

require the disputes to be arbitrated. The parties have engaged an arbitrator and the matters are set for an arbitration hearing in February 2021. Ultimately, while the Company believes that a settlement will be reached, it is impossible to predict the outcome of the matter.

For the period ended June 2020, the Company entered into a nine-month consulting agreement, and as part of that agreement for professional services, agreed to issue a total of 350,000 shares of the Company's common stock and \$100,000 cash compensation. Pursuant to the agreement, all 350,000 shares of common stock will be restricted securities.

For the period ended 2020, the Company entered into a nine-month consulting agreement, and as part of that agreement for professional services, agreed to issue a total of 100,000 shares of the Company's common stock and \$10,000 cash compensation. Pursuant to the agreement, all 100,000 shares of common stock will be restricted securities.

17. Subsequent Events

In July 2020, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary in Oregon received loan proceeds of \$220,564 pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program under the CARES Act. The Loan, which was in the form of a promissory note, dated July 09, 2020, between the Company and Cross River Bank as the lender, matures on July 09, 2022 and bears interest at a fixed rate of 1% per annum, payable monthly commencing in six months. Under the terms of the PPP, the principal may be forgiven if the Loan proceeds are used for qualifying expenses as described in the CARES Act, such as payroll costs, benefits mortgage interest, rent, and utilities. No assurance can be provided that the Company will obtain forgiveness of the Loan in whole or in part. In addition, details of the PPP continue to evolve regarding which companies are qualified to receive loans pursuant to the PPP and on what terms, and the Company may be required to repay some or all of the Loan due to these changes or different interpretations of the PPP requirements.

The Promissory Note evidencing the PPP Loan is entered into subject to guidelines applicable to the program and contains customary representations, warranties, and covenants for this type of transaction, including customary events of default relating to, among other things, payment defaults and breaches of representations and warranties or other provisions of the Promissory Note. The occurrence of an event of default may result in, among other things, the Company becoming obligated to repay all amounts outstanding. We continue to evaluate and may still apply for additional programs under the CARES Act, there is no guarantee that we will meet any eligibility requirements to participate in such programs or, even if we are able to participate, that such programs will provide meaningful benefit to our business.

The Company filed a Registration Statement with respect to the prospective sale of up to 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock which was declared effective by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission on July 2, 2020. As of the date of this report, none of the registered shares have been sold and, as a result, there are no proceeds of sales to report."

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Forward Looking Statements

This Interim Report on Form 10-Q contains, in addition to historical information, certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PLSRA"), Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") regarding Stem Holdings, Inc. (the "Company" or "Stem", also referred to as "us", "we" or "our"). Forward-looking statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding, among other things, (a) our projected sales, profitability, and cash flows, (b) our growth strategies, (c) anticipated trends in our industries, (d) our future financing plans and (e) our anticipated needs for working capital. They are generally identifiable by use of the words "may," "will," "should," "anticipate," "estimate," "plans," "potential," "projects," "continuing," "ongoing," "expects," "management believes," "we believe," "we intend" or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. These statements may be found under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Description of Business," as well as in this Form 10-Q generally. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, prospective products or product approvals, future performance or results of current and anticipated products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, and financial results.

Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this report may turn out to be inaccurate. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks or uncertainties. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. Actual future results may vary materially as a result of various factors, including, without limitation, the risks outlined under "Risk Factors" detailed in the Company's Form 10 and S-1 registration statement, 10k annual report and matters described in this Form 10-Q generally. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this filing will in fact occur. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, and, except to the extent required by federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as the result of new information, future events, or otherwise. We intend that all forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbor provisions of the PSLRA.

For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2020, the financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the condensing rules of the United States Securities and

Exchange Commission.

OVERVIEW

Stem Holdings, Inc. (“Stem” or the “Company”) is a Nevada corporation incorporated on June 7, 2016. The Company is a multi-state, vertically integrated, cannabis company that purchases, improves, leases, operates and invests in properties for use in the production, distribution and sales of cannabis and cannabis-infused products licensed under the laws of the states of Oregon, Nevada, California and Oklahoma. As of June 30, 2020, Stem had ownership interests in 26 state issued cannabis licenses including six (6) licenses for cannabis cultivation, three (3) licenses for cannabis production, five (5) licenses for cannabis processing, one (1) license for cannabis wholesale distribution, one (1) license for hemp production and ten (10) cannabis dispensary licenses.

The Company is also currently working towards acquiring additional entities and assisting certain joint ventures with obtaining licenses and permits for cannabis production, distribution and sale in additional US states and foreign countries. Should it be successful in these endeavors, the Company will transform into a multi-state and worldwide, vertically integrated, cannabis company that purchases, improves, leases, operates and invests in properties for use in the production, distribution and sales of cannabis and cannabis-infused products licensed under the laws of the states of Oregon, Nevada, California and Oklahoma.

Stem’s potential partner consumer brands are award-winning and nationally known, and include cultivators, TJ’s Gardens and Yerba Buena; retail brands, Stem and TJ’s; infused product manufacturers, Cannavore and Supernatural Honey; and a CBD company, Dose-ology.

The Company has incorporated 6 wholly owned subsidiaries –Stem Group Oklahoma, Inc., Stem Holdings Florida, Inc. Stem Holdings Oregon, Inc., Stem Holdings IP, Inc., Opco, LLC, and Stem Agri, LLC.

The Company’s stock is publicly traded and is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol “STEM” and the OTCQB exchange under the symbol “STMH”.

Recent Developments

Cannabis is currently a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and is, therefore, illegal under federal law. Even in those states in which the use of cannabis has been legalized pursuant to state law, its use, possession or cultivation remains a violation of federal law. A Schedule I controlled substance is defined as one that has no currently accepted medical use in the United States, a lack of safety for use under medical supervision and a high potential for abuse. The U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”) defines Schedule I controlled substances as “the most dangerous drugs of all the drug schedules with potentially severe psychological or physical dependence.” If the federal government decides to enforce the CSA, persons that are charged with distributing, possessing with intent to distribute or growing cannabis could be subject to fines and/or terms of imprisonment, the maximum being life imprisonment and a \$50 million fine, even though these persons are in compliance with state law.

In light of such conflict between federal laws and state laws regarding cannabis, the previous administration under President Obama had effectively stated that it was not an efficient use of resources to direct federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute those lawfully abiding by state-designated laws allowing the use and distribution of medical cannabis. The new administration under President Trump could decide to strongly enforce the federal laws applicable to cannabis. *See Justice Department Memo on Marijuana Enforcement discussed below.* Any such change in the federal government’s enforcement of current federal laws could cause significant financial damage to us. While we do not currently harvest, distribute or sell cannabis, we may be irreparably harmed by a change in enforcement policies of the federal government.

The Company and our licensed products will also be subject to a number of other federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations. We anticipate that our licensees and vendors will be required to manufacture our products in accordance with the Good Manufacturing Practices guidelines and will be subject to regulations relating to employee safety, working conditions, protection of the environment, and other items. The current administration has indicated that it will closely scrutinize the cannabis industry, in particular, recreational marijuana. Changes in laws, rules and regulations or the recall of any product by a regulatory authority, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Justice Department Memo on Marijuana Enforcement

Because of the inconsistencies in federal and state law, on January 4, 2018, the Department of Justice (DOJ) issued a memo on federal marijuana enforcement policy announcing what it deemed to be a return to the rule of law and the rescission of previous guidance documents which would include the so called Cole Memorandum. Since the passage of the Controlled Substances Act in 1970, Congress has generally prohibited the cultivation, distribution, and possession of marijuana. In the memorandum, Attorney General Jeff Sessions directs all U.S. Attorneys to enforce the laws enacted by Congress and to follow well-established principles when pursuing prosecutions related to marijuana activities. The DOJ asserts this return to the rule of law is also a return of trust and local control to federal prosecutors who know where and how to deploy Justice Department resources most effectively to reduce violent crime, stem the tide of the drug crisis, and dismantle criminal gangs.

“It is the mission of the Department of Justice to enforce the laws of the United States, and the previous issuance of guidance undermines the rule of law and the ability of our local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement partners to carry out this mission,” said Attorney General Jeff Sessions. “Therefore, today’s memo on federal marijuana enforcement simply directs all U.S. Attorneys to use previously established prosecutorial principles that provide them all the necessary tools to disrupt criminal organizations, tackle the growing drug crisis, and thwart violent crime across our country.”

We intend to conduct rigorous due diligence to verify the legality of all activities that we engage in and ensure that our activities do not interfere with any of the enforcement priorities of the Department of Justice.

Industrial Hemp

Industrial hemp is now legal in the U.S., which advocates hope could eventually loosen laws around the popular marijuana extract CBD. The 2018 farm bill which legalized hemp including a variety of cannabis that does not produce the psychoactive component of marijuana. CBD, a non-psychoactive compound that has started to turn up in beverages, health products and pet snacks, among other products. Notwithstanding, the Food and Drug Administration has issued a statement that despite the new status of hemp, CBD is still considered a drug ingredient and remains illegal to add to food or health products without the agency's approval. The FDA has ruled that some hemp ingredients, such as hulled hemp seeds, hemp seed protein and hemp seed oil, are safe in food and won't require additional approvals.

COVID-19

In December 2019, an outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) originated in Wuhan, China, and has since spread to a number of other countries, including the United States. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic. In addition, as of the time of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, several states in the United States have declared states of emergency, and several countries around the world, including the United States, have taken steps to restrict travel. The existence of a worldwide pandemic, the fear associated with COVID-19, or any, pandemic, and the reactions of governments in response to COVID-19, or any, pandemic, to regulate the flow of labor and products and impede the travel of personnel, may impact our ability to conduct normal business operations, which could adversely affect our results of operations and liquidity. Disruptions to our supply chain and business operations disruptions to our retail operations and our ability to collect rent from the properties which we own, personnel absences, or restrictions on the shipment of our or our suppliers' or customers' products, any of which could have adverse ripple effects throughout our business. If we need to close any of our facilities or a critical number of our employees become too ill to work, our production ability could be materially adversely affected in a rapid manner. Similarly, if our customers experience adverse consequences due to COVID-19, or any other, pandemic, demand for our products could also be materially adversely affected in a rapid manner. Global health concerns, such as COVID-19, could also result in social, economic, and labor instability in the markets in which we operate. Any of these uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Farm Bill sets U.S. Government agricultural and food policy. The current version of the bill places industrial hemp, which is defined as a cannabis plant with under 0.3% of tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC") under the supervision of the Agriculture Department and removes CBD from the purview of the Controlled Substances Act, which regulates marijuana. The law also "explicitly" preserved the Food and Drug Administration's authority to regulate products containing cannabis, or cannabis-derived compounds.

Summary of Results

The operations of the Company have changed dramatically over the past year and therefore the results presented herein in this management's discussion and analysis are not directly comparable. For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019, our results are only for Stem Holdings, Inc. and they comprise only real estate rental and general and administrative operations. At this time, the results of operations and financial position for the variable interest entities and affiliates we consolidated at our 2019 fiscal year end and ongoing into the 2nd quarter of fiscal 2020, were immaterial and therefore not included in the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019. In the three and nine months ended June 30, 2020, none of our results encompass real estate rental operations. The entirety of our operations now results directly from our cultivation, production and sale operations for cannabis and related products. In addition, we have in this period expanded beyond the state of Oregon, and in the three and nine months ended June 30, 2020, our results include operations in the state of Oregon, California, and Nevada.

(\$ in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2020	2019	\$	%
Gross Revenue	\$ 6,696	\$ 621	\$ 6,075	978%
Returns	2	-	2	100%
Discounts	1,496	-	1,496	100%
Net revenue	5,198	621	4,577	737%
Net (loss)	(947)	(3,693)	\$ 2,746	(74%)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.10)		

Comparison of the results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2020 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2019

The Company had gross revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2020 of \$6,696 compared with \$621 for the comparable period of 2019, the increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of both Yerba Buena and Seven Leaf and the consolidation of eleven related entities. The company's net revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2020 of \$5,197 compared with \$921 for the comparable period of 2019, the increase due to the acquisitions of both Yerba Buena and Seven Leaf and the consolidation of eleven related entities.

Cost of goods for the three months ended June 30, 2020 amounted to approximately \$3,420 compared to \$258 in the comparable period of the prior

year. These costs include both the cost of finished product purchased for retail and the cost of cultivation and processing for the grow facilities and sold at the wholesale level.

In the three months ended June 30, 2020, we incurred consulting costs of \$124 compared to \$115 in the comparable period of the prior year. We expended those fees as we have yet to build up a significant employee base and currently outsource certain tasks to consultants. We expect in the upcoming year to increase our consulting fees as we continue to grow, even though we do expect to increase staffing, as we do not expect that growth will be commensurate with our growth from operations in the near term.

In the three months ended June 30, 2020, we incurred professional fees of approximately \$257 compared to \$418 in the comparable period of the prior year. Those fees are primarily for legal, accounting and related services relating to our being a public company in both the United States and Canada. We expect as we grow our operations these costs will continue to grow.

In the three months ended June 30, 2020, we incurred general and administrative costs of approximately \$2,176 compared to \$2,948 which included a decrease in option and stock based consulting and employee compensation expenses, a decrease in travel, legal fees and investor relations slightly offset by an increase in depreciation and amortization. We expect general and administrative costs will increase as we increase our operations.

(\$ in thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended June 30,		Change	
	2020	2019	\$	%
Total Revenue	\$ 10,315	\$ 1,314	\$ 9,001	685%
Returns	2	-	2	100%
Discounts	1,496	-	1,496	100%
Net revenue	8,818	1,314	7,504	571%
Net (loss)	(8,567)	(10,379)	\$ 1,811	(17%)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.15)	(0.48)		

Comparison of the results of operations for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2019

The Company had revenues during the nine months ended June 30, 2020 of \$10,315 compared with \$1,314 for the comparable period of 2019, the increase is primarily due to the acquisitions of both Yerba Buena and Seven Leaf and the consolidation of four related entities. The company's net revenue for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 of \$8,818 compared with \$1,314 for the comparable period of 2019, the increase due to the acquisitions of both Yerba Buena and Seven Leaf and the consolidation of eleven related entities.

Cost of goods for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 amounted to approximately \$6,062 compared to \$258 in the comparable period of the prior year. These costs include both the cost of finished product purchased for retail and the cost of cultivation and processing for the grow facilities and sold at the wholesale level.

In the nine months ended June 30, 2020, we incurred consulting costs of \$2,031 compared to \$297 in the comparable period of the prior year. We mitigated our consulting expenses which were stock based the prior year.

In the nine months ended June 30, 2020, we incurred professional fees of approximately \$1,780 compared to \$1,269 in the comparable period of the prior year. Those fees are primarily for legal, accounting and related services relating to our being a public company in both the United States and Canada. We expect as we grow our operations these costs will continue to grow.

In nine months ended June 30, 2020, we incurred general and administrative costs of approximately \$6,234 compared to \$7,513, these costs decreased related to option and stock based consulting and employee compensation expenses, travel, legal fees and investor relations slightly offset by an increase in depreciation and amortization. We expect general and administrative costs will increase as we increase our operations.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company had cash of \$1,913 as of June 30, 2020. Our primary uses of cash have been for salaries, fees paid to third parties for professional services, insurance, general and administrative expenses, and the acquisitions and development of rental properties and their improvement. All funds received have been expended in the furtherance of growing the business. We have received funds from financing activities such as from equity offerings and debt financing as well as the proceeds from advances to be contributed to new ventures. The following trends are reasonably likely to result in changes in our liquidity over the near to long term:

- An increase in working capital requirements to finance our entry into the cultivation, production, and sale of cannabis;
- Acquisition and buildout of rental properties;
- Addition of administrative and sales personnel as the business grows and
- The cost of being a public company.

Subsequent to June 30, 2020, we have not raised any additional funds in our private placements. Our efforts to raise additional capital are ongoing and we expect to continue our efforts in the following quarters.

With respect to the company's investments in the projects pertaining to the equity method investee's and affiliates, we have committed that we

need to spend an estimated \$4 million in expansion, buildout and improvements potentially in the near term. These capital expenditures are contingent upon several factors including the Company obtaining financing for the development of the properties and the construction of the tenant improvements in such amount and on such terms and provisions as are acceptable to the Company.

On January 6, 2020, the Company issued a convertible promissory note to Community Growth Partners Holdings, Inc., (“CGS”) which will act as a line of credit. Subject to the terms and conditions of the note, CGS promises to pay the Company all of the outstanding principal together with interest on the unpaid principal balance upon the date that is twelve months after the effective date and shall be payable as follows: (a) The Company agrees to make several loans to CGS from time to time upon request of CGS in amounts not to exceed the principal sum of \$2,000,000, (b) Payment of principal and interest shall be immediately available funds, (c) This note may be prepaid in whole or in part at any time without premium or penalty. Any partial prepayment shall be applied against the principal amount outstanding, (d) The unpaid principal amount outstanding under this note shall bear interest commencing upon the first advance at the rate of 10% per annum through the maturity date, calculated on the basis of a 365-day, until the entire indebtedness is fully paid, (e) Upon the closing of a \$2,000,000 financing by the Company, all of the principal and interest shall automatically convert into equity shares of CGS at the price obtained by the qualified financing. Balance outstanding as of June 30, 2020 is approximately \$600,000 leaving \$1,400,000 availability to fund.

As of December 23, 2019 has entered into a stock purchase agreement with Attollo Capital Holdings A, LLC (the “Purchaser”) pursuant to which Stem will issue 11,764,706 shares of preferred stock of the Company (the “Preferred Stock”) at a purchase price of US\$0.85 per share of Preferred Stock (the “Original Issue Price”) for gross proceeds to the Company of approximately US\$10,000,000 (the “Investment”). As of the date of this filing, the Company has not yet closed on this transaction.

We have used our available funds to fund our operating expenses, pay our obligations, acquire and develop rental properties, and grow our company. We need to raise significant additional capital or debt financing to acquire new properties, to develop existing properties, and to assure we have sufficient working capital for our ongoing operations and debt obligations. There is no guarantee that such funding will be available to the Company at a viable cost, if at all.

Cash Flow

For the nine months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

Net cash flows used in operating activities was \$4,053 for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 as compared net cash flow used in operating activities to \$4,117 for the nine months ended June 30, 2019, a change of \$295.

- Net cash flow used in operating activities for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 primarily reflected a net loss of \$9,033 adjusted for the add-back of non-cash items consisting of depreciation and amortization of \$1,632, stock-based compensation expense of \$1,913, non-cash interest \$953 and a loss of \$253 from equity method investee, and a change operating assets and liabilities consisting of an increase in accounts receivable of \$267, an increase in prepaid expenses of \$539, an decrease in inventory of \$163 and a decrease in other assets of 83 coupled with an increase in accounts payable of \$488.
- Net cash flow used in investing activities for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 amounted to \$750 and consisted of \$60 in related party advances, \$349 cash acquired in acquisition, and \$229 return of cash of equity method investees, offset by \$433 used in the purchase of property and equipment and \$955 in advances to related parties.
- Net cash provided by financing activities was \$3,377 for the nine months ended June 30, 2020 as compared to \$3,061 for the nine months ended June 30, 2019. During the nine months ended June 30, 2020, we received proceeds from notes payable and advances of \$4,596 and other proceeds of \$81. Additionally, an offset of \$1,300 of payment on notes payable was incurred.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The condensed financial statements included herein are unaudited. Such financial statements, in the opinion of management, contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations as of and for the periods indicated. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. These interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending September 30, 2020 or for any other period. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and because of this, for further information, readers should refer to the financial statements and footnotes included in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2020. The Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the interim information presented not misleading.

Principals of Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Stem Holdings, Inc. and its wholly-owned or controlled operating subsidiaries, Stem Holdings Oregon, Inc., Stem Holdings IP, Inc., Opco, LLC, Stem Agri, LLC., Stem Group Oklahoma, Inc. and Stem Holdings Florida, Inc. All material intercompany accounts, transactions, and profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and judgments used are based on management's experience and the assumptions used are believed to be reasonable given the circumstances that exist at the time the financial statements are prepared. The significant estimates included in these financial statements are those associated with the assumptions used to value equity instruments, valuation of its properties for impairment testing and the deferral of rents. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when its customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that an entity determines are within the scope of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), the entity performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company only applies the five-step model to contracts when it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration it is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services it transfers to the customer. At contract inception, once the contract is determined to be within the scope of Topic 606, the Company assesses the goods or services promised within each contract and determines those that are performance obligations and assesses whether each promised good or service is distinct. The Company then recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue for the Company's product sales has not been adjusted for the effects of a financing component as the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Company's transfers control of the product and when the Company receives payment will be one year or less. Product shipping and handling costs are included in cost of product sales.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

As noted earlier in Note 1, the Company, engages in a business that constitutes an illegal act under the laws of the United States Federal Government. This raises several possible issues which may impact the Company's overall operations, not the least of which are related to traditional banking and other key operational risks. Since cannabis remains illegal on the federal level, and most traditional banks are federally insured, those financial institutions will not service cannabis businesses. In states where medical or recreational marijuana is legal, dispensary owners, manufacturers, and anybody who "touches the plant," continue to face a host of operational hurdles. While local, state-chartered banks and credit unions now accept cannabis commerce, there remains a reluctance by traditional banks to do business with them. Aside from a huge inconvenience and the need to find creative ways to manage financial flow, payroll logistics, and payment of taxes, this also poses tremendous risks to controls as a result of operating a lucrative business in cash. This lack of access to traditional banking may inhibit industry growth. In the period ended March 31, 2020, the Company's accounts with a major money center bank were closed as the bank would not allow the Company to continue to use its banking network.

Despite the uncertainties surrounding the Federal government's position on legalized marijuana, the Company does not believe these risks will have a substantive impact on its planned operations in the near term.

As of June 30, 2020, the Company has acquired interests in several entities. As part of those interests, the Company has commitments to fund the acquisition of licenses and permits to allow for the cultivation and sale of cannabis and related products in the United States and Eswatini. As of June 30, 2020, the Company estimates that its investees will need up to approximately \$4 million to complete the acquisition of licenses and permits, to fund the buildout or expansion of facilities to fully operate in their respective cannabis markets, which will encompass several years of development.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this report, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective to reasonably ensure that material information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit