner and the local jurisdiction where the commercial cannabis operations are proposed to take place, which must dictate that the applicant has the property owner's authorization and the jurisdiction's authorization to engage in the specific state-sanctioned commercial cannabis activities proposed to occur on the premises.

Record-Keeping and Continuous Reporting Requirements

California's state license application process additionally requires comprehensive criminal history, regulatory history, financial and personal disclosures, coupled with stringent monitoring and continuous reporting requirements designed to ensure only good actors are granted licenses and that licensees continue to operate in compliance with the State regulatory program.

Operating Procedure Requirements

Applicants must submit standard operating procedures describing how the operator will, among other requirements, address transportation, security, inventory, waste disposal, and quality control 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.

Site-Visits & Inspections

The California Operators will not be able to obtain or maintain state licensure, and thus engage in commercial cannabis activities in the state of California without satisfying and maintaining compliance with state and local law. As a condition of state licensure, operators must consent to random and unannounced inspections of the commercial cannabis facility as well as all of 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 has already commenced site-visits and compliance inspections for operators who have received state temporary or annual licensure.

Compliance with United States operations - California

The Company has two full-time staff members (SVP, Operations and Director of Operations) whose responsibilities, among others, include monitoring compliance of the Company's operations in the states where its subsidiaries directly operate, or where it has indirect or material ancillary interest. The Company's staff tasked with overseeing compliance with applicable local and state regulations work closely with the Company's CEO and external consultants tasked with evaluating compliance, the Company's standard operating procedures and mechanisms in place to remedy any potential instances of non-compliance. The staff's responsibilities include:

- Securing and updating local operating permits and state manufacturing permits;
- Screening products and product packaging for any discrepancies with regulations issued by the State's three ruling agencies: BCC, CDPH, and the California Department of Food and Agriculture's CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing Division;
- Working with manufacturers and cultivators to address any packaging deficiencies;
- Testing all products according to the State code via licensed facilities;
- Working with State regulators to address any issues exposed through testing including relabeling, remediation or product destruction via licensed cannabis waste management organization; and
- Managing integration with the State's forthcoming Track and Trace program.
- Communication with general managers of the Company's facilities outside of California to monitor compliance of those facilities, review the information provided regarding compliance with applicable regulations and if necessary, relay that information to the appropriate members of the senior management team to take the corrective action.

In addition, the Company has previously sought and continues to seek legal advice from JRG Attorneys at Law ("JRG"), as local external counsel, to ensure that all aspects of the license/permit, products and operation prior to acquisition (as part of due diligence) and post-acquisition is in compliance with applicable State of California law. The executive of each operating unit is responsible for overseeing and maintaining compliance post-acquisition. Aaron Johnson, a JRG partner, and who sits on the board of directors of the Company, provides additional resources for operating units, supporting all licensing activities and advising on any compliance questions or issues.

Oregon

Oregon has both medical and adult-use marijuana programs. In 1998, Oregon voters passed a limited non-commercial patient/caregiver medical marijuana law with an inclusive set of qualifying conditions that include chronic pain. In 2013, the legislature passed, and the Governor signed, House Bill 3460 to create a regulatory structure for existing unlicensed medical marijuana businesses. However, the original regulations created by the Oregon Health Authority ("OHA") after the passage of House Bill 3460 were minimal and only regulated storefront dispensaries, leaving cultivators and infused-product manufacturers within the unregulated patient/caregiver system.

In November of 2014, Oregon voters passed Measure 91, "Control, Regulation, and Taxation of Marijuana and Industrial Hemp Act," creating a regulatory system for individuals 21 years of age and older to purchase marijuana for personal use from licensed retail marijuana stores, as well as cultivate marijuana at home.

The Oregon Liquor Control Commission (“**OLCC**”) licenses and regulates adult-use marijuana businesses and is currently accepting applications.

On June 30, 2015, Gov. Kate Brown signed House Bill 3400 into law, which improved on the existing regulatory structure for medical marijuana businesses and created a licensing process for adult-use cultivators, processors, wholesalers, retailers, testing facilities and research laboratories.

On October 15, 2015, OLCC published draft recreational marijuana rules, which were finalized and took effect on June 29, 2016, as OLCC Division 25 of the Oregon Administrative Rules (“**OAR Division 25**”). These rules have been updated on a regular basis since that time, due to administrative prerogative and legislative changes. Currently licensed cannabis companies in the State of Oregon are not subject to residency requirements. OAR Division 25 will continue to evolve and there is no certainty that changes will not adversely affect the Company's operations, as the changes are subject to OLCCs review and approval.

In Oregon, Licensed Operators generally must also obtain local permits from the municipalities where the facility will be located where the Licensed Operator intends to carry out its operations. In most municipalities in Oregon where adult-use cannabis businesses are permitted to operate, Licensed Operators must obtain a LUCS from the land use/zoning department of the county (if located in unincorporated areas of the county) or the city (if located in the incorporated areas of the county). Local governments may restrict the number of both medical and adult-use marijuana businesses. Laws passed during the 2016 legislative session removed the two-year residency requirement that existed within House Bill 3400.

Both the OLCC and OHA license and regulate medical marijuana businesses to some extent. The OLCC licenses and regulates adult-use marijuana businesses, with assistance from OHA on discrete issues like testing, and with assistance from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) on hemp- and pesticide-related issues. In all other respects, ODA regulates industrial hemp. There is some additional overlap among the three agencies, with both OHA marijuana and ODA hemp allowed to enter into the OLCC system when certain requirements are met.

Aside from ODA industrial hemp permits, there are six distinct types of license types are available for medical and adult-use businesses: cultivation (“**production**”), manufacturing (“**processing**”), wholesaling, dispensing (“**retailing**”), testing and research. These licenses may have various optional categories and attributes: e.g., “indoor” and “outdoor” production licenses are offered in different tiers, with different canopy restrictions; processing licenses may contain product endorsements (edibles, topicals, extracts, concentrates, etc.); retail licenses may come with a delivery certificate, etc.

In Oregon vertical integration between and among production, processing, wholesale and retail is permissible, but not required, for both medical and adult-use. The law does not impose a limit on the number of licenses, although proposed Senate Bill 218 would allow OLCC to refuse to issue marijuana production licenses “based on market demand and other relevant factors.” For now, though applications are currently being accepted for both medical and adult-use businesses on a rolling basis, notwithstanding the OLCC “pause” in its review of any application submitted after June 15th, 2018.

The Company, by and through its wholly owned subsidiary, Nutritional High (Oregon) LLC, received Marijuana Processor License No. 030 1002801EE73 from the OLCC on September 14, 2018. That license contains endorsements for both edible and concentrate products.

In the course of US midterm elections, which took place on November 6, 2018, a number of cities and counties in Oregon have lifted bans on various prohibitions relating to operating marijuana businesses. The cities included: Ontario, Klamath Falls, Clatskanie and Sumpter.

On October 4, 2019, Oregon’s Governor Brown issued Executive Order No. 19-09, ordering a ban of flavored vaping products. The ban was subsequently enacted by OLCC and OHA, and covers all flavored tobacco and nicotine products, as well as marijuana products flavored with non-marijuana terpenes. The Oregon Appellate Commissioner ordered a stay of enforcement of the flavored tobacco and nicotine

products ban on October 17, 2019, but the ban on marijuana products flavored with non-marijuana terpenes (“**Ban**”) remains in place. The Ban may have a material affect on Nutritional High (Oregon) LLC operations.

Oregon will likely continue to refine its cannabis programs through the end of 2019, in the 2020 legislative session and in subsequent rulemaking by OLCC, OHA and ODA. It is unclear what effects, if any, such changes would have on the Company’s business.

On January 16, 2020, the Commissioners of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission adopted changes to the rules for the Recreational Marijuana Program that address the technical fixed and changes made during the 2019 legislative session.

Many of the approved changes in the Division 25 rules affect all licensees while some apply to a specific license type. The new rules take effect February 1, 2020. Under the new rules, **all licensees** must notify the OLCC at least 15 days in advance of losing access to their licensed premises.

Additional rule modifications that effect **all licensees** include:

- Clarifications regarding video surveillance and quality control samples;
- A deadline change for daily reporting into the Cannabis Tracking System; and
- An adjustment to the tracking of marijuana items transported around the state.

There are news rules for licensed marijuana producers regarding:

- Canopy area designation; and
- Providing proof of consent from the property owner for the location where the producer is growing their marijuana crop.

For producer, processor and wholesaler licensees there are new trade sample limits, and new THC concentration and testing limits for OLCC certified hemp growers and handlers (processors.)

Commission staff plan to release guidance and other communications to licensees and stakeholders before the new rules take effect February 1, 2020.

Compliance with United States operations – Oregon

The Company has previously sought and continues to seek legal advice from Harris Bricken, as local external counsel, to ensure that the Company is in compliance with all applicable Oregon law. The Company hired a Compliance and Packaging Specialist in Oregon in June 2019 to oversee the compliance, packaging, METRC, building and maintaining relationships with the regulatory authorities.

Colorado

On November 7, 2000, 54% of Colorado voters approved Amendment 20, which amended the State Constitution to allow the use of marijuana in the State for approved patients with written medical recommendation from a license physician.

Colorado voters legalized the use of retail marijuana in 2012 through amendments to the Colorado Constitution. The Colorado Amendment 64, which was passed by voters on November 6, 2012, led to legalization in January 2014. There are two sets of policies in Colorado relating to cannabis use: those for medicinal cannabis and for recreational use, along with a third set of rules governing hemp.

On January 1, 2014, Colorado became the first state in the nation to allow sales of recreational cannabis, with a licensing scheme that is overseen by the Department of Revenue, Marijuana Enforcement Division. Unlike the State of Washington, Colorado did not place caps on production or the number of licensed retail cannabis stores available within the State – as of August 1, 2018, there were about 532 licensees in the

state. Any adult aged 21 or over may purchase up to one ounce of cannabis or cannabis products per day from a licensed retailer.

Governor Hickenlooper signed several bills into law on May 28, 2013, implementing the recommendations of the Task Force on the Implementation of Amendment 64. On September 9, 2013, the Colorado Department of Revenue adopted final regulations for recreational marijuana establishments, implementing the Colorado Retail Marijuana Code (HB 13-1317). On September 16, 2013, the Denver City Council adopted an ordinance for retail marijuana establishments. During 2014, the first year of implementation of Colorado Amendment 64, Colorado's legal marijuana market (both medical and recreational) reached total sales of \$700 million.

In May 2019, Governor Polis signed into law multiple marijuana laws, including *HB19-1090 - "Publicly Licensed Marijuana Companies"* which repeals the provision that prohibits publicly traded companies from holding a marijuana license and increases investment flexibility in Colorado licensed marijuana companies. Also passed was *SB19-224 - "Sunset Regulated Marijuana"* which makes the Colorado marijuana regulations permanent while streamlining such regulations to create efficiencies for operators and regulators. The Colorado Department of Revenue's Marijuana Enforcement Division licenses and regulates Marijuana Businesses in the State of Colorado. To operate legally in Colorado, cannabis operators must apply for a Marijuana Business License, and must meet certain statutory requirements including being at least 21 years of age or older and a resident of the state of Colorado. Additionally, they must confirm that the city and county where they plan to operate their business within their jurisdiction. Anyone working within Colorado's marijuana industries must also obtain a Marijuana Occupational License. These application and licensing fees can range anywhere from \$3,000 to over \$13,000.

Nevada

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

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

As of July 1, 2017, NDT is responsible for licensing and regulating retail marijuana businesses in Nevada and for Nevada's State medical marijuana program. The NDT accepted applications for an early start program governed by Nevada Temporary Regulation T002-17. The early start program ran from July 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017, and only operational medical marijuana establishment certificate holders in good standing, with the exception of distributor licenses, (which is a new license type under the retail program) were able to participate.

Licensing and operations requirements for production and distribution of medical marijuana are set out in NRS 435A. Each medical marijuana establishment must register with the NDT and apply for a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate. Among other requirements, there are minimum liquidity requirements and restrictions on the geographic location of a medical marijuana establishment as well as restrictions relating to the age and criminal background of employees, owners, officers and board members

of the establishment. All employees must be over 21 and all owners, officers and board members must not have any previous felony conviction or had a previously granted medical marijuana registration revoked.

Additionally, each volunteer, employee, owner, officer and board member of a medical marijuana establishment must be registered with the NDT as a medical marijuana agent and hold a valid medical marijuana establishment agent card. The establishment must have adequate security measures and use an electronic verification system and inventory control system. If the proposed medical marijuana establishment will sell or deliver edible marijuana products or Cannabis-Infused Products, proposed operating procedures for handling such products must be preapproved by the NDT.

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

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

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

The regular retail marijuana program under Nevada's Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act began in early 2018 and for the first 18 months of the program, only existing medical marijuana establishment certificate holders can apply for a retail marijuana establishment license.

There are five types of retail marijuana establishment licenses under Nevada's retail marijuana program:

- (1) Cultivation Facility - licensed to cultivate (grow), process, and package marijuana; to have marijuana tested by a testing facility; and to sell marijuana to retail marijuana stores, to marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to other cultivation facilities, but not to consumers.

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

Administration of the regular retail program in Nevada is governed by the Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 453D - Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana, and permanent regulations, Adult-Use Marijuana Regulation (LCB File No. R092-17) dated December 13, 2017, which were approved by the NDT in January 2018. The application period to apply for a retail dispensary license was open for a ten-day period in September 2018, during which time the NDT accepted applications from qualified existing medical marijuana establishment certificate holders to apply for one or more recreational retail marijuana store license/s.

The Nevada legislature enacted SB 32 (Effective May 10, 2019) which revises provisions relating to the confidentiality and privilege of certain records and files of the NVDOT, making the names of marijuana business owners public in Nevada. The new law authorizes certain disclosures of information relating to an application to operate a marijuana establishment or a person who is licensed to operate a marijuana establishment, including the identity of an applicant and any owner, officer or board member of an applicant, the methodology used to rank applicants for a license to operate a marijuana establishment, and the score assigned to applicants

The Nevada Senate voted on June 2, 2019 to approve AB 533 with an amendment that places a two-year moratorium on cannabis lounges throughout the state. AB 533 adds a Cannabis Commission and a Cannabis Control Board (“CCB”). It is anticipated the Governor will sign AB 533 into law soon. Under AB 533, the new structure for cannabis regulation and oversight in Nevada is modeled after Nevada’s Gaming Commission and Gaming Control Board. The new agency will take over regulatory issues ranging from licensing to operation of dispensaries, growers, production of cannabis products and testing. However, actual tax collections from medical and retail cannabis products will remain the responsibility of the Department of Taxation. On July 21, 2020, the CCB adopted final Nevada Cannabis Compliance Regulations 1 through 15 (or, “NCCR”) which are substantially similar to the former Nevada Administrative Code Sections 453A and 453D.

On March 17, 2020 Nevada State Governor, Steve Sisolak announced the closure of all non-essential business starting at noon on March 18, 2020 for 30 days as part of the State’s response to curb the threat of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Dispensaries were deemed an essential service in Nevada and thus remain open. On March 20, 2020, the Nevada Governor mandated that all Nevada dispensaries were to operate using delivery only.

Summary of balance sheets and operating results with exposure to the U.S. cannabis-related activities

The Company's exposure to the U.S. marijuana-related activities through (1) the manufacture and sale of various cannabis consumer products in California and Oregon; (2) material ancillary involvement in companies it does not control with operation in Colorado and California; and (3) indirect involvement in the State of Nevada.

The non-controlling investments held by the Company consists of investments without significant influence in Harborside Inc. and Pharmadrug Inc.

The following is the summary of the Company's balance sheet exposure to the U.S. cannabis-related activities as at July 31, 2020:

	Subsidiaries	Non-controlling Investments	Total	Percentage (%) exposure to the US cannabis activities
Current Asset	2,038,326	-	2,038,326	65.7%
Non - current assets	3,580,365	-	3,580,365	100.0%
Total assets	5,618,691	-	5,618,691	84.1%
Current liabilities	12,650,958	-	12,650,958	53.5%
Non-current liabilities	216,188	-	216,188	4.4%
Total liabilities	12,867,146	-	12,867,146	45.0%

The following is the summary of operating losses from U.S. cannabis-related activities for the year ended July 31, 2020:

	Subsidiaries	Non-controlling Investments	Total	Percentage (%) exposure to the US cannabis activities
Sale	12,338,061	-	12,338,061	100.0%
COGS	9,550,672	-	9,550,672	100.0%
Operating expenses	10,913,957	-	10,913,957	72.4%
Other expense	2,329,063	-	2,329,063	146.0%
Gain on sale and leaseback	(69,384)	-	(69,384)	100.0%
Finance costs	247,765	-	247,765	6.0%
FX gain (loss)	-	-	-	0.0%
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill	3,120,861	-	3,120,861	99.1%
Income from investments in associates	-	-	-	-

The operating expenses include expenses incurred directly by subsidiaries, amortization for investment properties, intangibles assets, and capital assets. The operating expenses exclude share-based payments and any allocation of expenses incurred at the Company's head office.

Canadian Cannabis Regulatory Overview

On October 17, 2018, the Cannabis Act (Canada) (the “**Cannabis Act**”) came into force as law with the effect of legalizing the non-medical use of cannabis by adults across Canada. The Cannabis Act, among other things, replaced the previous regulatory structures in place, which previously permitted access to cannabis for medical purposes for only those Canadians who had been authorized to use cannabis by their health care practitioner.

The Cannabis Act permits the non-medical use of cannabis by adults and regulates, among other things, the production, distribution and sale of cannabis and related oil extracts in Canada, for both non-medical and medical purposes. Under the Cannabis Act, Canadians who are authorized by their health care practitioner to use medical cannabis have the option of purchasing cannabis from one of the producers licensed by Health Canada, registering with Health Canada to produce a limited amount of cannabis for their own medical purposes or designating an individual who is registered with Health Canada to produce cannabis on their behalf for personal medical purposes.

Pursuant to the Cannabis Act, subject to provincial and territorial regulations and medical allowances, individuals over the age of 18 are able to purchase fresh cannabis, dried cannabis, cannabis oil, and cannabis plants or seeds and are able to legally possess up to 30 grams of dried cannabis (or the prescribed equivalent amount) in public. The Cannabis Act also permits households to grow a maximum of four cannabis plants, which has been restricted by certain provinces. This limit applies regardless of the number of adults that reside in the household. In addition, the Cannabis Act provides provincial and territorial governments the authority to prescribe regulations regarding retail sales and distribution, as well as the ability to regulate certain matters, such as increasing the minimum age for purchase and consumption. All of the provinces and territories other than Alberta and Quebec have set the age of consumption at 19.

Provincial and territorial governments in Canada have varied regulatory regimes for the distribution and sale of non-medical cannabis. For example, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Yukon and the Northwest Territories have chosen the government-regulated model for distribution and sale, whereas Saskatchewan has opted for a private sector approach. Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Nunavut, British Columbia and Newfoundland & Labrador have announced plans to pursue a hybrid approach of public and private sale and/or distribution.

In connection with the new framework for regulating cannabis in Canada, the Federal Government of Canada has introduced new penalties under the Criminal Code (Canada), including penalties for the illegal sale of cannabis, possession of cannabis over the prescribed limit, production of cannabis beyond personal cultivation limits, taking cannabis across the Canadian border, giving or selling cannabis to a youth and involving a youth to commit a cannabis-related offence.

In addition to the Cannabis Act, the Federal Government of Canada published regulations, including the Cannabis Regulations (the “**Cannabis Regulations**”) and the new IHR (together with the Cannabis Regulations, collectively, the “**Regulations**”), along with amendments to the Narcotic Control Regulations and certain regulations under the Food and Drugs Act (Canada). The Regulations, among other things, outline additional rules for the cultivation, processing, research, analytical testing, distribution, sale, importation and exportation of cannabis and hemp in Canada, including the various classes of licenses that can be granted. The Regulations set standards for these cannabis and hemp products and include strict specifications for the plain packaging and labelling and analytical testing of all cannabis products as well as stringent physical and personnel security requirements for federally licensed sites. The Regulations also maintain a distinct system for access to cannabis.

On December 20, 2018, the Federal Government of Canada also released its proposed amendments to the Cannabis Regulations that contemplate the production of cannabis edibles, extracts and topicals, among a variety of other changes.

On October 17, 2019, amendments to the Cannabis Regulations came into effect prohibiting any promotional communication (a) that a cannabis extract has the flavor of confectionery, dessert, soft drinks or energy drinks, (b) of health or cosmetic benefits for all cannabis, (c) of energy values or nutrients for edible cannabis, (d) of meeting special diets for edible cannabis, (e) that associate cannabis with an alcoholic beverage, or (f) that associate cannabis with a tobacco product or a vaping product (a “vaping product” as defined in the Tobacco and Vaping Products Act, which excludes cannabis). In addition, the Cannabis Regulations have been amended to restrict the number and size of brand elements on promotional items.

The Cannabis Regulations permit sale to consumer of cannabis products in the dried cannabis, cannabis oil, fresh cannabis, cannabis plants, cannabis seeds, edible cannabis, cannabis extracts and cannabis topicals, classes of cannabis. Edible cannabis products, cannabis extract products other than cannabis oil (such as hashish, wax and vaping products) and cannabis topical products (other than cannabis oil for such use) became regulated for commercial sale on October 17, 2019. The Cannabis Regulations require processors to file a notice with Health Canada at least sixty days before releasing a new product to the market. As a result, any cannabis products that are edible cannabis, cannabis extracts (other than currently saleable cannabis oil) or topical cannabis products will not be available for purchase in medical or adult use markets until at least December 17, 2019.

The Company does not currently operate in Canada but continues to assess opportunities in the Canadian market.

RISK FACTORS

There are numerous and various risks, known and unknown, that may prevent the Company from achieving its goals. It is believed that these are the factors that could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or results of operation. In such case, the trading price of the Common Shares could decline, and investors could lose all or part of their investment. The following is a summary of certain risks that could be applicable to the business of the Company:

Limited operating history

The Company has a limited history of operations, is in the early stage of development. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources, and lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations. The Company has no history of earnings. Because the Company has a limited operating history in emerging area of business, you should consider and evaluate its operating prospects in light of the risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by early-stage companies in rapidly evolving markets. These risks may include:

- risks that it may not have sufficient capital to achieve its growth strategy.
- risks that it may not develop its product and service offerings in a manner that enables it to be profitable and meet its customers' requirements.
- risks that its growth strategy may not be successful.
- risks that fluctuations in its operating results will be significant relative to its revenues; and
- risks relating to an evolving regulatory regime.

The Company's future growth will depend substantially on its ability to address these and the other risks described in this section. If it does not successfully address these risks, its business may be significantly harmed.

Reliance on securing agreements with Licensed Operators

The regulatory framework in some US states restricts the Company from obtaining a License to grow, store and sell marijuana products. As such, in those US states the Company relies on securing agreements with Licenses Producers in the targeted jurisdictions that have been able to obtain a License with the appropriate regulatory authorities. Failure of a Licensed Producer to comply with the requirements of their License or any failure to maintain their License would have a material adverse impact on the business, financial

condition and operating results of the Company. Should the regulatory authorities not grant a License or grant a License on different terms unfavorable to the Licensed Operators, and should the Company be unable to secure alternative Licensed Operators, the business, financial condition and results of the operation of the Company would be materially adversely affected.

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

Regulation

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

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

Changes to such laws, regulations and guidelines due to matters beyond the control of the Company may cause adverse effects to the Company's operations.

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

Epidemic diseases, such as recent outbreak of the COVID-19 illness

The recent outbreak of novel coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has been declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020. The outbreak has spread across the globe and is impacting worldwide economic activity. A public health epidemic, including COVID-19, poses the risk that the Company, our employees, contractors, suppliers and partners may be prevented from conducting business activities for an indefinite period of time due to shutdowns that are either self-imposed or mandated by the governmental authorities. Specifically, the COVID-19 outbreak may have an adverse impact on global economic conditions which could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition. The extent, to which the COVID-19 outbreak impacts our financial results, will depend on future developments that are currently uncertain and cannot be predicted.

U.S. Federal Laws

The Federal Controlled Substances Act classifies “marijuana” as a Schedule I drug. Under U.S. federal law, a Schedule I drug or substance has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in the United States, and a lack of safety for the use of the drug under medical supervision. As such, marijuana-related practices or activities, including without limitation, the manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution of marijuana are illegal under U.S. federal law. Strict compliance with State laws with respect to marijuana will neither absolve the Company of liability under U.S. federal law, nor will it provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against the Company. The enforcement of relevant laws is a significant risk.

The business operations of the Company are dependent on State laws pertaining to the cannabis industry. Continued development of the cannabis industry is dependent upon continued legislative authorization of cannabis at the state level. Any number of factors could slow or halt progress in this area. Further, progress, while encouraging, is not assured. While there may be ample public support for legislative action, numerous factors impact the legislative process. Any one of these factors could slow or halt legal manufacturer and sale of cannabis, which would negatively impact the business of the Company.

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

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

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

United States border crossing

Investors in the Company and the Company's directors, officers and employees may be subject to travel and entry bans into the United States. Recent media articles have reported that certain Canadian citizens have been rejected for entry into the United States due to their involvement in the cannabis sector.

The majority of persons travelling across the Canadian and U.S. border do so without incident, whereas some persons are simply barred entry one time. The U.S. Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security have indicated that the United States has not changed its admission requirements in response to the legalization in Canada of recreational cannabis, but anecdotal evidence indicates that the United States may be increasing its scrutiny of travelers and their cannabis related involvement.

Admissibility to the United States may be denied to any person working or 'having involvement in' the cannabis industry, according to United States Customs and Border Protection. Inadmissibility in the United States implies a lifetime ban for entry as such designation is not lifted unless an individual applies for and obtains a waiver.

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

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

The Company currently has insurance coverage; however, because the Company operates within the cannabis industry, there additional difficulties and complexities associated with such insurance coverage.

The Company believes that it and its subsidiaries currently have insurance coverage with respect to directors and officers, workers' compensation, general liability, fire and other similar policies customarily obtained for businesses to the extent commercially appropriate; however, because the Company is engaged in and operates within the cannabis industry, there are exclusions and additional difficulties and complexities associated with such insurance coverage that could cause the Company to suffer uninsured losses, which could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, and profitability. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to fully utilize such insurance coverage, if necessary.

There is no assurance that Calyx will retain its supplier relationships.

The Company's licensed distributor, Calyx has a significant concentration of suppliers, whereby a significant portion of its business comes from one manufacturer, Plus. As a result of the settlement agreement entered into on December 9, 2019 with Plus, Calyx experienced a significant decline in revenues and had a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Any further disruption or cessation of its arrangement with its remaining suppliers could adversely impact the timing and volume the Company's current sales, cause an inability to service its retail accounts due to unavailability of products to sell, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Proposed Acquisitions and Dispositions

The proposed acquisitions and dispositions are subject to certain conditions, many of which are outside of the control of the Company and there can be no assurance that they will be completed, on a timely basis or at all. As a consequence, there is a risk that one or more of the proposed acquisitions or dispositions will

not close in a timely fashion or at all. If one or more of the proposed acquisitions or dispositions is not completed for any reason, the ongoing business of the Company may be adversely affected and, without realizing any of the benefits of having completed such transactions, the Company will be subject to a number of risks, including, without limitation, the Company may experience negative reactions from the financial markets, including negative impacts on the Company's stock price, in the case of a proposed acquisition, the Company will need to find an alternative use of any proceeds earmarked for such proposed acquisitions, in the case of a proposed disposition, the Company will not receive the anticipated proceeds of such disposition and accordingly may not be able to execute on other business opportunities for which such proceeds have been earmarked, and matters relating to the proposed acquisitions and dispositions will require substantial commitments of time and resources by management of the Company which would otherwise have been devoted to day-to-day operations and other opportunities that may have been beneficial to the Company. If one or more of the proposed acquisitions or dispositions are not completed, the risks described above may materialize and they may adversely affect the business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects and stock price of the Company.

The Company is dependent on intellectual property, and failure to protect the rights to use that intellectual property could adversely affect the Company's future growth and success.

As long as cannabis remains illegal under U.S. federal law as a Schedule I controlled substance pursuant to the CSA, the benefit of certain federal laws and protections which may be available to most businesses, such as federal trademark and patent protection regarding the intellectual property of a business, may not be available. As a result, intellectual property of the Company's U.S. investments may never be adequately or sufficiently protected against the use or misappropriation by third parties. In addition, since the regulatory framework of the cannabis industry is in a constant state of flux, the Company can provide no assurance that the businesses in which it invests will ever obtain any protection of its intellectual property, whether on a federal, state or local level.

The Company's failure to protect its existing intellectual property rights may result in the loss of exclusivity or the right to use the brands and technologies to which the Company has acquired or internally developed. If the Company does not adequately ensure the freedom to use this intellectual property the Company may be subject to damages for infringement or misappropriation, and/or be enjoined from using such intellectual property. In addition, it may be difficult for the Company to enforce certain of its intellectual property rights against third parties who may have inappropriately acquired interests in the Company's intellectual property rights by filing unauthorized trademark applications in foreign countries to register the Company's marks because of their familiarity with our business in the United States. See "Business Overview – Products and Services – Brands and Intellectual Property". Any potential intellectual property litigation could result in significant expense to the Company, adversely affect the development of sales of the challenged product or intellectual property and divert the efforts of the Company's technical and management personnel, whether or not such litigation is resolved in the favor of the Company. In the event of an adverse outcome in any such litigation, the Company may, among other things, be required to: pay substantial damages; cease the development, manufacture, use, sale or importation of products that infringe upon other patented intellectual property; expend significant resources to develop or acquire non-infringing intellectual property; discontinue processes incorporating infringing technology; or obtain licenses to the infringing intellectual property.

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

In May 2018, the House Appropriations Committee approved inclusion of the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer Amendment ("RBA") in the CJS appropriations bill for fiscal year 2019, in a voice vote led by sponsor Rep. David Joyce. The amendment was then renewed through a series of short-term spending bills signed on September 28, 2018, December 7, 2018 and January 25, 2019. On February 15, 2019, the amendment was renewed as part of an omnibus spending bill in effect through September 30, 2019. However, the bill

22 does not afford the same DOJ prohibitions regarding prosecuting conduct and commerce regarding recreational marijuana, which poses a significant risk to the Company's operations. Moreover, there can be no certainty that Congressional support for the RBA amendment will continue after the September 30, 2019 expiration.

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

Access to Banks

On March 28, 2019, the House Financial Services Committee approved Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act reintroduced by U.S. Sens. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) and Cory Gardner (R-CO). The bill would prevent the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) from taking action against banks or credit unions that serve cannabis-related businesses, prevent those regulators from limiting access to financial institutions by cannabis-related businesses, require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) and the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) to issue guidance for institutions that provide services to cannabis-related businesses, require reporting by financial regulators and the Government Accountability Office, and impose or increase the cost of private-sector mandates on financial institutions and remove a private right of action against financial institutions.

The Company may have difficulty accessing the service of banks, which may make it challenging to operate efficiently. As the result of U.S. federal prohibitions on cannabis and concerns in the banking industry regarding money laundering and other federal financial crime related to marijuana, the access to U.S. banking system which include, but not limited to, inability to deposit funds in federally insured and licensed banking institutions have been restricted. Consequently, businesses involved in the cannabis industry often have difficulty finding a bank willing to service their businesses or access to credit card processing services. As a result, cannabis businesses in the U.S. are largely cash-based which complicates the implementation of financial controls and increases security and safety issues. The Company's inability to manage such risks may adversely affect the Company's operations and financial performance.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Regulations

The Company is subject to a variety of laws and regulations domestically and in the United States 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), Sections 1956 and 1957 of U.S.C. Title 18 (the Money Laundering Control Act), the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (Canada), as amended and the rules and regulations thereunder, the Criminal Code (Canada) and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities in the United States and Canada. 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 crime under one or more of the statutes noted above or any other applicable legislation. This could restrict or otherwise jeopardize the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends, effect other distributions or subsequently repatriate such funds back to Canada. Furthermore, while there are no current intentions to declare or pay dividends on the Common Shares in the foreseeable future, in the event that a determination was made that the Company's proceeds from operations (or any future operations or investments in the United States) could reasonably be shown to constitute proceeds of crime, the Company may decide or be required to suspend declaring or paying dividends without advance notice and for an indefinite period of time.

Reliance on third-party suppliers, manufacturers and contractors

The Company intends to maintain a full supply chain for the provision of products and services to the regulated cannabis industry. Due to the uncertain regulatory landscape for regulating cannabis in Canada and U.S., the Company's third-party suppliers, manufacturers and contractors may elect, at any time, to decline or withdraw services necessary for the Company's operations. Loss of these suppliers, manufacturers and contractors may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operational results. Such third parties may include but not limited to: suppliers, contractors, business service providers, financial service providers, depository and clearing service providers.

It is a fundamental principle of law that a contract will not be enforced if it involves a violation of law or public policy. Because cannabis remains illegal at a federal level, judges may refuse to enforce contracts in connection with activities that violate federal law, even if there is no violation of state law. There remains doubt and uncertainty that the Company will be able to legally enforce contracts it enters into if necessary. The Company cannot be assured that it will have a remedy for breach of contract, the lack of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, revenues, operating results, financial condition or prospects.

Lack of Access to U.S. Bankruptcy Protections

Because the use of cannabis is illegal under federal law, many courts have denied cannabis businesses bankruptcy protections, thus making it very difficult for lenders to recoup their investments in the cannabis industry in the event of a bankruptcy. If the Company were to experience a bankruptcy, there is no guarantee that U.S. federal bankruptcy protections would be available to the Company's United States operations, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company, its lenders and other stakeholders.

Product liability, operational risk

As a licensing company (in the case of the Company) and a manufacturer and distributor of products (in the case of Licensed Operators and the Company) designed to be ingested by humans, the Licensed Operators and the Company face an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation if its products are alleged to have caused significant loss or injury. In addition, the manufacture and sale of Cannabis-Infused Products based on the Company's recipes and brands involve the risk of injury to consumers due to tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination. Previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of the Company's and the Licensed Operator's products alone or in combination with other medications or substances could occur.

Recent Announcements and Risks Regarding Vaporizer Products.

On March 13, 2019, the FDA issued draft guidance which proposes to modify the current compliance policy for certain deemed tobacco products that qualify as “new tobacco products”. Relevant to vaping products, the document proposes to change the deadline for submitting a marketing application for flavoured products, which can include flavoured products containing cannabis. In September 2019, President Trump announced that the sale of most flavoured ecigarettes would be banned by the FDA, but since has rescinded his position after meeting with industry in November 2019. Certain health problems have been linked to the inhalation of e-liquids. There may be governmental and private sector actions

aimed at reducing the incidence of vaping and/or seeking to hold manufacturers of e-liquids responsible for the adverse health effects associated with the use of vaping products. These actions, combined with potential deterioration in the public's perception of e-liquids, may result in a reduced market for the Company's vaporizer products. While the Company does deal directly in e-liquids it does have vaporizer products. Certain chemicals used in vaporizer products, including Vitamin E acetate, polyethylene glycol (PEG), propylene glycol (PG), vegetable glycerin and medium chain triglycerides have been linked to certain health problems. The Company does not use any of these chemicals in its products. Federal, state and local regulations or actions that prohibit or restrict the sale of the Company's vaporizer products, or that decrease consumer demand or the Company's products by prohibiting their use, raising the minimum age for their purchase, raising their prices to unattractive levels via taxation, or banning their sale could adversely impact the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Product recalls

Manufacturers and distributors of products are sometimes subject to the recall or return of their products for a variety of reasons, including product defects, such as contamination, unintended harmful side effects or interactions with other substances, packaging safety and inadequate or inaccurate labeling disclosure. If any of the products developed by the Company and sold by Licensed Operators are recalled due to an alleged product defect or for any other reason, the Company could be required to incur the unexpected expense relating to the recall and any legal proceedings that might arise in connection with the recall. In addition, a product recall may require significant management attention and could harm the image of the brand and Company.

Uninsurable risks

Medical and adult-use cannabis businesses are subject to several risks that could result in damage to or destruction of properties or facilities or cause personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in production and monetary losses and possible legal liability. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks, and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

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

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

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

Additional financing

The Company may need to raise significant additional funds in order to support its growth, develop new or enhanced services and products, respond to competitive pressures, acquire or invest in complementary or competitive businesses or technologies, or take advantage of unanticipated opportunities. If its financial resources are insufficient, it will require additional financing in order to meet its plans for expansion. There is no certainty that additional financing, if needed, will be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

Access to public and private capital and financing continues to be negatively impacted by the federal illegality of cannabis in the United States. Although the Company has had success completing public and private capital in the past, the Company's ability to obtain debt and/or equity financing in the future on favorable terms or obtain any financing at all cannot be guaranteed.

Furthermore, any debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants and granting of security against assets of the Company, which may limit its operating flexibility with respect to business matters as well as may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital. The Company will require additional financing to fund its operations until anticipated positive cash flow is achieved.

If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of existing shareholders will be reduced, such shareholders may experience additional dilution in net book value, and such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of its existing shareholders.

Risks Affecting the real estate industry

The Company is subject to risks generally associated with ownership of real estate, including: (a) changes in general economic or local conditions; (b) changes in supply of, or demand for, similar or competing properties in the area; (c) bankruptcies, financial difficulties or defaults by tenants or other parties (including Licensed); (d) increases in operating costs, such as taxes and insurance; (e) the inability to achieve full stabilized occupancy at rental rates adequate to produce targeted returns; (f) periods of high interest rates and tight money supply; (g) excess supply of rental properties in the market area; (h) liability for uninsured losses resulting from natural disasters or other perils; (i) liability for environmental hazards; and (j) changes in tax, real estate, environmental, zoning or other laws or regulations. There is no assurance that the Company's investments will yield an economic profit.

Weakness in regional and national economies could materially and adversely impact the Licensed leasing the real estate properties that the Company's may acquire in the future. If the Licensed Operators suffer a business disruption or the Company's ability to collect the rents from those parties may be limited, and the recourse available to the Company can be limited. As such, this may hinder the Company's ability to service its financial obligations, and in some cases, may lead to complete loss of the Company's assets if its lenders were to foreclose.

Taxes

U.S. federal prohibitions on the sale of cannabis may result in the Company not being able to deduct certain costs from its revenue for U.S. federal taxation purposes if the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) determines that revenue sources of the Company are generated from activities which are not permitted under U.S. federal law. Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 prohibits businesses from deducting certain expenses associated with trafficking-controlled substances (within the meaning of Schedule I and II of the CSA). The IRS has invoked Section 280E in tax audits against various cannabis businesses in the U.S. that are permitted under applicable state laws. Although the IRS issued a clarification allowing the deduction of certain expenses, the scope of such items is interpreted very narrowly, and the bulk of operating costs and general administrative costs are not permitted to be deducted. While there are currently several pending cases before various administrative and federal courts challenging these restrictions, there is no guarantee that these courts will issue an interpretation of Section 280E favorable to cannabis businesses.

The Company may be vulnerable to unfavorable publicity or consumer perception

The Company believes the cannabis industry is highly dependent upon consumer perception regarding the safety, efficacy and quality of the cannabis produced. Consumer perception can be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory investigations, litigation, media attention and other publicity regarding the consumption of cannabis products. There can be no assurance that future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity will be favorable to the cannabis market or any particular product, or consistent with earlier publicity. Future research reports, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other publicity that are perceived as less favorable than, or that question, earlier research reports, findings or publicity could have a material adverse effect on the demand for cannabis and on the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Company.

Further, adverse publicity reports or other media attention regarding the safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis in general, or associating the consumption of cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have such a material adverse effect. Such adverse publicity reports or other media attention could arise hindering market growth and state adoption due to inconsistent public opinion and perception of the medical-use and adult-use cannabis industry. Public opinion and support for medical and adult-use cannabis has traditionally been inconsistent and varies 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).

Illegal drug dealer could pose threats

Currently, there are many drug dealers and cartels that cultivate, buy, sell and trade marijuana in the United States, Canada and worldwide. Many of these dealers and cartels are violent and dangerous, well financed and well organized. It is possible that these dealers and cartels could feel threatened by legalized cannabis businesses such as those with whom the Company does business and could take action against or threaten the Company, its principals, employees and/or agents and this could negatively impact the Company and its business.

Reliance on management

The success of the Company is currently dependent on the performance of its senior management. The loss of the services of these persons would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects in the short term. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Factors which may prevent realization of growth targets

The Company is currently in the early development stage. There is a risk that additional resources will be needed, and milestones will not be achieved on time, on budget, or at all, as they can be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including some that are discussed elsewhere in these risk factors and the following as it relates to the Company and its Licensed Operators:

- delays in obtaining, or conditions imposed by, regulatory approvals;
- facility design errors;
- environmental pollution;
- non-performance by third party contractors;
- increases in materials or labour costs;
- construction performance falling below expected levels of output or efficiency;
- breakdown, aging or failure of equipment or processes;

- contractor or operator errors;
- labour disputes, disruptions or declines in productivity;
- inability to attract sufficient numbers of qualified workers;
- disruption in the supply of energy and utilities; and
- major incidents and/or catastrophic events such as fires, explosions, earthquakes or storms.

Risks associated with increasing competition

The cannabis industry is highly competitive. The Company will compete with numerous other businesses in the medicinal and adult use industry, many of which possess greater financial and marketing resources and other resources than the Company. The marijuana business is often affected by changes in consumer tastes and discretionary spending patterns, national and regional economic conditions, demographic trends, consumer confidence in the economy, traffic patterns, local competitive factors, cost and availability of raw material and labour, and governmental regulations. Any change in these factors could materially and adversely affect the Company's operations.

The Company expects to face additional competition from new entrants. If the number of legal users of marijuana in its target jurisdiction increases, the demand for products will increase and the Company expects that competition will become more intense, as current and future competitors begin to offer an increasing number of diversified products.

The products provided by the Company to Licensed Operators may become subject to regulation governing food and related products

Should the federal government legalize marijuana for medical or adult use nation-wide, it is possible that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“**FDA**”) would seek to regulate the products under the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act of 1938 or the United States Department of Agriculture (“**USDA**”). The FDA and the USDA may issue rules and regulations including certified good manufacturing practices related to the growth, cultivation, harvesting and processing of medical cannabis and cannabis-infused products. Clinical trials may be needed to verify efficacy and safety of the medical marijuana. It is also possible that the FDA would require that facilities where medical marijuana is cultivated be registered with the applicable government agencies and comply with certain federal regulations. In the event, any of these regulations are imposed, the Company cannot foresee the impact on its operations and economics. If the Company or the Licensed Operators are unable to comply with the regulations and or registration as prescribed by the FDA, USDA or another federal agency, the Company or its suppliers may be unable to continue to operate in its current form or at all.

Environmental and employee health and safety regulations

The Company's operations are subject to environmental and safety laws and regulations concerning, among other things, emissions and discharges to water, air and land, the handling and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous materials and wastes, and employee health and safety. The Company will incur ongoing costs and obligations related to compliance with environmental and employee health and safety matters. Failure to comply with environmental and safety laws and regulations may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties or in restrictions on our manufacturing operations. In addition, changes in environmental, employee health and safety or other laws, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to the Company's operations or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Difficult to forecast

The Company must rely largely on its own market research to forecast sales as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable from other sources at this early stage of the marijuana industry in Canada and the U.S. A failure in the demand for its products to materialize as a result of competition, technological change, market acceptance or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Holding company

As a holding company with no material assets other than the stock of the Company's operating subsidiaries and intellectual property, nearly all of the Company's funds generated from operations are generated by the Company's operating subsidiaries. The Company's subsidiaries are subject to requirements of various regulatory bodies, both domestically and internationally. Accordingly, if the Company's operating subsidiaries are unable, due to regulatory restrictions or otherwise, to pay the Company's dividends and make other payments to the Company when needed, the Company may be unable to satisfy the Company's obligations when they arise.

Management of growth

The Company may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of the Company to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of the Company to deal with this growth may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Dividends

The Company has no earnings or dividend record and does not anticipate paying any dividends on the Common Shares in the foreseeable future. Dividends paid by the Company would be subject to tax and, potentially, withholdings.

Currency exchange rates

Exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect the Company's financial position and results. It is anticipated that a significant portion of the Company's business will be conducted in the United States using U.S. Dollars. The Company's financial results are reported in Canadian Dollars and costs are incurred primarily in U.S. Dollars in its Cannabis-Infused Products Segment. The depreciation of the Canadian Dollar against the U.S. Dollar could increase the actual capital and operating costs of the Company's U.S. operations and materially adversely affect the results presented in the Company's financial statements.

The Company shares control in joint venture projects, which limits its ability to manage third-party risks associated with these projects.

Joint ventures often have shared control over the operation of our joint venture assets and do not control all the decisions of the joint ventures. Therefore, joint venture investments may involve risks such as the possibility that a co-venture in an investment might become bankrupt, be unable to meet its capital contribution obligations, have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, or take actions that are contrary to our instructions or to applicable laws and regulations. In addition, we may be unable to take action without the approval of our joint venture partners, or our joint venture partners could take actions binding on the joint venture without our consent. Consequently, actions

by a co-venture or other third-party could expose us to claims for damages, financial penalties and reputational harm, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business and operations. In addition, we may agree to guarantee indebtedness incurred by a joint venture or co-venture or provide standard indemnifications to lenders for loss liability or damage occurring as a result of our actions or actions of the joint venture or other co-ventures. Such a guarantee or indemnity may be on a joint and several bases with a co-venture, in which case we may be liable in the event such co-venture defaults on its guarantee obligation. The non-performance of such obligations may cause losses to us in excess of the capital we initially may have invested or committed under such obligations.

Preparing our financial statements requires us to have access to information regarding the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of our joint ventures. Any deficiencies in our joint ventures' internal controls over financial reporting may affect our ability to report our financial results accurately or prevent or detect fraud. Such deficiencies also could result in restatements of, or other adjustments to, our previously reported or announced operating results, which could diminish investor confidence and reduce the market price for our shares. Additionally, if our joint ventures are unable to provide this information for any meaningful period or fail to meet expected deadlines, we may be unable to satisfy our financial reporting obligations or timely file our periodic reports.

Although our joint ventures may generate positive cash flow, in some cases they may be unable to distribute that cash to the joint venture partners. Additionally, in some cases our joint venture partners control distributions and may choose to leave capital in the joint venture rather than distribute it. Because our ability to generate liquidity from our joint ventures depends in part on their ability to distribute capital to us, our failure to receive distributions from our joint venture partners could reduce our return on these investments.

The joint venture might require a need for additional capital infusions which might create an obligation on the Company to make additional contributions, failing to do which may result in reduction of the Company's interest in joint venture operations.

Non-compliance with federal, provincial or state laws and regulations, or the expansion of current, or the enactment of new laws or regulations, could adversely affect the Company's business.

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

While oil derived from industrial hemp stalk that has naturally occurring THC content equal to or less than 0.3% is excluded from the definition of marijuana under the CSA, there is no certainty that this exclusion could not be altered by court or governmental action or re-interpretation. There is no certainty that the FDA will not regulate the use of hemp oil as a drug and prohibit use as a dietary ingredient. There is no certainty that hemp oil will be considered a grandfathered dietary ingredient under the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (“DSHEA”) or would otherwise be permitted for use under the DSHEA. The FDA has taken steps to pursue companies that manufacture hemp-infused products that make health and medical claims about their products and may take steps to pursue companies that manufacture marijuana products. This may include Licensed Operators, which would adversely affect the Company's financial performance.

The Company has limited control over the operations and activities of the Licensed Operators.

In certain instances, the Company has limited control under the license agreements over the operations and activities of the Licensed Operators that it does not control or have a significant influence over. Since the income of the Company will be highly dependent upon the activities and operations of the Licensed Operators and any other agreement with such Licensed Operators, any substantial alteration of the Licensed Operators' business, operations, or production could adversely affect the income of the Company.

Default by the Licensed Operators under the agreements with the Company could have a material impact on the Company.

The Company expects to enter into various transactions with the Licensed Operators in addition to licensing agreements, including loans, advisory agreements, management service agreements, joint venture agreements and equity investments in Licensed Operators. Default by the Licensed Operators under these agreements could substantially reduce expected fee income, and in the case of defaulted loans or equity investments in failing Licensed Operators, a decrease in assets of the Company that could materially affect the financial results of the Company.

Scientific research related to the benefits of marijuana remains in early stages, is subject to a number of important assumptions and may prove to be inaccurate.

Research in Canada, the United States and internationally regarding the medical benefits, viability, safety, efficacy and dosing of cannabis or isolated cannabinoids remains in early stages. To the Company's knowledge, there have been relatively few clinical trials on the benefits of cannabis or isolated cannabinoids. Any statements concerning the potential medical benefits of cannabinoids are based on published articles and reports. As a result, any statements made herein are subject to the experimental parameters, qualifications, assumptions and limitations in the studies that have been completed.

Although the Company believes that the articles and reports, and details of research studies and clinical trials that are publicly available reasonably support its beliefs regarding the medical benefits, viability, safety, efficacy and dosing of cannabis, future research and clinical trials may prove such statements to be incorrect or could raise concerns regarding and perceptions relating to cannabis. Given these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, investors should not place undue reliance on such articles and reports. Future research studies and clinical trials may draw opposing conclusions to those stated in this document or reach negative conclusions regarding the viability, safety, efficacy, dosing, social acceptance or other facts and perceptions related to medical cannabis, which could materially impact the Company.

Negative publicity or consumer perception may affect the success of our business.

The success of the marijuana industry may be significantly influenced by the public's perception of marijuana. Both the medical and recreational use of marijuana are controversial topics, and there is no guarantee that future scientific research, publicity, regulations, medical opinion and public opinion relating to marijuana will be favourable. The marijuana industry is an early-stage business that is constantly evolving with no guarantee of viability. The market for medical and recreational marijuana is uncertain, and any adverse or negative publicity, scientific research, limiting regulations, medical opinion and public opinion (whether or not accurate or with merit) relating to the consumption of marijuana, whether in Canada, the United States or elsewhere, may have a material adverse effect on our operational results, consumer base and financial results. Among other things, such a shift in public opinion could cause state jurisdictions to abandon initiatives or proposals to legalize medical cannabis, thereby limiting the number of new state jurisdictions into which the Company could identify potential acquisition opportunities.

Certain events or developments in the cannabis industry more generally may impact the Company's reputation.

Damage to the Company's reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. Cannabis has often been associated with various other narcotics, violence and criminal activities, the risk of which is that our business might attract negative publicity. There is also risk that the action(s) of other participants, companies and service providers in the cannabis industry may negatively affect the reputation of the industry as a whole and thereby negatively impact the reputation of the Company. The increased usage of social media and other web-based tools used to generate, publish and discuss user-generated content and to connect with other users has made it increasingly easier for individuals and groups to communicate and share opinions and views in regard to the Company and its activities, whether true or not and the cannabis industry in general, whether true or not. The Company does not ultimately have direct control over how it or the cannabis industry is perceived by others. Reputation loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its business strategy and realize on its growth prospects, thereby having a material adverse impact on the Company.

Negative Cash Flow

The Company has not generated positive cash flows from operating activities. As a result of the Company's negative cash flow from operating activities, the Company continues to rely on the issuance of securities or other sources of financing to generate the funds required to fund its business. The Company may continue to have negative operating cash flow for the foreseeable future.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. As at April 30, 2020 covered by this management's discussion and analysis, management of the Company, with the participation of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as required by Canadian securities laws.

Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual filings and interim filings (as such terms are defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) and other reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by those laws and that material information is accumulated and

communicated to management of the Company, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes “forward-looking statements”, within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking Statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “budget”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “forecast”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intend”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “believe” and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Examples of such statements include, without limitation: the intention to grow the business and operations of the Company; statements regarding expected changes in laws and enforcements in the United States; statements related to the effect and consequences of certain regulatory initiatives and related announcements, and the impact thereof for shareholders, industry participants and other stakeholders; the Company's investments in the United States, the characterization, and consequences of those investments under federal law, and the framework for the enforcement of medical cannabis and cannabis related offenses in the United States; the grant and impact of any license or supplemental license to conduct activities with cannabis or any amendments thereof; the anticipated future gross margins of the Company's operations. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. These risks are set out in “Risk Factors” of this MD&A. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The acquisitions of Palo Verde and OutCo., if successfully completed, are expected to have a material positive effect of the Company's financial condition, financial performance and cash flow.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of March 31, 2020 and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary Statement.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

Management is responsible for all information contained in this report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this report is consistent with that contained in the consolidated financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate, and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the consolidated financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

February 1, 2021

Robert Wilson
Chief Financial Officer