

Vibe Growth Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the Year Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In U.S. Dollars, Unless Otherwise Noted)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Vibe Growth Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Vibe Growth Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred significant losses, has a working capital deficiency, and negative cash flows from operations. As stated in Note 2, these events and conditions, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.



Impairment Assessment of Goodwill

We draw your attention to Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's goodwill balance was \$NIL at the year end. The goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units, which is defined as individual dispensaries. Management conducts an impairment assessment annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. Any impairment charges are determined by comparing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to its carrying value. The recoverable amount is the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to dispose. Management prepared cash flows models to support the recoverable value which included significant judgements and assumptions relating to future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates. Based on the results of the impairment assessment, management recorded impairment on the goodwill of \$3,321,465 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the impairment assessment of goodwill at the cash generating unit level is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgement required by management when developing the recoverable of the cash generating units; and (ii) a high degree of auditor judgement, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures to evaluate management's significant assumptions, including future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence, in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included among others:

- Walkthrough of the Company's processes and controls to understand and design appropriate audit procedures relating to management's goodwill impairment assessment, including controls over the determination of the cash generating unit and the cash flows associated with each cash generating unit.
- Testing management's process for developing the cash flows used in the impairment models.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the underlying discounted cash flow model.
- Testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in the models.
- Evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management, including the future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates.
- Evaluating management's significant assumptions related to future cash flows, growth rates and the discount rates involved evaluating whether the assumptions used by management were reasonable considering (i) the current and past performance of the cash generating units; (ii) the consistency with external market and industry data; (iii) sensitivities over significant inputs and assumptions; and (iv) whether these assumptions were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, as applicable.
- Utilizing valuations professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in testing the reasonableness of certain significant inputs and assumptions used, as well as examining the appropriateness of the impairment models.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprise the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

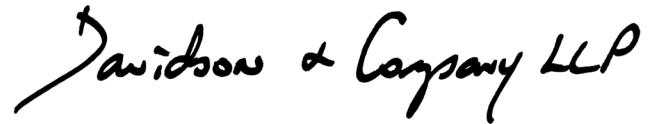
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Peter Maloff.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Davidson & Company LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

May 1, 2023

Vibe Growth Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)



As at	<i>notes</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 4,546,259	\$ 9,098,475
Accounts receivable		141,409	135,462
Inventory	5	2,631,933	3,026,471
Biological assets	6	73,584	135,267
Other current assets		384,083	496,166
Total current assets		7,777,268	12,891,841
Intangible assets and goodwill	7	3,085,938	6,878,807
Property and equipment	8	12,856,651	11,828,271
Right-of-use assets	9	2,171,429	1,297,288
Total assets		\$ 25,891,286	\$ 32,896,207
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		\$ 3,455,948	\$ 2,914,546
Income taxes payable		6,174,884	4,991,372
Current portion of lease obligations and notes payable	10, 11	495,111	633,445
Total current liabilities		10,125,943	8,539,363
Notes payable	11	1,003,877	1,250,462
Lease obligations	10	1,880,568	946,247
Deferred tax liability	12	620,226	766,321
Total liabilities		\$ 13,630,614	\$ 11,502,393
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	13(a)	\$ 32,245,305	\$ 32,245,305
Warrants	13(b)	2,620,018	2,620,018
Contributed surplus		2,763,805	2,352,326
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(375,019)	(280,652)
Deficit		(24,993,437)	(15,543,183)
		12,260,672	21,393,814
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 25,891,286	\$ 32,896,207

Nature of Operations (Note 1)

Going concern (Note 2(c))

Contingencies (Note 16)

On behalf of the Board:

"Mark Waldron", Director

Mark Waldron

"Gordon Anderson", Director

Gord Anderson

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

Vibe Growth Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)



		<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<i>notes</i>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Revenue		\$ 20,706,808	\$ 29,287,569
Cost of goods sold		<u>13,703,592</u>	<u>20,148,596</u>
Gross margin before biological asset adjustments		7,003,216	9,138,973
Net effect of fair value adjustments for biological assets	6	<u>(509,553)</u>	<u>(717,409)</u>
Gross margin		<u>6,493,663</u>	<u>8,421,564</u>
Operating expenses			
General and administrative		4,649,701	2,879,060
Sales, security and marketing		4,572,467	4,037,954
Stock-based compensation	13(c) and (d)	411,479	807,930
Depreciation and amortization	7,8,9	<u>1,676,686</u>	<u>1,196,369</u>
		<u>11,310,333</u>	<u>8,921,313</u>
Other expenses (income)			
Listing fee		-	27,358
Transaction expenses		-	34,800
Finance expense	10, 11	187,895	203,437
Impairment of goodwill	7	3,321,465	1,595,694
Other (income) expense		<u>(74,681)</u>	<u>148,645</u>
		<u>3,434,679</u>	<u>2,009,934</u>
Loss before income taxes		(8,251,349)	(2,509,683)
Income tax expense (recovery)			
Current		1,345,000	1,886,000
Deferred		<u>(146,095)</u>	<u>(96,944)</u>
		<u>1,198,905</u>	<u>1,789,056</u>
Net loss for the year		(9,450,254)	(4,298,739)
Other comprehensive loss			
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)		<u>(94,367)</u>	<u>(136,322)</u>
Comprehensive loss for the year		<u>\$ (9,544,621)</u>	<u>\$ (4,435,061)</u>
Loss per share			
Basic and Diluted		<u>\$ (0.08)</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic and diluted		112,143,071	99,093,174

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

Vibe Growth Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)



	Common share capital	Warrants	Contributed surplus	AOCI*	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 32,245,305	\$ 2,620,018	\$ 2,352,326	\$ (280,652)	\$ (15,543,183)	\$ 21,393,814
Stock-based compensation	-	-	411,479	-	-	411,479
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(9,450,254)	(9,450,254)
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(94,367)	-	(94,367)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 32,245,305</u>	<u>\$ 2,620,018</u>	<u>\$ 2,763,805</u>	<u>\$ (375,019)</u>	<u>\$ (24,993,437)</u>	<u>\$ 12,260,672</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 19,686,343	\$ 349,757	\$ 1,462,889	\$ (144,330)	\$ (11,244,444)	\$ 10,110,215
Shares issued in equity financing	12,086,297	2,620,018	-	-	-	14,706,315
Exercise of stock options	277,081	-	(217,535)	-	-	59,546
Expired warrants	-	(299,042)	299,042	-	-	-
Exercise of warrants	195,584	(50,715)	-	-	-	144,869
Stock-based compensation	-	-	807,930	-	-	807,930
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(4,298,739)	(4,298,739)
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(136,322)	-	(136,322)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 32,245,305</u>	<u>\$ 2,620,018</u>	<u>\$ 2,352,326</u>	<u>\$ (280,652)</u>	<u>\$ (15,543,183)</u>	<u>\$ 21,393,814</u>

* Accumulated other comprehensive loss

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

Vibe Growth Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)



	For the year ended	
	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (9,450,254)	\$ (4,298,739)
Items not involving cash:		
Unrealized (gain) loss on changes in the fair value of biological assets	509,553	717,409
Stock-based compensation	411,479	807,930
Impairment of goodwill	3,321,465	1,595,694
Depreciation and amortization	1,676,686	1,196,369
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss)	(119,216)	(86,905)
Gain on debt settlement	(97,160)	-
Deferred income tax recovery	(146,095)	(96,944)
	<u>(3,893,542)</u>	<u>(165,186)</u>
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(5,947)	(114,034)
Inventory	612,312	1,300,337
Biological assets	(516,421)	(1,737,062)
Other current assets	112,083	(154,260)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	541,402	60,616
Income taxes payable	1,183,512	1,658,322
Cash flow provided from (used in) operating activities	<u>(1,966,601)</u>	<u>848,733</u>
Investing activities		
Cash (paid) on business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	-	(380,000)
Intangible assets purchased and developed	(72,747)	(574,788)
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,673,283)	(7,475,947)
Cash flow provided from (used in) investing activities	<u>(1,746,030)</u>	<u>(8,430,735)</u>
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares and warrants	-	14,910,730
Repayment of lease obligation	(470,839)	(394,963)
Repayment of notes payable	(228,303)	(181,059)
Cash flow provided from (used in) financing activities	<u>(699,142)</u>	<u>14,334,708</u>
Effect of translation of cash held in foreign currencies	(140,443)	(67,029)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(4,552,216)</u>	6,685,677
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	9,098,475	2,412,798
Ending cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 4,546,259</u>	<u>\$ 9,098,475</u>
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest paid in the year	\$ 187,895	\$ 203,437
Income taxes paid in the year	\$ 161,484	\$ 226,574

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements



1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Vibe Growth Corporation (the “Company” or “Vibe”) business is to evaluate, acquire and develop cannabis cultivation, distribution and manufacturing assets and retail cannabis dispensaries, predominantly in the U.S., in order to become a vertically integrated cannabis operator. The Company currently operates five dispensaries, one distribution and two cultivation operations in the State of California plus one dispensary in Portland, Oregon. The Company’s registered office is located at #301, 1665 Ellis Street Kelowna, British Columbia V1Y 2B3 and its U.S. head office is located at 8112 Alpine Ave Sacramento, California 95826. The Company’s common shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the ticker symbol “VIBE” and on the OTCQX Best Market under the symbol “VIBEF.”

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on May 1, 2023.

The significant accounting policies in accordance with IFRS are disclosed in Note 3.

(b) Measurement basis

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value and specifically noted within the notes to these consolidated financial statements.

(c) Going concern

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations, generate sufficient funds therefrom, and continue to obtain capital from investors sufficient to meet its current and future obligations. As at December 31, 2022, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$1,853,564 (exclusive of the current portion of lease obligations and notes payable), a deficit of \$24,993,437 and incurred a net loss of \$9,450,254 during the year then ended. The Company’s cash position at December 31, 2022 is, \$4,546,259. Management continues to focus its efforts on increasing revenues along with minimizing sales, security and marketing and general and administrative expenses, achieving profitability at the Salinas and Ukiah newly opened dispensaries, completing accretive transactions, raising additional capital through debt or equity financings and debt settlement transactions.

Although management’s efforts to raise capital and monetize assets have been successful in the past, there is no certainty that they will be able to do so in the future. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting principles that are applied to a going concern and do not reflect the adjustments that would be necessary to the presentation and carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities if the Company were not able to continue operations. These adjustments and reclassifications may be material.



2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

(d) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	<u>Jurisdiction of incorporation</u>
Vibe Investments, LLC	Nevada, U.S.A
Vibe by California Inc.	Nevada, U.S.A
Hype Bioscience Corporation ("Hype Canada")	Alberta, Canada
Hype Holdings, LLC ("Hype USA")	California, U.S.A
Port City Alternative of Stockton Inc. ("Port City")	California, U.S.A
Vibe Cultivation LLC ("Vibe Cultivation")	California, U.S.A
Alpine Alternative Naturopathic Inc. ("Vibe Sacramento")	California, U.S.A
EVR Managers LLC ("Redding")	California, U.S.A
NGEV Inc. ("NGEV" or "Crescent City")	California, U.S.A
Vibe Ukiah, LLC ("Ukiah")	California, U.S.A
Vibe Distribution Corporation ("Vibe Distribution")	California, U.S.A
Vibe Salinas, LLC ("Salinas")	California, U.S.A
Lyt Cannabis Co. ("Monterey Cultivation")	California, U.S.A
Desert Organic Solutions Inc. ("Palm Springs")	California, U.S.A
Portland Asset Holding Corporation ("PAHC")	Oregon, U.S.A
Vibe CBD, LLC ("Vibe CBD")	California, U.S.A

All subsidiaries are wholly-owned by the Company. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity and be exposed to the variable returns from its activities.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

(e) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars. The Canadian Dollar is the functional currency of the Company and its wholly own subsidiary Hype Canada. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries operating in the United States is the United States Dollar.

For reporting purposes, the assets and liabilities of Hype Canada and Vibe are translated into United States Dollars at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheets, and revenue and expenses are translated at the average rate for the period. Foreign currency translation adjustments are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss); a component within equity.



2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

(f) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and use judgment regarding the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. By their nature, estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and changes in such estimates in future periods could require a material change in the financial statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from the estimated amounts as future confirming events occur. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

Biological assets and inventory

In calculating the value of the biological assets and inventory, management is required to make several estimates, including estimating the stage of growth of the cannabis plants to the point of harvest, harvesting costs, and selling costs. In calculating final inventory values, management is required to determine an estimate of obsolete inventory and an estimate for any inventory for which cost is lower than estimated net realizable value and recognizes inventory provisions accordingly.

Business combinations

Judgement is required when assessing i) whether or not the acquisition of assets meets the criteria of a business combination; ii) the value of the consideration transferred and the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with business combinations and iii) determining goodwill or bargain purchase gain.

Discount rate for leases

Leases require lessees to discount lease payments using the rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee is required to use its incremental borrowing rate. The Company generally uses the incremental borrowing rate when initially recording real estate leases as the implicit rates are not readily available as information from the lessor regarding the fair value of underlying assets and initial direct costs incurred by the lessor related to the leased assets is not available. The Company determines the incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate the Company would pay to borrow over a similar term the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Estimated useful lives and depreciation of property, equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation of property, equipment and intangible assets is dependent upon estimates of useful lives which are determined through the exercise of judgment. The assessment of any impairment of these assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.

Cash Generating Unit ("CGU")

IFRS requires that the Company's cannabis operations be aggregated into CGUs, based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows, which are used to assess the dispensaries and cultivation operations for impairment. The determination of the Company's CGUs is subject to management's judgment.



2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

(f) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Impairment of property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill

Indicators of impairment are assessed by management using judgement, considering future plans, market conditions and cannabis prices. In assessing the recoverability, each CGU's carrying value is compared to its recoverable amount, defined as the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Income taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and that sufficient taxable income will be generated in the future to recover such deferred tax assets. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires the Company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions based on an assessment of its obligations and available information. Any matters not included as provisions are uncertain in nature and cannot be reasonably estimated.

The Company makes assumptions to determine whether obligations exist and to estimate the amount of obligations that we believe exist. In estimating the final outcome of litigation, assumptions are made about factors including experience with similar matters, history, precedents, relevant financial, scientific, and other evidence and facts specific to the matter. This determines whether a provision or disclosure in the financial statements is needed.

Stock-based compensation and warrants

The amounts recorded in respect of share-based compensation and share purchase warrants granted and the derivative liability for non-compensation warrants issued are based on the Company's estimation of their fair value, calculated using assumptions regarding the life of the option or warrant, interest rates and volatility. By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to uncertainty, and the actual fair value of options or warrants may differ at any time.

Functional currency

Management judgement is required in determining the functional currency that represents the economic environment of underlying transactions, events and conditions.



2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

(f) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company evaluates each non-financial asset every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount using estimated future undiscounted cash flows from the related asset group and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating group of assets is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence, there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some, or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recorded in the consolidated statement of loss.

Impairment testing compares the carrying values of the assets being tested with their recoverable amounts (the recoverable amount being the greater of an asset's value in use or its fair value less costs of disposal); Impairment losses are immediately recognized to the extent that the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of all cash balances on hand at dispensary locations or held at financial institutions and short-term investments and similar instruments that are readily convertible to cash. Cash and cash equivalents are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

(b) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts due to the Company from its customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers to assess the probability of trade receivables collection. The Company records an allowance for expected credit loss related to accounts receivable that are uncollectible. The allowance is based on the Company's knowledge of the financial condition of its customers, the aging of the receivables, the current business environment and historical experience. A change to these factors could impact the estimated allowance and the provision for credit loss.

(c) Inventory

Inventory purchased from third parties, including work-in-process, finished goods and packaging supplies is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory of harvested cannabis is transferred from biological assets at its fair value less cost to sell at harvest which becomes its deemed cost for inventory purposes. Any subsequent post-harvest costs are capitalized to inventory to the extent that the cost is less than the net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the inventory in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost to sell. The Company reviews inventory for obsolete, redundant and slow-moving goods and any such inventory is written down to net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are included in the cost of goods sold in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company accounts for its inventory using weighted average costing.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Biological assets

The Company's biological assets consist of cannabis plants used for medical and recreational purposes. Production costs, including all direct and indirect costs relating to the biological transformation of the plants, are capitalized to biological assets. Direct and indirect costs include labour and related grow costs, grow consumables, materials, utilities and facility costs. The Company measures and adjusts the carrying value of biological assets to fair value less cost to sell up to the point of harvest, which becomes the basis for the cost of harvested goods included in inventory. Unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in fair value less cost to sell are included in the cost of goods sold in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss in the period they arise.

(e) Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses if any. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is initially measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis as follows:

U.S. cultivation and retail licenses	10 years - estimated useful life
Tradename	10 years - estimated useful life
Software	2 years - estimated useful life

Where applicable, estimated useful lives do not exceed the underlying contractual period associated with the intangible assets. The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization methods are reviewed periodically and any changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. Goodwill arises only in business combinations and represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair values of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is not subject to amortization.

(f) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated based on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset type	
Buildings	25 years
Equipment	3 to 7 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

Depreciation commences when the asset is available for use. An asset's useful life and residual value, if any, are reviewed periodically and adjusted on a prospective basis, if appropriate. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset. The difference is recognized as other income or expense, as applicable, in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property and equipment and intangible assets are subject to an impairment test whenever there are indications that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, and more often if events and circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Assets are tested individually unless they do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of other assets. Where cash inflows are not independent, individual assets are grouped into the smallest group of assets that generates independent cash inflows (Cash Generating Units or "CGUs"). Goodwill is allocated to individual or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination in which the goodwill arose, with the grouping of CGUs being no larger than an operating segment.

The recoverable amount of an asset, CGU or group of CGUs is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. The Company determines fair value less cost of disposal based on the best information available to reflect the amount that could be obtained from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, net of estimates of the cost of the disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows of the asset, CGU or group of CGUs are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset, CGU or group of CGUs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset, CGU or group of CGUs exceeds its recoverable amount. Where an impairment loss arises on CGUs with allocated goodwill, the loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of the goodwill and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGUs on a pro-rata basis. Impairment losses are recognized immediately as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

A previous impairment of an asset with a definite life is subsequently assessed for any indications that the impairment is reduced or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been an increase in the recoverable amount of an asset compared to its current carrying value. Impairment losses are reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount would not exceed the carrying amount that would have been reported if no impairment loss had been recognized. Impairment losses on goodwill are never reversed.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for acquisitions of subsidiaries and assets that meet the definition of a business under IFRS. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets acquired, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of closing. Identifiable assets acquired along with liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess of the aggregate of (a) the consideration transferred to obtain control and (b) the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, is recognized as goodwill as of the acquisition date. In the case of a bargain purchase (the amount in (b) exceeds the aggregate of the amounts in (a)), the Company recognizes the resulting amount in profit or loss on the acquisition date, after reassessing whether it has correctly valued and identified all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Expenses associated with business acquisitions, other than costs associated with the issuance of debt or equity, are expensed when incurred. The results of operations of acquired businesses are included in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss commencing on the acquisition date.

(i) Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A lease obligation and a corresponding right-of-use asset ("lease asset") are recognized at the commencement of the lease. The present value of the lease obligation is based on the future lease payments and is discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate when the rate implicit in the lease is not readily available. The Company uses a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. The lease asset is recognized at the amount of the lease obligation, adjusted for lease incentives received and initial direct costs, on commencement of the lease. Depreciation is recognized on the leased asset over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Lease payments are allocated between the liability and interest expense. Interest expense is recognized on the lease obligations using the effective interest rate method and payments are applied against the lease obligation.

Management judgement is required to determine the discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease obligation. The carrying amounts of the lease assets, lease obligations, and the resulting interest and depletion and depreciation expense are based on the implicit interest rate within the lease arrangement or if this information is unavailable the incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rates are based on judgments including economic environment, term, and the underlying risk inherent to the asset.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized and measured using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value. The classification and measurement of financial assets are based on the Company's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently remeasured at either (i) amortized cost, (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or (iii) at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets that are subsequently remeasured at amortized cost are those assets that are held with the objective to collect contractual cash flows, and those contractual flows represent SPPI. Amortized cost is determined using the effective interest method. The Company measures its cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash accounts receivable and loan receivable (included in other assets) at amortized cost. Financial assets that are remeasured at amortized cost are assessed for impairment based on expected future credit losses. The Company measures expected future credit losses based on lifetime expected credit losses taking into consideration historical credit loss experience and financial factors specific to debtors and other relevant factors.

Financial assets that are subsequently remeasured at FVTOCI are those assets that are held with the objective to both (i) collect contractual cash flows (and those contractual cash flows represent SPPI), and (ii) sell the financial asset. The fair value of these financial assets is remeasured at each reporting period date with the resulting changes included as other comprehensive income with no transfer to profit or loss of any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of the financial asset. The Company does not measure any financial instruments at FVTOCI.

Financial assets that are subsequently remeasured at FVTPL are those financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. This category generally includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics are not SPPI or are not held with the objective to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset. In addition, derivative instruments and certain equity instruments that are not designated as FVTOCI are included in this category.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently remeasured at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and notes payable.

Fair value determination

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are categorized based on the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. The levels are based on the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs in the fair value determination and are as follows:



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Financial instruments (continued)

Level I – Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level II – Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level I) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.

Level III – Inputs reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date as observable market data is unavailable. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs to the model.

(k) Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of operations except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is recognized on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from share capital, net of any tax effects. In unit financings, the Company uses the relative fair value method to value the warrants issued.

(m) Stock-based compensation

The Company grants stock options and restricted share units ("RSU") to acquire common shares of the Company to officers, employees, directors and consultants. Compensation expense associated with the issuance of stock options is based on the fair value of the option which is deferred and recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss over the vesting period of the option with the offsetting credit to contributed surplus. The Company measures the fair value of stock options at the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. When stock options are exercised, common share capital is increased by the total consideration paid to exercise the option. Grants issued under the Company's RSU plan are initially measured at fair market value and are expensed over their vesting periods under the terms of their compensation arrangements. The fair value of RSUs is primarily based on the Company's share price at the date of grant. Upon exercise, the plan allows the holder of an award to receive common shares. In addition, the amount previously recorded as contributed surplus attributable to the exercised options is reclassified from contributed surplus to common share capital. The fair value of any stock options that are cancelled or expire remains in contributed surplus.

(n) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of an entity are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the time of the transaction, or in the case of non-monetary items measured at fair value, at the exchange rate in effect at the date the fair value is measured. Monetary items are subsequently re-translated into the entity's functional currency at the exchange rates in effect at each reporting period. Non-monetary items and revenues and expenses are not subsequently re-translated. All resulting foreign exchange differences are reported as other expenses in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

(o) Revenue recognition

The Company generates revenue through the sale of cannabis and cannabis-related products, largely on a point-of-sale basis. Revenue is recognized based on the following five-step process:

1. The parties have entered into a customer contract (written or oral).
2. The performance obligations associated with the contract are known.
3. The amount to be paid and the terms of the payment have been identified.
4. The Company's cash flows are expected to change as a result of fulfilling the contract.
5. The Company will probably collect the consideration to which it is entitled.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Revenue recognition (continued)

The Company recognizes revenue once all performance obligations are met. Performance obligations are met by the Company once the cannabis or cannabis-related products are transferred to the customer. The Company does not grant credit to customers related to the retail sale of cannabis and cannabis-related products, and therefore, delivery of the product does not occur unless cash is collected from the customer by the Company. Credit is granted to customers related to the sale of cannabis to wholesale distributors. However, the Company recognizes revenue at the time the cannabis is delivered to the wholesale distributor as a detailed credit assessment of each wholesale distributor is conducted before delivering the product.

The Company does not have any contracts to provide products or services to customers over a period of time or for which multiple performance obligations exist.

(p) Loss per share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net earnings (loss) attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding after giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if outstanding in-the-money stock options, warrants and similar instruments were exercised. The calculation of diluted income (loss) per share assumes that the proceeds received from the exercise of in-the-money stock options, warrants and similar instruments are used to repurchase the Company's common shares at average market prices during the period. In periods where the Company has realized a net loss, the impact of exercising outstanding in-the-money stock options, warrants and similar instruments would be anti-dilutive, and therefore, not disclosed.

(r) Recently Adopted and Announced Accounting Pronouncements

Vibe has adopted the following accounting amendments that are effective for annual periods starting January 1, 2022. These standards are adopted prospectively, and the adoption of these standards does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 - Business Combinations updated a reference in IFRS 3 to now refer to the Conceptual Framework, which clarifies that an acquirer should not recognize contingent assets at the acquisition date.
- Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment prohibited reducing the cost of property, plant and equipment by proceeds from the sale of test production while bringing an asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- Amendments to IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets specified what costs an entity should include in determining the "cost of fulfilling" a potential onerous contract.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments addressed which fees should be included in the test to derecognize financial liabilities.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) Recently Adopted and Announced Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Recently announced accounting pronouncements

The standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued, but still need to be effective up to the date of authorization of the consolidated financial statements and that may impact the disclosure and financial position of the company are disclosed below. Vibe intends to adopt these standards, amendments and interpretations when they become effective.

Amendments to IAS 12 and IFRS 1 – Deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes, which requires companies to recognize deferred tax on particular transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are to be applied retrospectively. Vibe does not expect a material impact from these amendments on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the initial application.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, to clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the existence of the substantive right at the end of the reporting period for an entity to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The IASB made additional clarifications to IAS 1 in October 2022 addressing the classification of debt with covenants. Only covenants that a company is obliged to comply with on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Further, disclosure is required for any information that enables users of financial statements to comprehend the possibility that non-current liabilities with covenants may become payable within twelve months. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective January 2024, with early adoption permissible. The amendments are required to be adopted retrospectively. Vibe does not expect a material impact from these amendments as a result of the initial application.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) Recently Adopted and Announced Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Accounting policies and accounting estimates

In February 2021, narrow scope amendments were introduced to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to improve accounting policy disclosures and to distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies. The amendments are effective January 1, 2023. Vibe does not expect a material impact from these amendments on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the application.

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 - Leases on sale and leaseback transactions that specify the requirement that a seller-lessee uses in its subsequent measurement of the lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 with early adoption permitted. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. Vibe does not anticipate a material impact from these amendments on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the initial application.

4. ACQUISITIONS

On May 4, 2021, the Company acquired all the existing shares of Desert Organic Solutions Inc. (“Palm Springs”) in exchange for a cash payment of \$380,000 and assumption of tax liabilities estimated at \$1,341,388. The acquisition was treated as a business combination with the allocation of the purchase price based on the assessment of the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. The fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as well as the purchase consideration transferred are presented below.

	May 4, 2021
	<hr/>
Net assets acquired:	
Working capital, excluding cash	\$ 10,000
Income taxes payable	(1,341,388)
Property and equipment	7,032
Right-of-use asset	231,645
Intangible assets	154,789
Goodwill	1,595,694
Deferred income taxes	(46,127)
Lease obligations	<u>(231,645)</u>
Fair value of the net assets acquired	<u>\$ 380,000</u>
Consideration:	
Cash	<u>\$ 380,000</u>



The acquisition contributed revenue of \$334,505 and an operating loss before taxes of \$333,564 from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2021. The Company estimates that had the acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2021, the increase in revenue would be approximately \$260,000 and operating profit would have decreased by approximately \$11,900 for the year ended December 31, 2021. To complete the transaction the Company incurred transaction costs of \$34,800.

The transaction is accounted for using the acquisition method. Allocation of the purchase price is based on a provisional assessment of the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date and is subject to change. Management is continuing to review and assess information to accurately determine the acquisition date fair value of the tax liabilities acquired. During the measurement period, the Company will continue to obtain information to assist in finalizing the fair value of net assets acquired, which may differ materially from the above preliminary estimates.

5. INVENTORY

The Company's inventory consists of the following:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Harvested cannabis - raw materials	\$ 28,422	\$ 37,518
Work-in-progress	646,609	884,697
Cannabis related products and packaging	<u>1,956,902</u>	<u>2,104,256</u>
	<u>\$ 2,631,933</u>	<u>\$ 3,026,471</u>
Changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological asset transformation (Note 6)	\$ (551,183)	\$ (405,615)
Realized fair value amounts included in inventory sold	<u>41,630</u>	<u>(311,794)</u>
Net adjustment due to the changes in biological assets	<u>\$ (509,553)</u>	<u>\$ (717,409)</u>

The Company regularly performs a review of slow moving, obsolete and redundant items and records a provision for such amounts to reflect inventory balances at net realizable value. There were approximately \$158,000 (2021 - \$Nil) of slow moving, obsolete or redundant items of inventory at December 31, 2022.



6. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

The changes in the carrying value of the biological assets are as follows:

	December 31 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 135,267	\$ 270,290
Changes in fair value less cost to sell due to biological transformation	(551,183)	(405,615)
Production costs	1,223,618	1,737,062
Transferred to inventory upon harvest	(734,118)	(1,466,470)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 73,584</u>	<u>\$ 135,267</u>

The Company values biological assets at the end of each reporting period at fair value less cost to sell ("FVLCS"). The determination of fair value less cost to sell is based on a valuation model that estimates the expected harvest yield per plant applied to the estimated wholesale price per gram, less estimated selling costs. The model also considers the stage of the biological asset in the aggregate plant life cycle.

The valuation model includes the following estimates, all of which are Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy:

- (i) Average number of weeks in the growing cycle (from propagation to harvest) = 14 weeks based on historical results.
- (ii) Average selling price of whole flower = \$0.75 per gram based on historical and expected future sales.
- (iii) Average harvest yield of whole flower = 36 grams per plant, net of expected wastage, based on historical results.
- (iv) Selling costs (shipping, order fulfillment, and labelling) = \$0.50 per gram based on historical results.



6. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

The above inputs are subject to volatility and uncontrollable factors which could significantly affect the fair value of biological assets in future periods. Management has quantified the sensitivity of the inputs on the calculation of the fair value of the biological assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, as follows:

Input	Change in FVLCS at	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Selling price per gram - 10% change	\$ 8,800	\$ 15,000
Harvest yield per plant - 10% change	\$ 8,400	\$ 12,000

At December 31, 2022, the average stage of completion of the biological assets is 53% based on the number of days remaining to harvest. The estimated FVLCS of dry cannabis at December 31, 2022, is \$7 per plant and the expected total yield is approximately 30,600 grams of cannabis.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Intangible assets and goodwill at consist of the following:

	Intangible assets				Total
	Licenses	Software	Trademark	Goodwill	
Cost					
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 3,736,480	\$ 192,472	\$ 78,500	\$ 3,321,465	\$ 7,328,917
Acquired in business acquisitions	154,789	-	-	1,595,694	1,750,483
Purchased and developed	574,788	-	-	-	574,788
Impairment	-	-	-	(1,595,694)	(1,595,694)
Balance at December 31, 2021	4,466,057	192,472	78,500	3,321,465	8,058,494
Purchased and developed	72,747	-	-	-	72,747
Impairment	-	-	-	(3,321,465)	(3,321,465)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 4,538,804	\$ 192,472	\$ 78,500	\$ -	\$ 4,809,776
Accumulated amortization					
Balance at December 31, 2020	580,148	192,472	14,840	-	787,460
Amortization expense	384,377	-	7,850	-	392,227
Balance at December 31, 2021	964,525	192,472	22,690	-	1,179,687
Amortization expense	536,300	-	7,851	-	544,151
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 1,500,825	\$ 192,472	\$ 30,541	\$ -	\$ 1,723,838
Net book value at December 31, 2021	\$ 3,501,532	\$ -	\$ 55,810	\$ 3,321,465	\$ 6,878,807
Net book value at December 31, 2022	\$ 3,037,979	\$ -	\$ 47,959	\$ -	\$ 3,085,938



7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (continued)

The trademark intangible asset consists of the Hype Cannabis Co. (“Hype”) which is a registered California trademark owned by Vibe Cultivation which was acquired in 2019. The Hype product is sold in both the Port City, Sacramento, Palm Springs, Ukiah and Redding dispensaries along with numerous arm’s length third-party dispensaries across California. The trademark intangible asset is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years. In 2021, excluded from the license amortization is approximately \$558,300 related to licenses currently under development.

The Company performed its annual impairment test as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. For the purpose of annual impairment testing, all intangible assets and goodwill are allocated to the CGU which is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations from which goodwill arose. At the year-end, the market capitalization of the Company of approximately CAD \$13,457,000 compared to its equity value was an indicator of impairment. The recoverable amount of the CGU was determined based on value in use. The calculation used post-tax cash flows covering a five to seven year period based on a financial budget, forecast approved by management, using an expected average growth rate of 2% and inflation rate of 1% to 3%, a post-tax risk-adjusted discount rate of 15 to 20% (2021 – 15- 20%) and a terminal growth rate of 3%. Key assumptions also include usual profit margins and growth based on past experience and historical results. In 2021, management impaired the Palm Springs dispensary goodwill CGU’s by \$1,595,694 and in 2022, management impaired the Portland dispensary goodwill CGU by \$633,952 and goodwill related to the California CGU’s of \$2,687,513 Included in depreciation amortization expense the Palm Springs license CGU impairment of \$143,000 as the operating results did not meet the historical forecast.

If future results, in particular, future revenues and gross margins, were to be significantly different from management’s best estimates of key assumptions, the Company could potentially experience future impairment charges in respect of its intangible assets and goodwill.

Goodwill results from acquisitions and is initially measured at the excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but goodwill is subject to impairment tests at least annually.



8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment and other	Construction in process	Total
Cost					
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,334,084	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,613,647	\$ 254,876	\$ 5,002,607
Acquired in business acquisitions	-	-	7,032	-	7,032
Purchases	371,791	5,250,725	281,939	1,593,695	7,498,150
Transfers from construction in process	-	-	335,438	(335,438)	-
Impact of foreign exchange	-	-	17	-	17
Balance at December 31, 2021	2,705,875	6,050,725	2,238,073	1,513,133	12,507,806
Purchases	-	-	311,532	1,361,751	1,673,283
Transfers from construction in process	-	-	1,557,606	(1,557,606)	-
Impact of foreign exchange	-	-	(363)	-	(363)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 2,705,875	\$ 6,050,725	\$ 4,106,848	\$ 1,317,278	\$ 14,180,726
Accumulated amortization					
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 149,604	\$ -	\$ 184,841	\$ -	\$ 334,445
Depreciation expense	93,363	-	251,737	-	345,100
Impact of foreign exchange	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Balance at December 31, 2021	242,967	-	436,568	-	679,535
Depreciation expense	106,575	-	538,287	-	644,862
Impact of foreign exchange	-	-	(322)	-	(322)
Balance at December 31, 2022	349,542	-	974,533	-	1,324,075
Net book value at December 31, 2021	\$ 2,462,908	\$ 6,050,725	\$ 1,801,505	\$ 1,513,133	\$ 11,828,271
Net book value at December 31, 2022	\$ 2,356,333	\$ 6,050,725	\$ 3,132,315	\$ 1,317,278	\$ 12,856,651

Buildings and equipment and other assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

Assets under construction consist of improvements and renovations being completed on the Company's property and equipment. The construction and upgrades are not yet complete and will not be subject to depreciation until the underlying asset is available for use. A total of \$1,557,606 (2021 - \$335,438) was transferred from construction in progress from the indoor cultivation rooms at the Sacramento Cannabis Campus, the Ukiah dispensary and the Salinas dispensary, which were finalized in the first quarter of 2022 and the Salinas dispensary was completed in July 2022. At December 31, 2022, \$1,317,278 (2021 - \$1,513,131) was classed as construction in progress.



8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

In April 2021, the Company acquired land and a building in Ukiah for cash totaling \$464,739. In August 2021, the Company purchased 10 acres of F40 zoned agricultural land in Monterey County, California for cash consideration of \$5,622,516. These transactions were treated as asset acquisitions.

The Company did not dispose of any property and equipment in the year ended December 31, 2022 or 2021 and there were no impairments of property and equipment at December 31, 2022 or 2021.

9. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Right-of-use assets consist of the following:

	Dispensary Leases
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,337,065
Acquired	867,846
Change in cash flow estimate	<u>(35,473)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	2,169,438
Lease extension	1,341,004
Change in cash flow estimate	<u>20,810</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 3,531,252</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 413,108
Depreciation expense	<u>459,042</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	872,150
Depreciation expense	<u>487,673</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,359,823</u>
Net book value at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,297,288</u>
Net book value at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 2,171,429</u>

The right-of-use assets are being depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the underlying lease as there are no options to acquire or otherwise transfer ownership of the underlying asset to the Company at the end of the lease term.



10. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

A reconciliation of the discounted lease obligations is set forth below:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,388,952	\$ 950,925
Acquired in business acquisitions	-	231,645
Additions to leased assets	1,341,006	636,201
Principal paid	(470,839)	(394,963)
Change in cash flow estimate	<u>20,810</u>	<u>(34,856)</u>
Balance, end of the period	2,279,929	1,388,952
Less current portion of lease obligation	<u>(399,361)</u>	<u>(442,705)</u>
Lease obligations, long term	<u>\$ 1,880,568</u>	<u>\$ 946,247</u>

Neither the dispensary leases contain purchase or early termination options and there are no requirements to purchase the underlying assets or any residual value guarantees at the end of the leases. In 2022, the Company incurred \$117,953 (2021 - \$106,560) of interest with respect to the aforementioned leases.

The Company has the following future commitments associated with its dispensary lease obligations:

Less than one year	\$ 567,368
2 - 5 years	1,940,298
Thereafter	<u>360,038</u>
Total lease payments	2,867,704
Amount representing interest over the term	<u>(587,775)</u>
Present value of the net obligation	<u><u>\$ 2,279,929</u></u>

The Company utilized certain IFRS 16 exemptions to exclude low-value right-of-use assets and short-term lease arrangements as leases. The Company has a variable lease agreement at NGEV whereby the rent is based on 10% of the net revenue. Variable lease arrangements are recognized as operating lease payments and totalled \$88,040 and were recognized in costs of goods sold in the consolidated statements of operations during the year ended December 31, 2022.



11. NOTES PAYABLE

The Company's notes payable consists of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Note payable:		
Land and buildings (1)	\$ 1,024,077	\$ 1,072,798
Deferred rent (2)	26,334	78,998
Promissory note (3)	-	218,272
Vehicles (4)	<u>49,216</u>	<u>71,134</u>
Total notes payable	1,099,627	1,441,202
Less current portion:	<u>(95,750)</u>	<u>(190,740)</u>
Notes payable, long term	<u><u>\$ 1,003,877</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,250,462</u></u>

- (1) The Company has a secured note payable outstanding related to the acquisition of land and buildings in Sacramento, California totaling \$1,024,077 as at December 31, 2022. The note bears interest at 6% per year, requires monthly payments of principal and interest totalling \$9,314 and matures in April 2036. Interest expense recognized in the 2022 fiscal year totaled \$63,042 and principal repaid was \$48,721. Principal repayments due in the next 12 months totaling \$51,726 are recorded as current liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022.
- (2) In conjunction with the acquisition of NGEV, the Company assumed an unsecured deferred rent note payable. The note is non-interest bearing, requires monthly payments of \$4,389 and matures in July 2023. Principal repayments due in the next 12 months totalling \$26,334 are recorded as current liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022.
- (3) Pursuant to the acquisition of NGEV, the Company assumed an unsecured promissory note. The promissory note bore interest at 12% per annum, required monthly payments of \$7,500 that matured in November 2024. The Company settled the note with a one-time payment of \$105,000. As a result, the Company recorded a gain of \$97,160 on the settlement.
- (4) The Company also has five vehicle acquisition notes payable. The notes payable bear interest ranging from 0% to 4.99% per year, require monthly payments of principal and interest totalling \$1,870 and mature in January 2023, and June, July and September 2025. Principal repayments due in the next 12 months totalling \$17,690 are recorded as current liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position at December 31, 2022.



11. NOTES PAYABLE (continued)

The following table presents the contractual maturities of the notes payable as at December 31, 2022, on an undiscounted basis:

	Notes payable			
	Land and Buildings	Deferred Rent	Vehicles	Total
Amounts due				
Less than one year	\$ 51,726	\$ 26,334	\$ 17,690	\$ 95,750
One to three years	223,526	-	31,526	255,052
Four to five years	223,526	-	-	223,526
Thereafter	525,299	-	-	525,299
Total maturities at December 31, 2022	\$ 1,024,077	\$ 26,334	\$ 49,216	\$ 1,099,627

12. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes varies from the amount that would be computed by applying the expected tax rate to income (loss) before income taxes. The principal reasons for differences between such "expected" income tax expense and the amount recorded are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Income (loss) before taxes	\$ (8,251,349)	\$ (2,509,683)
Combined corporate statutory tax rate (%)	27%	27%
Expected tax recovery at statutory rates	(2,227,864)	(677,614)
Tax differences		
Share based compensation	111,099	218,141
Impairment of goodwill	996,796	430,837
IRS 280E adjustments (i)	2,188,937	1,780,443
Other	190,345	(23,241)
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	(300,000)	-
Deferred tax benefits deemed not probable to be recovered	239,592	60,490
Total income tax recovery	\$ 1,198,905	\$ 1,789,056
Current income tax expense	\$ 1,345,000	\$ 1,886,000
Deferred income tax recovery	(146,095)	(96,944)
	\$ 1,198,905	\$ 1,789,056



12. INCOME TAXES (continued)

(i) *The Company’s cannabis dispensaries are subject to the limits of Section 280E of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code under which only those expenses directly related to sales of cannabis can be deducted. Accordingly, each of the Company’s dispensaries is effectively taxed at the gross margin level for federal income tax purposes. Further, although proper deductions for the cost of goods sold are generally allowed to determine gross income, the scope of such items has been the subject of debate, and deductions for significant costs may not be permitted. 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.*

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts for income tax purposes. The components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax liability (asset)		
Property and equipment and intangible assets	\$ 620,226	\$ 766,321
Tax losses and other	1,594,000	1,505,000
Less deferred tax benefits deemed not probable to be recovered	<u>(1,594,000)</u>	<u>(1,505,000)</u>
	<u>\$ 620,226</u>	<u>\$ 766,321</u>

The Company’s tax losses are largely due to operating losses arising out of the Canadian head office which is recorded in the accounts of Vibe, a Canadian-incorporated entity. The likelihood that Vibe will generate sufficient future profits to utilize the tax losses is not currently probable. Accordingly, the entire balance of Vibe’s Canadian tax losses estimated at \$5,903,000 CAD has not been recognized as a deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2022. The losses will expire in 2037 and 2042.

The Company’s California subsidiaries have net operating losses of \$1,899,000 available to reduce California state income and are not eligible to be carried back and reclaim historical taxes paid. The likelihood that Vibe will generate sufficient future profits to utilize the tax losses is not currently probable therefore, a deferred tax asset has not been recognized as of December 31, 2022. The losses will expire in 2042.



13. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(a) Share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. Holders of common shares are entitled to participate in dividends when declared by the Company.

The Company has the following issued and outstanding common shares:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance, beginning of year	112,143,071	82,613,028
Issued in equity financings (Note i, ii)	-	28,256,750
Agents commission	-	408,000
Exercise of warrants	-	292,001
Exercise of stock options	-	573,292
Balance, end of year	112,143,071	112,143,071

(i) On March 16, 2021, the Company raised gross proceeds of CAD \$15,954,435 via the issuance of 19,456,750 Units. Each Unit was priced at CAD \$0.82 and is comprised of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant with a whole warrant exercisable at \$1.06 until March 16, 2024. The Company issued 1,331,736 broker warrants to the Underwriters and Agents exercisable at CAD \$0.82 until March 16, 2024, and 408,000 Units as partial consideration for their commission (Note 13(a)(ii)). The Company incurred CAD \$1,020,213 of professional fees and commissions related to the financings.

On December 22, 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement CAD \$3,520,000 via the issuance of 8,800,000 common shares at CAD \$0.40 per common share. The Company incurred CAD \$39,972 of professional fees related to the financings.

(ii) The relative fair value of the Unit warrants and broker warrants is \$0.36 (CAD) and \$0.42 (CAD), respectively, was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield – nil, expected volatility 78%, risk-free rate – 1.00%, expected life three years and an estimated forfeiture rate – Nil.

(iii) On December 2, 2022, the Company instituted a normal course issuer bid (NCIB) through the facilities of the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE). Pursuant to the NCIB, Vibe may purchase on the Canadian Securities Exchange up to an aggregate of approximately 5,607,150 of Vibe's common shares, representing approximately 5 percent of Vibe's issued and outstanding common shares. The price Vibe will pay for any such common shares will be the market price at the time of the acquisitions. The actual number of common shares which may be purchased through the NCIB and the timing of any such purchases will be determined at the discretion of management. Subsequent to December 31, 2022, 356,000 common shares were purchased with an average cost of \$0.10.

(b) Warrants

The Company has the following issued and outstanding warrants to acquire common shares:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance, beginning of year	11,264,111	2,000,000
Issued in equity financings (Note 13(a)(i))	-	9,728,375
Agents commission (Note 13(a)(i))	-	204,000
Agents warrants (Note 13(a)(i))	-	1,331,736
Exercised	-	(292,001)
Expired	-	(1,707,999)
Balance, end of year	11,264,111	11,264,111

13. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

(b) Warrants (continued)

Date of Grant	Number Outstanding	Exercise Price (CAD \$)	Weighted Average	
			Remaining Contractual Life	Expiry Date
March 16, 2021	1,331,736	\$ 0.82	1.21	March 16, 2024
March 16, 2021	9,728,375	\$ 1.06	1.21	March 16, 2024 (i)
March 16, 2021	204,000	\$ 1.06	1.21	March 16, 2024 (i)
	<u>11,264,111</u>			

(i) *If the volume-weighted average price of the common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (or any such other stock exchange in Canada as the common shares may trade at the applicable time) is greater than or equal to CAD \$2.12 per common share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days at any time following the date hereof, the Company may, in its sole discretion and upon giving notice to holders of warrants, accelerate the expiry of the warrants to the date that is 30 days following the date of such notice.*

(c) Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the issuance to its directors, officers, employees and consultants options to purchase from treasury a number of common shares not exceeding 10% of the common shares that are outstanding from time to time which is the number of shares reserved for issuance under the plan. The options are non-transferable if not exercised. The exercise price is based on the Company's common shares prior to the day of the grant, which may be different from the closing price of such shares on the day of grant for options granted to date. To date, the exercise price has not been materially different from the trading price of the shares on the grant date. A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and changes during the respective periods ended on those dates is presented below:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD \$)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD \$)
Balance, beginning of year	6,543,260	\$ 0.46	4,162,698	\$ 0.77
Granted	-	-	5,320,000	0.45
Exercised	-	-	(573,292)	0.07
Cancelled / Expired	(1,200,763)	0.80	(2,366,146)	1.05
Balance, end of year	5,342,497	\$ 0.38	6,543,260	\$ 0.46
Exercisable, end of year	3,683,330	\$ 0.38	3,033,398	\$ 0.44



13. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

(c) Stock Options (continued)

The weighted average fair market value per option of approximately \$0.24 (CAD) in 2022 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield – nil, expected volatility 78%, risk-free rate – 1.00%, expected life 3 to 4 years, an estimated forfeiture rate – 5% and utilizing the graded option method.

The range of exercise prices for the options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

Date of Grant	Number Outstanding	Exercise Price (CAD \$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Expiry Date	Number Exercisable
August 2, 2018	12,997	\$ 0.006	0.59	August 2, 2023	12,997
May 30, 2019	262,000	\$ 0.52	0.41	May 30, 2023	262,000
October 1, 2019	150,000	\$ 0.20	0.75	October 1, 2023	150,000
October 8, 2020	210,000	\$ 0.56	1.77	October 8, 2024	173,333
December 16, 2020	150,000	\$ 0.60	1.96	December 16, 2024	100,000
March 25, 2021	45,000	\$ 1.07	1.23	March 25, 2024	22,500
December 21, 2021	4,512,500	\$ 0.36	2.98	December 24, 2025	3,012,498
	<u>5,342,497</u>				<u>3,733,328</u>

Subsequent to the year end, 105,000 options were cancelled with an average exercise price of \$0.45 (CAD).

(d) Restricted Share Units

At the Company's June 24, 2020, Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders approved an equity-settled Restricted Share Unit plan ("RSU") for certain officers, directors, employees and consultants. The units are awarded at no cost to the recipient, and the fair market value determined at the grant date is expensed uniformly over their vesting period. The fair market value of the award is based on the volume weighted average trading price for the shares on the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE") on the grant date. RSU expense is recognized over the vesting period with a related credit to contributed surplus. Vibe recognizes the expense based on the best available estimate of the number of RSUs expected to vest and revises the estimate if necessary. Upon redemption of RSUs, the contributed surplus balance is reduced through a credit to shareholders' capital. The Company has issued 850,000 RSUs. In March 2021, the Company granted 100,000 RSU's at \$1.07 (CAD) per RSU and in February 2022, the Company granted 600,000 RSU's at \$0.32 (CAD) per RSU. The RSU's granted were based on the Company's share price at the date of grant.



14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable, and notes payable.

Fair Value Measurements

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable and subscriptions received in advance approximately their value due to the short period to maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the notes payable approximates fair value as they are based on amounts owed to third parties and estimated internal borrowing rates (in the case of lease obligations) using current market price indicators.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that as a result of the Company's operational liquidity requirements:

- The Company will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date;
- The Company will be forced to sell financial assets at a value that is less than what they are worth; or
- The Company may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, within reasonable means, sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and unusual conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or jeopardizing the Company's business objectives. The Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets which are monitored regularly and updated as considered necessary. Store sales are monitored daily to provide current cash flow estimates and the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on projects to manage capital expenditures. Any funding shortfall may be met in several ways, including, but not limited to, the issuance of new debt or equity instruments or expenditure reductions.

The Company is obligated to the following contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows:

	Less than one year	One to Three years	Four to Five years	Thereafter	Total
Financial liability					
Accounts payable	\$ 3,455,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,455,948
Notes payable	95,750	255,052	223,526	525,299	1,099,627
Lease obligations	567,368	1,107,119	1,193,217	-	2,867,704
Total contractual maturities	\$ 4,119,066	\$ 1,362,171	\$ 1,416,743	\$ 525,299	\$ 7,423,279



14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk is comprised of four components: currency risk, interest rate risk, concentration risk and price risk.

i) Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Company operates on an international basis and therefore foreign exchange risk exposures arise from transactions denominated in currencies other than the United States Dollar. The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations as it holds cash and incurs expenditures in administrative costs in foreign currencies. The Company incurs expenditures in Canadian Dollars and United States Dollars and is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates in these currencies. There are no exchange rate contracts in place as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

ii) Interest Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not currently exposed to interest rate risk as its note payable bears interest at fixed rates.

iii) Concentration Risk

The Company primarily operates in California. Should economic conditions deteriorate within that region, its results of operations and financial position would be negatively impacted.

iv) Price Risk

Price risk is the risk of variability in fair value due to movements in market prices. Please refer to Note 6 Biological Assets for the Company's assessment of certain changes in the fair value assumption used in the calculation of biological asset values.

15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company views its capital as the combination of notes payable and shareholders' equity. The Company's objectives when managing its capital are to safeguard assets while maximizing the growth of the business and return to shareholders. The overall capitalization of the Company is as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Notes payable, including current portion	\$ 1,099,627	\$ 1,441,202
Shareholders' equity	<u>12,260,672</u>	<u>21,393,814</u>
Total capital	<u>\$ 13,360,299</u>	<u>\$ 22,835,016</u>



15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

To meet the Company's capital management objectives, management is focused on several specific strategies as follows:

- (i) Ensuring the Company has the financing capacity to continue to execute on opportunities to increase overall market share through strategic acquisitions.
- (ii) Maintaining a strong capital base to secure investor, creditor and market confidence and ensure the Company's strategic objectives are met.
- (iii) Providing shareholder return through profitable business opportunities that grow the Company and benefit other stakeholders, while also safeguarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

In managing the Company's capital, management considers current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and the Company's planned capital requirements, within guidelines approved by its Board of Directors. Total capitalization is maintained or adjusted by issuing new debt or equity securities when opportunities are identified and through the disposition of under-performing assets to reduce debt or equity when required. The Company has not changed its capital management strategy in the year.



16. CONTINGENCIES

The Company's operations are subject to a variety of local and state regulations. Failure to comply with one or more of those regulations could result in fines or restrictions on its operations and losses of permits that could cause the Company to cease operations. While management believes that the Company is compliant with applicable local and state regulations at December 31, 2022, medical and adult-use cannabis regulations continue to evolve and are subject to differing interpretations. Accordingly, the Company may be subject to regulatory fines, penalties or operating restrictions in the future.

Although the possession, cultivation and distribution of cannabis for recreational and medical use is permitted in California and Oregon cannabis is a Schedule-I controlled substance and its use remains a violation of federal law. Since federal law criminalizing the use of cannabis preempts state laws that legalize its use, strict enforcement of federal law regarding cannabis would likely result in the Company's inability to proceed with managements business plans. Also, the Company's assets, including real property, cash, equipment and other goods, could be subject to asset forfeiture because cannabis is still federally illegal.

The Company records tax benefits for all years subject to examination based upon management's evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date. There is inherent uncertainty in quantifying income tax positions, especially considering the complex tax laws and regulations for federal, state and foreign jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The Company has recorded tax benefits for those tax positions where it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will result upon ultimate settlement with a tax authority that has all relevant information. For those income tax positions where it is not more likely than not that a tax benefit will result, no tax benefit has been recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation or have claims sought against it in normal business operations. Management of the Company is aware of three outstanding claims.

- a) The first claim deals with a contract dispute over the fees paid on the Palm Springs acquisition. The Company has paid the claimant \$34,000 and is of the opinion no further compensation is due to the claimant.
- b) On February 6, 2023, Vibe Cultivation, LLC was served with a complaint by a former employee alleging the following causes of action: (1) Harassment Based on Race in Violation of California Government Code § 12940(j) - Hostile Work Environment; (2) Discrimination Based on Race in Violation of California Government Code § 12940(a); (3) Retaliation for Complaining of Discrimination and Harassment on the basis of race in Violation of California Government Code § 12940(h); (4) Failure to Prevent Discrimination, Retaliation and Harassment in Violation of California Government Code § 12940(k); and (5) Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy. No provision for the potential claim has been recorded as at December 31, 2022.



16. CONTINGENCIES (continued)

c) On March 27, 2023, Vibe was served with a class action complaint filed by three the individuals against us and six (6) other defendants, on behalf of themselves and those similarly situated, alleging nine (9) wage and hour causes of action. Specifically, they plead the following causes of action: (1) *Alleged* Unfair Competition in Violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;(2) *Alleged* Failure to Pay Minimum Wages in Violation of California Labor Code § § 1194, 1197, and 1197.1; (3) *Alleged* Failure to Pay Overtime Wages in Violation of California Labor Code §§ 510, et seq.;(4) *Alleged* Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods in Violation of California Labor code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the Applicable Wage Order; (5) *Alleged* Failure to Provide Required Meal Periods in Violation of California Labor Code §§ 226.7 & 512 and the Applicable Wage Order; (6) *Alleged* Failure to Provide Wages When Due in Violation of California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203; (7) *Alleged* Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements in Violation of California Labor Code § 226; (8) *Alleged* Failure to Reimburse employees for Required Expenses in Violation of California Labor Code § 2802; and (9) *Alleged* Violation of the Private Attorneys Genera Act [Labor Code §§ 2698 et seq.]. In their complaint, the Plaintiffs claim that the amount in controversy is under five million dollars. The Company is of the view that the potential claim is entirely without merit and will vigorously defend any action brought forth. No provision for the potential claim has been recorded as at December 31, 2022.

Under the terms of certain agreements and the Company's by-laws, the Company indemnifies individuals who have acted at the Company's request to be a director and/or officer of the Company, to the extent permitted by law, against any and all damages, liabilities, costs, charges or expenses suffered by or incurred by the individuals as a result of their service.

17. COMPENSATION TO KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The Company's key management personnel are its directors and executive officers. Key management personnel compensation is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Executive and Executive directors	\$ 1,084,302	\$ 463,355
Non-Executive Directors	218,033	77,692
Share-based compensation	253,777	403,472
Total remuneration	\$ 1,556,112	\$ 944,519

Personnel expenses are recorded in general and administrative expenses. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$38,017 due to a director related to personnel expenses.



18. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Company presents certain expenses in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss by function. The following table presents these expenses by nature for years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
General and administrative		
Salaries, benefits and other employee costs	\$ 3,324,653	\$ 1,443,581
Professional fees	468,551	424,243
Rent and utilities	136,109	164,770
Other	720,388	846,466
	<u>\$ 4,649,701</u>	<u>\$ 2,879,060</u>
Selling, security and marketing		
Salaries, benefits and other employee costs	\$ 3,605,179	\$ 2,642,963
Security services	220,685	515,964
Advertising and promotion	519,334	521,419
Other	227,269	357,608
	<u>\$ 4,572,467</u>	<u>\$ 4,037,954</u>



19. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Company has four reportable operating segments for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021: Dispensaries, Cultivation, Real Estate and Canada. Management will regularly review the operating results of each operating segment to assess the operating segments' profitability and, correspondingly, the ability of each operating segment to sustain capital, enable future growth through capital investment and to repay debt. The corporate segment is based in both Canada and the United States. The dispensaries, cultivation, distribution and real estate segments are all based in California.

The following tables show information regarding the Company's segments for the year ended and as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

As at December 31, 2022	<u>Dispensaries</u>	<u>Cultivation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets						
Current assets						
Total current assets	\$ 1,188,989	\$ 208,931	\$ 1,097,841	\$ 55,594	\$ 5,225,913	\$ 7,777,268
Intangible assets and goodwill	2,324,240	520,012	241,686	-	-	3,085,938
Property and equipment	1,328,214	3,135,277	262	8,392,898	-	12,856,651
Right-of-use assets	<u>2,107,927</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,502</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,171,429</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,949,370</u>	<u>\$ 3,864,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,291</u>	<u>\$ 8,448,492</u>	<u>\$ 5,225,913</u>	<u>\$ 25,891,286</u>
Liabilities						
Total current liabilities	\$ 2,954,822	\$ 182,581	\$ 479,520	\$ 51,726	\$ 6,457,294	\$ 10,125,943
Notes payable	31,526	-	-	972,351	-	1,003,877
Lease obligations	1,848,600	-	31,968	-	-	1,880,568
Deferred tax liability	<u>525,139</u>	<u>95,087</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>620,226</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 5,360,087</u>	<u>\$ 277,668</u>	<u>\$ 511,488</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,077</u>	<u>\$ 6,457,294</u>	<u>\$ 13,630,614</u>



19. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE (continued)

As at December 31, 2021	<u>Dispensaries</u>	<u>Cultivation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets						
Current assets						
Total current assets	\$ 3,467,947	\$ 421,012	\$ 1,350,371	\$ 59,440	\$ 7,593,071	\$ 12,891,841
Intangible assets and goodwill	6,041,114	542,084	295,609	\$ -	-	6,878,807
Property and equipment	1,175,110	2,844,700	435	7,806,227	1,799	11,828,271
Right-of-use assets	<u>1,202,835</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>94,453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,297,288</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 11,887,006</u>	<u>\$ 3,807,796</u>	<u>\$ 1,740,868</u>	<u>\$ 7,865,667</u>	<u>\$ 7,594,870</u>	<u>\$ 32,896,207</u>
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Total current liabilities	\$ 2,614,300	\$ 233,346	\$ 171,735	\$ 53,006	\$ 5,326,976	\$ 8,539,363
Notes payable	48,963	177,422	-	1,024,077	-	1,250,462
Lease obligations	878,980	-	67,267	-	-	946,247
Deferred tax liability	<u>656,975</u>	<u>109,346</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>766,321</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 4,199,218</u>	<u>\$ 520,114</u>	<u>\$ 239,002</u>	<u>\$ 1,077,083</u>	<u>\$ 5,326,976</u>	<u>\$ 11,502,393</u>

Vibe Growth Corporation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted)



19. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022							Consolidating	Total
	Dispensaries	Cultivation	Distribution	Real Estate	Corporate	Adjustments		
Revenue	\$ 20,706,808	\$ 554,271	\$ 1,316,384	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,870,655)	\$ 20,706,808	
Cost of goods sold	13,086,697	734,269	1,711,651	-	-	(1,829,025)	13,703,592	
Gross margin before biological asset adjustments	7,620,111	(179,998)	(395,267)	-	-	(41,630)	7,003,216	
Net effect of adjustments for biological assets	-	(551,183)	-	-	-	41,630	(509,553)	
Gross margin	7,620,111	(731,181)	(395,267)	-	-	-	6,493,663	
Operating expenses								
General and administrative	2,306,384.00	271,162	60,291	7,952	2,003,912	-	4,649,701	
Sales, security and marketing	4,394,578	136,890	40,999	-	-	-	4,572,467	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	411,479	-	411,479	
Depreciation and amortization	1,077,291	471,171	65,045	32,735	30,444	-	1,676,686	
Impairment of goodwill	3,321,465	-	-	-	-	-	3,321,465	
	<u>11,099,718</u>	<u>879,223</u>	<u>166,335</u>	<u>40,687</u>	<u>2,445,835</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,631,798</u>	
Other expenses (income)	123,616	(90,476)	20,931	63,042	(3,899)	-	113,214	
Income (loss) before income taxes	(3,603,223)	(1,519,928)	(582,533)	(103,729)	(2,441,936)	-	(8,251,349)	
Income tax expense (recovery)	(131,836)	(14,259)	-	-	1,345,000	-	1,198,905	
Net income (loss) for the period	<u>\$ (3,471,387)</u>	<u>\$ (1,505,669)</u>	<u>\$ (582,533)</u>	<u>\$ (103,729)</u>	<u>\$ (3,786,936)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (9,450,254)</u>	

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021							Consolidating	Total
	Dispensaries	Cultivation	Distribution	Real Estate	Corporate	Adjustments		
Revenue	\$ 27,635,132	\$ 1,436,043	\$ 1,693,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,476,670)	\$ 29,287,569	
Cost of goods sold	18,078,929	1,740,636	1,805,701	-	-	(1,476,670)	20,148,596	
Gross margin before biological asset adjustments	9,556,203	(304,593)	(112,637)	-	-	-	9,138,973	
Net effect of adjustments for biological assets	-	(676,472)	(40,937)	-	-	-	(717,409)	
Gross margin	9,556,203	(981,065)	(153,574)	-	-	-	8,421,564	
Operating expenses								
General and administrative	1,378,711.00	252,728	153,389	3,519	1,090,713	-	2,879,060	
Sales, security and marketing	3,956,536	15,391	46,811	-	19,216	-	4,037,954	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	807,930	-	807,930	
Depreciation and amortization	869,907	204,809	44,660	40,235	36,758	-	1,196,369	
Impairment of goodwill	1,595,694	-	-	-	-	-	1,595,694	
	<u>7,800,848</u>	<u>472,928</u>	<u>244,860</u>	<u>43,754</u>	<u>1,954,617</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,517,007</u>	
Other expenses (income)	111,369	27,406	9,876	65,873	199,716	-	414,240	
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,643,986	(1,481,399)	(408,310)	(109,627)	(2,154,333)	-	(2,509,683)	
Income tax expense (recovery)	(82,684)	(14,260)	-	-	1,886,000	-	1,789,056	
Net income (loss) for the period	<u>\$ 1,726,670</u>	<u>\$ (1,467,139)</u>	<u>\$ (408,310)</u>	<u>\$ (109,627)</u>	<u>\$ (4,040,333)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,298,739)</u>	