### Ayr Strategies Inc.

(Formerly Cannabis Strategies Acquisition Corp.)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 AND 2018

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

#### Introduction

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of the operations of Ayr Strategies Inc. (formerly Cannabis Strategies Acquisition Corp.) ("Ayr", "the Corporation", "we", "our" or "us") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Corporation's financial and operating performance for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. This MD&A was written to comply with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2018 and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes thereto, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2019 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 (the "Interim Financial Statements"), and the related notes thereto, and the Business Acquisition Report filed on SEDAR on August 7, 2019. Results are reported in United States dollars, unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Until it completed its Qualifying Transaction (as defined below) on May 24, 2019, the Corporation was a special purpose acquisition corporation ("SPAC"), and therefore the results presented for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 will not be indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period. See "Timing Issues Related to the September Interim Financial Statements" below. The financial statements and the financial information contained in this MD&A were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). Further information about the Corporation and its operations can be obtained on www.sedar.com.

The effective date of this MD&A is November 18, 2019.

On May 24, 2019, the Corporation completed its qualifying transaction under Part X of the NEO Exchange Inc. Listing Manual (the "Qualifying Transaction") in respect of its concurrent acquisitions of five Acquired Businesses. The Corporation, through its wholly-owned subsidiary CSAC Acquisition Inc. ("CSAC AcquisitionCo"), acquired the businesses of Washoe Wellness, LLC ("Washoe"), The Canopy NV, LLC ("Canopy"), Sira Naturals, Inc. ("Sira"), LivFree Wellness, LLC ("LivFree") and CannaPunch of Nevada, LLC ("CannaPunch"). Washoe, Canopy, Sira, LivFree and CannaPunch are collectively referred to as the "Acquired Businesses". The Acquired Businesses operate in the cultivation, manufacturing, branding and/or retail, as applicable, of cannabis products in the Corporation's anchor states of Massachusetts and Nevada.

#### **Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information**

Certain statements in this MD&A are forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including, but not limited to, those statements relating to the Qualifying Transaction (defined below), information concerning the Acquired Businesses (defined above) and the parties and their financial capacity and availability of capital and other statements that are not historical facts. These statements are based upon certain material factors, assumptions and analyses that were applied in drawing a conclusion or making a forecast or projection, including experience of the Corporation and each of the Acquired Businesses, as applicable, and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of presenting information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future and readers are cautioned that such statements may not be appropriate for other purposes. These statements may include, without limitation, statements regarding the operations, business, financial condition, expected financial results, performance, prospects, opportunities, priorities, targets, goals, ongoing objectives, strategies and outlook of the Corporation and the Acquired Businesses. Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or include words such as "pro forma", "expects", "anticipates", "plans", "believes", "estimates", "intends", "targets", "projects", "forecasts", "seeks", "likely"

or negative versions thereof and other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "may", "will", "should", "would" and "could".

By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties that may be general or specific and which give rise to the possibility that expectations, forecasts, predictions, projections or conclusions will not prove to be accurate, that assumptions may not be correct and that objectives, strategic goals and priorities will not be achieved. A variety of material factors, many of which are beyond the parties' control, could affect operations, business, financial condition, performance and results of the parties that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations of estimated or anticipated events or results. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- assumptions and expectations described in the Corporation's critical accounting policies and estimates;
- the adoption and impact of certain accounting pronouncements;
- the legislation, regulations and licensing related to the cultivation, production and sale of cannabis and hemp products by the Corporation's subsidiaries and other business interests;
- the number of users of cannabis or the size of the regulated cannabis market in the United States;
- the potential time frame for the implementation of legislation to legalize and regulate medical or recreational cannabis (and the consumer products derived from each of the foregoing) in the United States, and the potential form the legislation and regulations will take;
- the Corporation's future financial and operating performance;
- future performance, results and terms of strategic initiatives, strategic agreements and supply agreements;
- the success of the Acquired Businesses and any other businesses the Corporation acquires;
- the market for the Corporation's current and proposed products and services, as well as the Corporation's ability to capture market share;
- the benefits and applications of the Corporation's products and services and expected sales thereof;
- development of affiliated brands, product diversification and future corporate development;
- anticipated investment in and results of research and development;
- inventory and production capacity, including discussions of plans or potential for expansion of capacity at existing or new facilities;
- future expenditures, strategic investments and capital activities;
- the competitive landscape in which the Corporation operates and the Corporation's market expertise; and
- the Corporation's ability to secure further equity or debt financing, if required.

In making these statements, the parties have made assumptions with respect to expected cash provided by continuing operations, future capital expenditures, including the amount and nature thereof, trends and developments in the industry, business strategy and outlook, expansion and growth of business and operations, accounting policies, credit risks, anticipated acquisitions, opportunities available to or pursued by the parties, and other matters.

#### **Definition and Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures**

The Corporation reports certain non-IFRS measures that are used to evaluate the performance of such businesses and the performance of their respective segments, as well as to manage their capital structure. As non-IFRS measures generally do not have a standardized meaning, they may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Securities regulations require such measures to be clearly defined and reconciled with their most directly comparable IFRS measure.

The Corporation references non-IFRS measures including cannabis industry metrics, in this document and elsewhere. These measures are not recognized measures under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Rather, these are provided as additional information to complement those IFRS measures by providing further understanding of the results of the operations of the Corporation from management's perspective. Accordingly, these measures should not be considered in isolation, nor as a substitute for analysis of the Corporation's financial information reported under IFRS. Non-IFRS measures used to analyze the performance of the Acquired Businesses include "Adjusted EBITDA".

The Corporation believes that these non-IFRS financial measures provide meaningful supplemental information regarding the Corporation's performances and may be useful to investors because they allow for greater transparency with respect to key metrics used by management in its financial and operational decision-making. These financial measures are intended to provide investors with supplemental measures of the Corporation's operating performances and thus highlight trends in the Corporation's core businesses that may not otherwise be apparent when solely relying on the IFRS measures.

#### Adjusted EBITDA

"Adjusted EBITDA" represents income (loss) from operations, as reported, before interest, and tax, and is adjusted to exclude extraordinary items, non-recurring items, other non-cash items, including stock based compensation expense, depreciation, amortization, and the non-cash effects of accounting for biological assets and inventories, and is further adjusted to remove acquisition related costs.

A reconciliation is provided elsewhere in this MD&A.

#### **Description of Business**

Ayr is a vertically-integrated multi-state operator in the U.S. cannabis sector, with an initial anchor portfolio in Massachusetts and Nevada. Through its five operating companies, Ayr is a leading cultivator, manufacturer and retailer of cannabis products and branded cannabis packaged goods. The Corporation was previously a special purpose acquisition corporation which was incorporated for the purpose of effecting an acquisition of one or more businesses or assets, by way of a merger, amalgamation, arrangement, share exchange, asset acquisition, share purchase, reorganization, or any other similar business combination involving the Corporation, referred to as the Corporation's "Qualifying Transaction". The Corporation's business activities are carried out in a single business segment. It is a reporting issuer in each of the provinces and territories of Canada, other than Quebec.

On May 24, 2019, the Corporation completed its concurrent acquisitions of the Acquired Businesses. In connection with the closing of the Qualifying Transaction, all non-redeemed Class A Restricted Voting Shares (as defined below) were automatically converted into subordinate voting shares of the Corporation (the "Subordinate Voting Shares"), and all Class B shares of the Corporation (the "Class B Shares") were automatically converted into multiple voting shares of the Corporation (the "Multiple Voting Shares"). Following the closing of the Qualifying Transaction, the Subordinate Voting Shares, the Warrants and the Rights began trading on the NEO Exchange Inc. (the "NEO Exchange") under the symbols "AYR.A", "AYR.WT" and "AYR.RT", respectively, while the Multiple Voting Shares were not listed on the NEO Exchange. On August 20, 2019, the Corporation stopped trading on the NEO Exchange and began trading on the Canadian Stock Exchange (the "CSE"), under the same symbols. On June 26, 2019, the Corporation began trading on the Over-the-Counter Market ("OTC") and traded under the symbol "CBAQF". On July 5, 2019, the Corporation was approved to change its OTC symbol to "AYRSF".

Each Multiple Voting Shares are convertible, at the discretion of the holders in accordance with their terms, into Subordinate Voting Shares on a one-for-one basis, and are subject to certain sunset provisions. Pursuant to such provisions, the Multiple Voting Shares are automatically convertible into Subordinate Voting Shares on a one-for-one basis, on the earlier of: (i) the date on which the aggregate number of Multiple Voting Shares has been reduced to less than 33 1/3% of those issued and outstanding on the first date of issuance thereof, and (ii) the date that is five years from the date of closing of the Qualifying Transaction.

On June 28, 2019, Ayr announced that its sponsor, Mercer Park CB, L.P. ("Mercer Park"), agreed to contractually limit the voting rights attached to its Multiple Voting Shares in respect of the election of directors while retaining the right to vote its Multiple Voting Shares on all other matters. Specifically, subject to certain terms and conditions, Mercer Park agreed not to exercise any voting rights attached to its Multiple Voting Shares in respect of the election of directors during a specified term. The term will expire on the second anniversary, but is subject to early termination in various circumstances.

On December 31, 2018, the Corporation changed its financial year-end to December 31 to better synchronize its financial reporting with that of its proposed Acquired Businesses in connection with its proposed Qualifying Transaction. On May 24, 2019, in connection with its continuance into British Columbia, the Corporation changed its name from "Cannabis Strategies Acquisition Corp." to "Ayr Strategies Inc.". Further, after completing the Qualifying Transaction, the Corporation decided to change the presentation currency of its consolidated financial statements from the Canadian dollar (CDN\$) to the United States dollar (US\$ or \$) with effect from the financial period ended June 30, 2019. The Board of Directors believe that US dollar financial reporting provides more relevant presentation of the Corporation's financial position, funding and treasury functions, financial performance and its cash flows.

The Corporation was incorporated on July 31, 2017 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and continued into British Columbia under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) in connection with its Qualifying Transaction. The registered office of the Corporation is located at 666 Burrard Street, Suite 1700, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2X8. The head office of the Corporation is located at 590 Madison Avenue, 26<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, New York, 10022.

On December 21, 2017, the Corporation completed its initial public offering (the "Offering") of 12,500,000 Class A Restricted Voting units ("Class A Restricted Voting Units") at CDN\$10.00 per Class A Restricted Voting Unit. Each Class A Restricted Voting Unit consisted of one Class A restricted voting share ("Class A Restricted Voting Share"), one share purchase warrant (each, a "Warrant") and one right (each, a "Right").

In connection with the Offering, the Corporation granted the underwriter, Canaccord Genuity Corp. (the "Underwriter"), a 30-day non-transferable option (the "Over-Allotment Option") to purchase up to an additional 1,875,000 Class A Restricted Voting Units, at a price of CDN\$10.00 per Class A Restricted Voting Unit, to cover over-allotments, if any,

and for market stabilization purposes. On January 19, 2018, the Underwriter partially exercised its Over-Allotment Option to acquire an additional 975,000 Class A Restricted Voting Units, and as a result, an aggregate of 13,475,000 Class A Restricted Voting Units were issued pursuant to the Offering (for aggregate proceeds of CDN\$134,750,000).

Concurrent with the completion of the Offering, for total proceeds of CDN\$25,000, Mercer Park CB, L.P. (the "Sponsor"), a limited partnership formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, indirectly controlled by Mercer Park, L.P., a privately-held family office based in New York, New York and Kamaldeep Thindal and Charles Miles (or persons or companies controlled by them) (collectively with the Sponsor, the "Founders") purchased an aggregate of 3,434,298 Class B Shares ("Founders' Shares"), consisting of 3,415,438 Class B Shares purchased by the Sponsor, 9,430 Class B Shares purchased by Kamaldeep Thindal, and 9,430 Class B Shares purchased by Charles Miles, including the forfeiture without compensation of an aggregate of 227,812 Founders' Shares by the Founders due to the partial exercise of the Over-Allotment Option). In addition, in connection with the Offering (and following the exercise of the Over-Allotment Option), the Sponsor purchased an aggregate of 262,188 Class B Units (the "Class B Units") at CDN\$10.00 per Class B Unit and 2,621,870 Warrants ("Founders' Warrants") at CDN\$1.00 per Founders' Warrant. Each Class B Unit consisted of one Class B Share, one Warrant and one Right. The Founders' Warrants are (except in certain circumstances in the event of early termination of the Warrants) subject to the same terms and conditions as the Warrants underlying the Class A Restricted Voting Units and Class B Units. The Rights underlying the Class B Units.

On September 12, 2018, the Corporation incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary in Nevada, United States, named CSAC Holdings Inc., to facilitate the proposed Qualifying Transaction. On September 17, 2018, CSAC Holdings Inc. incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary in Nevada, United States, named CSAC Acquisition Inc.

Following the closing of the Qualifying Transaction, each of the 13,474,000 non-redeemed Class A Restricted Voting Shares was automatically converted into one Subordinate Voting Share. Each Warrant is exercisable to purchase one Subordinate Voting Share and each Right represents the entitlement to automatically receive, for no additional consideration, one-tenth (1/10) of one Subordinate Voting Share. All Warrants became exercisable at a price of CDN\$11.50 per share, effective65 days after the completion of the Qualifying Transaction, and will expire on the day that is five years after the completion of the Qualifying Transaction (being May 24, 2024), or may expire earlier if the expiry date of the Warrants is accelerated. Holders of Warrants were granted an additional right (the "Early Exercise Right") to exercise, for cash only, their Warrants at any time commencing on July 15, 2019 until July 26, 2019 (the "Early Exercise Period"). For each Warrant duly exercised during the Early Exercise Period, Ayr paid a commitment fee of CDN\$0.50, which was offset against the payment of the applicable exercise price, resulting in a net payment of CDN\$11.00. Throughout the Early Exercise Period, 298,200 warrants were exercised at a price of \$8.25 (CDN\$11), resulting in proceeds of \$2.4 million (CDN\$3.3 million).

On September 24, 2019, the Corporation announced a stock repurchase program of 5% of outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares. The repurchase program commenced on October 1, 2019 and will last for 12 months. The maximum number of shares to be repurchased is 725,892. As of November 18, 2019, the Corporation has repurchased 14,000 shares under this program.

Please refer to the Corporation's final non-offering prospectus dated February 15, 2019 and the Corporation's management information circular dated February 19, 2019 for further information on the Qualifying Transaction, including risk factors associated therewith.

#### **Timing Issues Related to the September Interim Financial Statements**

As noted above, the Qualifying Transaction closed on May 24, 2019. The accounting effect of the Qualifying Transaction was to give rise to the consolidation of the five acquired companies commencing on that date, the details of which can

be found below. Accordingly, the Interim Financial Statements include 129 days of operating results of the companies acquired, from May 24 to September 30, 2019.

This gives rise to a number of abnormalities, including the following:

- Ayr was a special purpose acquisition corporation prior to consummation of the Qualifying Transaction and therefore, for the period between January 1, 2019 and May 24, 2019, there was no active operating business of Ayr and its subsidiaries, other than its operations in seeking to complete the Qualifying Transaction.
- Following the closing of the Qualifying Transaction, there are only 129 days of operating results in relation to the companies acquired in the Qualifying Transaction.

Readers of the Interim Financial Statements and this MD&A are therefore cautioned about extrapolating the results from the nine months ended September 30, 2019, both in terms of the abnormal impact to the financial statements of the Qualifying Transaction itself and the fact that there are only 129 days of operating results for the Acquired Businesses. Further details on these matters are contained below.

References herein to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 therefore include the results of the Acquired Businesses only for the 129 days ended September 30, 2019.

#### **Acquisition of Businesses**

On May 24, 2019 (the "acquisition date"), the Corporation completed its concurrent acquisitions of the five Acquired Businesses. Any summary information of certain material terms from definitive agreements in respect of the acquisitions of Washoe, Canopy, Sira, LivFree, and CannaPunch (respectively, the "Washoe Agreement", the "Canopy Agreement", the "Sira Agreement", the "LivFree Agreement", and the "CannaPunch Agreement", collectively the "Definitive Agreements") is not exhaustive and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the terms of the Definitive Agreements, which may be found on Ayr's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Each of the acquisitions are subject to specific terms relating to the satisfaction of the purchase price by the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, CSAC AcquisitionCo, and incorporates payments in cash, shares and debt as well as certain contingent consideration. The shares issued as consideration are non-voting exchangeable shares of CSAC AcquisitionCo ("Exchangeable Shares") that are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis into an equal number of Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation.

The details of the purchase price consideration are summarized as follows:

	Cash	<b>Debt Payable</b>	<b>Shares Issued</b>	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Total Consideration</b>	76,420,000	37,140,000	125,421,479	31,415,182	270,396,661

The purchase consideration consists of cash, debt, Exchangeable Shares, and other consideration. The other consideration includes a contingent cash payment based on certain milestones being met as detailed in the Sira Agreement, a payment for excess inventory as outlined in the Sira Agreement, and make-whole provisions as outlined in the Canopy Agreement and the Washoe Agreement.

The fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the acquisition date are as follows:

US\$	Livfree	Sira	Cannapunch	Washoe	Canopy	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS ACQUIRED						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,258,928	270,280	7,233	21,458	147,930	1,705,829
Accounts receivable	-	600,151	568,536	87,617	-	1,256,304
Inventory	2,055,494	8,827,851	422,148	3,579,291	1,198,117	16,082,901
Biological assets	-	1,112,726	-	1,763,516	-	2,876,242
Prepaid expenses and other assets	96,157	340,428	-	129,478	160,748	726,811
Intangible assets	107,000,000	59,000,000	2,320,000	20,600,000	10,400,000	199,320,000
Property, plant and equipment	1,717,712	8,473,534	480,600	8,918,005	1,206,585	20,796,436
Right-of-use assets	2,598,532	5,695,449	623,947	-	1,967,525	10,885,453
Due from related parties	-	-	-	1,020,761	1,805,494	2,826,255
Deposits	90,147	149,251	-	91,574	9,983	340,955
Investment in associates	3,610,628	-	-	-	-	3,610,628
Total assets acquired at fair value	118,427,598	84,469,670	4,422,464	36,211,700	16,896,382	260,427,814
LIABILITIES ASSUMED						
Trade payables	387,500	475,193	251,829	506,073	-	1,620,595
Accrued liabilities	1,176,088	970,418	46,972	100,412	520,453	2,814,343
Deferred tax liabilities	25,566,857	16,104,180	545,588	1,728,940	2,729,490	46,675,055
Advance from related parties	187,809	-	-	1,805,494	1,020,761	3,014,064
Lease obligations	2,224,892	5,623,733	587,310	-	2,451,923	10,887,858
Debts payable	120,000	13,054	-	9,171,064	421,128	9,725,246
Total liabilities assumed at fair value	29,663,146	23,186,578	1,431,699	13,311,983	7,143,755	74,737,161
Goodwill	34,476,355	17,889,983	14,155,426	10,961,195	7,223,049	84,706,008
Total Purchase Price	123,240,807	79,173,075	17,146,191	33,860,912	16,975,676	270,396,661

The goodwill recognized on acquisition is attributable mainly to the expected future growth potential and expanded customer base arising as a result of completion of Qualifying Transaction as explained in Note 1 to the Interim Financial Statements. Goodwill has been allocated to the Cash Generating Units ("CGU" or "CGU's") corresponding to each of the acquired businesses. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Corporation incurred acquisition costs of \$968,580 and \$5,123,661, respectively.

#### **Sira Acquisition**

Sira is a vertically-integrated cannabis company with cultivation, extraction, production, manufacturing, distribution and retail dispensary operations in Massachusetts. Sira operates its dispensaries in the medical market in Massachusetts.

Purchase consideration was comprised of the following:

### **Ayr Strategies Inc.** (formerly, Cannabis Strategies Acquisition Corp.) Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

		Shares	Value
Cash	i	\$	17,500,000
Debt Payable	ii		5,000,000
Shares Issued	iii	1,885,606	29,165,138
Contingent Consideration	iv		21,820,132
Inventory Payment	$\mathbf{v}$		6,091,357
Working Capital Receivable	vi		(403,552)
Total		1,885,606	79,173,075

Pursuant to the terms of the Sira Agreement, Ayr satisfied the purchase price of \$79.2 million for Sira through the following:

- i. \$17.5 million of the Sira purchase price was paid in the form of cash consideration;
- ii. \$5.0 million of the Sira purchase price was paid in the form of a promissory note payable;
- iii. \$29.2 million of the Sira purchase price was paid in the form of 1,885,606 Exchangeable Shares that are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis into an equal number of Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation. These shares have restrictions on their ability to be sold for twelve months (the "Lock-Up Provision");
- iv. A portion of the Sira purchase price is derived from an earn-out provision that may entitle the sellers to earn additional consideration, if certain milestones are achieved at Sira's planned final cultivation facility in Milford, MA over its first full year of operation, which is expected to be 2021;
- v. An amount equal to the fair market value of Sira's inventory above a target level set at \$800,000 (the "Inventory Payment"), pursuant to a formula specified in the Sira Agreement; and
- vi. Settlement following the final working capital adjustment (the value included is an estimate).

One-third of the Inventory Payment, subject to a cap of \$2,500,000, was paid on the Closing Date, and is included in the cash consideration listed above. The remaining two-thirds is part of the current portion of purchase consideration payable as set out on the unaudited condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position.

#### **Canopy Acquisition**

Canopy is an owner and operator of cannabis dispensaries in Nevada, with an established footprint in Reno, NV. Canopy operates its dispensaries in both the medical and adult-use recreational markets under the Mynt Cannabis dispensary brand.

Purchase consideration was comprised of the following:

		Shares	Value
Cash	i	\$	7,000,000
Debt Payable	ii		4,500,000
Shares Issued	iii, iv	265,360	4,349,003
Make-Whole Provision	V		1,389,182
Working Capital Receivable	vi		(262,509)
Total		265,360	16,975,676

Pursuant to the terms of the Canopy Agreement, Ayr satisfied the purchase price of \$17.0 million for Canopy through the following:

- i. \$7.0 million of the Canopy purchase price was paid in the form of cash consideration;
- ii. \$4.5 million of the Canopy purchase price was paid in the form of a promissory note payable;
- iii. \$4.3 million of the Canopy purchase price was paid in the form of 250,000 Exchangeable Shares that are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis into an equal number of Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation. These shares have restrictions on their ability to be sold for six to twelve months (the "Lock-Up Provision");
- iv. An additional 15,360 Exchangeable Shares were issued to Canopy pursuant to certain make-whole provisions (the "Canopy Make-Whole Provisions");
- v. Additional Exchangeable Shares are also issuable to the Canopy sellers under the Canopy Make-Whole Provisions based on a formula specified therein relating to the market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares on certain specified dates; and
- vi. Settlement following the final working capital adjustment (the value included is an estimate).

#### **Washoe Acquisition**

Washoe is a Nevada-based cannabis company with cultivation, extraction, processing, manufacturing and distribution capabilities. Washoe operates in both the medical and adult-use segments of the Nevada cannabis market

Purchase consideration was comprised of the following:

		Shares	Value
Cash	i	\$	21,670,000
Debt Payable	ii		5,640,000
Shares Issued	iii, iv	270,000	4,260,775
Make-Whole Provision	V		1,424,536
Working Capital Payable	vi		865,601
Total		270,000	33,860,912

Pursuant to the terms of the Washoe Agreement, Ayr satisfied the purchase price of \$33.9 million for Washoe through the following:

- i. \$21.7 million of the Washoe purchase price was paid in the form of cash consideration;
- ii. \$5.6 million of the Washoe purchase price was paid in the form of a promissory note payable;
- iii. \$4.3 million of the Washoe purchase price was paid in the form of 256,364 Exchangeable Shares that are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis into an equal number of Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation. These shares have restrictions on their ability to be sold for six to twelve months (the "Lock-Up Provision");
- iv. Pursuant to the terms of the Washoe Agreement, Avr issued 13,636 Exchangeable Shares to a Washoe lender;

- v. Additional Exchangeable Shares are also issuable to the Washoe sellers pursuant to certain make-whole provisions (the "Washoe Make-Whole Provisions") in the Washoe Agreement based on a formula specified therein relating to the market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares on certain specified dates; and
- vi. Settlement following the final working capital adjustment (the value included is an estimate).

CSAC AcquisitionCo agreed to fund a bonus payment in the amount of \$5,000,000 to various employees and consultants of Washoe; this amount is included in the cash consideration above.

#### **LivFree Acquisition**

LivFree is a leading Nevada-based cannabis company with retail dispensary operations in Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada. LivFree operates in both the medical and adult-use segments of the Nevada cannabis market. LivFree operates three retail dispensaries where it sells products purchased in the wholesale market. Livfree has licenses to operate medical marijuana dispensary, cultivation, and production facilities, and adult-use/recreational marijuana retail dispensary and production facilities.

Purchase consideration was comprised of the following:

		Shares	Value
Cash	i		\$ 29,500,000
Debt Payable	ii		20,000,000
Shares Issued	iii, iv	4,664,182	73,525,577
Working Capital Payable	V		215,230
Total		4,664,182	123,240,807

Pursuant to the terms of the LivFree Agreement, Ayr satisfied the purchase price of \$123.2 million for LivFree through the following:

- i. \$29.5 million of the LivFree purchase price was paid in the form of cash consideration;
- ii. \$20.0 million of the LivFree purchase price was paid in the form of a promissory note payable;
- iii. \$69.1 million of the LivFree purchase price was paid in the form of 4,342,432 Exchangeable Shares that are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis into an equal number of Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation. These shares have restrictions on their ability to be sold for six to twelve months (the "Lock-Up Provision");
- iv. \$4.4 million of the LivFree purchase price was paid, pursuant to an amendment to the definitive agreement in respect of the LivFree Acquisition dated as at the Closing Date, in the form of an additional 321,750 Exchangeable Shares to the LivFree sellers; and
- v. Settlement of the final working capital adjustment.

#### **CannaPunch Acquisition**

CannaPunch extracts raw cannabis plant material to create processed cannabis oil for use in vaporizer cartridges and pens or as an input into other infused products, as well as finished extract products such as wax and shatter. CannaPunch manufactures a variety of cannabis-infused products, including beverages, gummies, chocolates, CBD cream, and vaporizer pens.

Purchase consideration was comprised of the following:

		Shares	Value
Cash	i	9	750,000
Debt Payable	ii		2,000,000
Shares Issued	iii, iv	898,739	14,120,986
Working Capital Payable	V		275,205
Total		898,739	17,146,191

Pursuant to the terms of the CannaPunch Agreement, Ayr satisfied the purchase price of \$17.1 million for CannaPunch through the following:

- i. \$0.8 million of the CannaPunch purchase price was paid in the form of cash consideration;
- ii. \$2.0 million of the CannaPunch purchase price was paid in the form of a promissory note payable;
- iii. \$13.7 million of the CannaPunch purchase price was paid in the form of 866,668 Exchangeable Shares that are exchangeable on a one-for-one basis into an equal number of Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation. These shares have restrictions on their ability to be sold for six to twelve months (the "Lock-Up Provision");
- iv. \$0.4 million of the CannaPunch purchase price was paid, pursuant to an amendment to the definitive agreement in respect of the CannaPunch acquisition dated June 7, 2019, in the form of an additional 32,071 Exchangeable Shares to the CannaPunch sellers; and
- v. Settlement of the final working capital adjustment.

#### **Fair Value Considerations**

The consideration has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The purchases have been accounted for by the acquisition method, with the results included in the Corporation's net earnings from the date of acquisition.

The Corporation used a Monte-Carlo simulation model to estimate the fair value of the Make-Whole provision liability. The fair value as of the acquisition date was \$2,813,718. The earn-out provision in the Sira purchase agreement has been measured at fair value, which was \$21,820,132, by taking a probability-weighted average of possible outcomes, as estimated by management, and discounting the payment to the acquisition date.

Final valuations of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are not yet complete due to the inherent complexity associated with valuations and the short period of time between the acquisition date and the period end. Therefore, the purchase price allocation is preliminary and subject to adjustment on completion of the valuation process and analysis of resulting tax effects. Management will finalize the accounting for the acquisitions no later than one year from the date of the respective acquisition dates as required under IFRS 3. Accordingly, all fair value adjustments are in progress. Differences between these provisional estimates and the final acquisition accounting may occur and these differences could have a material impact on future financial performance.

#### **Goodwill and Intangibles**

The goodwill balance reflects the benefits of assembled workforce, expected earnings and future market development.

These benefits were not recognized separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill will not be amortized and will be reviewed for impairment on an annual basis.

#### **Pro Forma Disclosures**

The above acquisitions contributed revenues of \$42.9 million and net loss of \$0.3 million, resulting in an increase in the net loss per share of approximately \$0.01 as part of the Corporation's consolidated results from their dates of acquisition, excluding the impact of fair value adjustments and any amortization of intangibles assumed on acquisition. If each acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2019, management estimates that consolidated revenue would have increased by \$36.6 million, and the net loss would have decreased by \$7.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, which would have resulted in a decrease in the net loss per share of approximately \$0.53. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2019.

#### Outlook

The Corporation released certain forward-looking financial projections or targets for the years ended Dec. 31, 2019 and 2020 on August 14, 2019 in connection with the filing of the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019.

Those projections were updated on November 18, 2019, and reaffirmed in a news release issued by the Corporation (and filed on SEDAR) on November 18, 2019, prior to the filing of this MD&A. That news release, which contains certain forward-looking financial projections or targets for the years ended Dec. 31, 2019 and 2020, is available at www.sedar.com under the Corporation's profile.

As described in the November 18, 2019 news release, the targets of U.S. \$120-130 million in pro forma revenue and U.S. \$35-40 million in pro forma Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended Dec. 31, 2019 were reaffirmed, subject to potential impact of lower margins in response to the temporary ban on the sale of vaping products in Massachusetts.

As further described in the news release, it is anticipated that a delay in regulatory approvals for the expanded cultivation facilities in Massachusetts may result in lower than expected revenue and Adjusted EBITDA for 2020. For each month of delay in regulatory approval, it is anticipated that roughly U.S. \$6 million of revenue and U.S. \$4 million in Adjusted EBITDA from our prior 2020 forecasts, which were for revenue of \$225 - \$245 million and Adjusted EBITDA of \$105 - \$115 million. As of the date of the MD&A, the best estimate of the Corporation is for a two to three-month delay from expectations outlined on August 14, 2019.

In developing the guidance set forth above and in the November 18, 2019 news release, Ayr made the following assumptions and relied on the following factors and considerations:

- The targets are based on discussions with management teams and historical results, particularly in respect of 2019 year to date results.
- The targets are subject to the completion of in place cultivation and product facility expansion and improvement plans anticipated to come online in 2019 and 2020, as adjusted based on regulatory delays, and the relocation of Massachusetts dispensaries.
- Revenue growth assumptions at established recreational dispensaries depend on a variety of factors, including among other things, location and degree of seasoning as a recreational dispensary, and average to 5% growth year over year from 2019 to 2020.
- Revenue growth assumptions for dispensaries and wholesale activities in markets transitioning from medical status to recreational status are based on anticipated production capacity available from a vertically-integrated

supply chain, with capacity not taken up in dispensary sales available for wholesale. These assumptions include current production levels at cultivation and production facilities, plus production capacity in process of construction and planning, starting from target completion dates and adjusted for regulatory delays. Prices are projected forward at recently realized medical and recreational wholesale and retail prices.

- Cost of goods sold, before taking into account the impact of value changes in biological assets (which are non-cash in nature, and, accordingly, are excluded from calculations of Adjusted EBITDA), have been projected based on estimated costs of production and capacity available from a vertically-integrated supply chain. Cost of goods sold relating to inventory purchased from third parties have been projected in line with historical levels.
- Selling, general and administrative expenses at the state level are assumed to increase in dollar terms year over year, but to decrease as a percentage of revenues due to inherent scalability of selling, general and administrative expenses. Additionally, total selling, general and administrative expenses include an allocation for corporate overhead and public company costs.

Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

	Three Months ended September 30,		Nine Months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Loss from operations	(10,734,451)	(596,480)	(20,568,955)	(900,389)
Non-cash items accounting for biological assets and in	ventories			
Fair value adjustment on sale of inventory	8,736,926	-	13,433,398	-
Unrealized gain on biological asset transformation	(5,862,775)	-	(8,342,578)	-
	2,874,151	-	5,090,820	-
Interest	-	_	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	4,159,252	_	5,798,503	_
Acquisition costs	968,580	_	5,123,661	_
Stock-based compensation expense	11,062,444	-	15,582,582	-
Other <sup>1</sup>	320,567	-	633,368	-
	16,510,843	-	27,138,114	-
Adjusted EBITDA	8,650,543	(596,480)	11,659,979	(900,389)

Notes:

#### Review of the Financial Results for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

#### Selected Financial Information

	Three Mont Septemb		Nine Month Septemb	
(\$ in millions)	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues, net of discounts	32.1	-	42.9	-
Cost of goods sold before biological asset adjustment	(14.9)	-	(19.9)	-
Gross profit before biological asset adjustment	17.2	-	23.1	-
Fair value changes in biological assets included in cost of sales	(8.7)	-	(13.4)	-
Unrealized gain on biological asset transformation	5.9	-	8.3	=
Gross profit	14.3	-	18.0	-
Total expenses	(25.1)	(0.6)	(38.5)	(0.9)
Loss from operations	(10.7)	(0.6)	(20.6)	(0.9)
Total other income (expenses)	38.7	(24.0)	(123.9)	(29.6)
Income (Loss) before income tax	27.9	(24.6)	(144.5)	(30.5)
Provision for income taxes	(1.8)	-	(2.3)	=_
Net income (loss)	26.2	(24.6)	(146.7)	(30.5)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	0.3	(0.1)	(0.6)	0.3
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	26.4	(24.7)	(147.3)	(30.2)

#### Revenue

Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2019 was \$32.1 million, an increase of \$32.1 million from the three months ended September 30, 2018, when there was no revenue generated. This increase was due to the operations of the businesses resulting from the closing of the Qualifying Transaction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Other adjustments made to exclude the impact of non-recurring items.

Revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$42.9 million, an increase of \$42.9 million from the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when there was no revenue generated. This increase was due to the operations of the businesses resulting from the closing of the Qualifying Transaction.

#### Gross Profit Before Biological Asset Adjustment

Gross profit before the biological asset adjustment for the three months ended September 30, 2019 was \$17.2 million, an increase of \$17.2 million from the three months ended September 30, 2018, a period when the Corporation had no meaningful operations. This change was driven by the operations of the businesses resulting from the Qualifying Transaction. Gross profit percentage before the biological asset adjustment was 53.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2019 and the three months ended September 30, 2018 had no comparable operating results.

Gross profit before the biological asset adjustment for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$23.1 million, an increase of \$23.1 million from the nine months ended September 30, 2018, a period when the Corporation had no meaningful operations. This change was driven by the operations of the businesses resulting from the Qualifying Transaction. Gross profit percentage before the biological asset adjustment was 53.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and the nine months ended September 30, 2018 had no comparable operating results.

#### Gross Profit

Gross profit after net gains on biological asset transformation for the three months ended September 30, 2019 was \$14.3 million, an increase of \$14.3 million from three months ended September 30, 2018, a period when the Corporation had no meaningful operations. This change was driven by the operations of the businesses resulting from the Qualifying Transaction.

Gross profit after net gains on biological asset transformation for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$18.0 million, an increase of \$18.0 million from nine months ended September 30, 2018, a period when the Corporation had no meaningful operations. This change was driven by the operations of the businesses resulting from the Qualifying Transaction.

Inventory of plants under production is considered a biological asset. Under IFRS, biological assets are to be recorded at fair value at the time of harvest, less costs to sell, which are transferred to inventory and the transfer becomes the deemed cost on a go-forward basis.

When the product is sold, the fair value is relieved from inventory and the transfer is booked to cost of sales. In addition, the cost of sales also includes products and costs related to other products acquired from other producers and sold by the Corporation.

#### Total Expenses

Total expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2019 were \$25.1 million, an increase of \$24.5 million from \$0.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. This change was driven by the operations of the businesses resulting from the Qualifying Transaction.

The increase in total expenses was primarily attributable to the inclusion of 92 days of operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2019 with the most significant contribution being stock-based compensation of \$11.1 million, general and administrative expenses of \$8.8 million, and amortization expenses of \$3.4 million, as compared to general and administrative expenses of \$0.6 million, with no other expenses comprising total expenses, for the three months ended September 30, 2018.

Total expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 were \$38.5 million, an increase of \$37.6 million from \$0.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. This change was driven by the operations of the businesses resulting from the Qualifying Transaction.

The increase in total expenses was primarily attributable to the inclusion of 129 days of operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 with the most significant contribution being stock-based compensation of \$15.6 million, acquisition expense of \$5.1 million, and general and administrative expenses of \$11.8 million as compared to general and administrative expenses of \$0.9 million, with no other expenses comprising total expenses, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

#### Total Other Income (Expenses)

Total other income for the three months ended September 30, 2019 was \$38.7 million, an increase of \$62.7 million from total other expenses of \$(24.0) million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. This change was primarily driven by the changes in fair value of financial liabilities.

Total other expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 were \$(123.9) million, an increase in expenses of \$94.3 million from \$(29.6) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. This change was primarily driven by the changes in fair value of financial liabilities.

#### Income Tax

Income tax expense is recognized based on the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period and the deferred tax, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year-end. For three months ended September 30, 2019, income tax expense was \$1.8 million as compared to \$0.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018.

Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$2.3 million as compared to \$0.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

#### Net Income (Loss)

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2019 was \$26.2 million as compared to \$(24.6) million for the three months ended September 30, 2018. The increase was primarily driven by the factors described above, specifically the changes in fair value of financial liabilities.

Net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$(146.7) million as compared to \$(30.5) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The increase in net loss was primarily driven by the factors described above, specifically the changes in fair value of financial liabilities.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources as at September 30, 2019

Selected Liquidity and Capital Resource Information

(\$ in millions)	<b>September 30, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	14.7	0.1
Total current assets	34.4	0.4
Total assets	357.1	100.1
Total current liabilities	30.4	3.0
Total long-term liabilities	157.3	173.1
Total shareholders' equity (deficiency)	169.4	(76.1)

As at September 30, 2019, the Corporation had total current liabilities of \$30.4 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$14.7 million compared to December 31, 2018 which had current liabilities of \$3.0 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$0.1 million to meet its current obligations.

The Corporation, post the Qualifying Transaction, is generating cash from sales and deploying its capital reserves to develop assets capable of producing additional revenues and earnings over both the immediate and near term. Capital reserves are expected to be used for capital expenditures and improvements to existing facilities, marketing and product development, as well as the share buyback program.

#### Selected Cash Flow Information

	Nine Months ended September 30,		
(\$ in millions)	2019	2018	
Net cash used in operating activities	(0.4)	(1.0)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	13.4	(7.1)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	0.6	7.6	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13.6	(0.6)	
Effect of foreign currency translation	1.0	(0.3)	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	0.1	1.4	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	14.7	0.5	

#### Operating Activities

Net cash operating activities was \$(0.4) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, compared to the \$(1.0) million net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease in net cash used in operating activities was primarily related to transaction and acquisition expenses related to the Qualifying Transaction.

#### Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$13.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, an increase of \$20.5 million compared to the \$(7.1) million net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The increase was due to the closing of the Qualifying Transaction and the resulting release of the restricted cash held in escrow netted against the cash consideration paid for the Acquired Businesses.

#### Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, compared to \$7.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease in net cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to the proceeds of \$7.6 million in the prior period from the issuance of shares.

#### Capital Management

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to ensure sufficient liquidity to support its financial obligations and execute its operating and strategic plans, managing healthy liquidity reserves and access to capital.

In the process of managing the Corporation's capital, management includes shareholders equity (deficiency) plus the Class A Restricted Voting Shares (prior to the Qualifying Transaction) and Warrants in the definition of capital.

The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Corporation in order to support business development. The Directors do not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather rely on the expertise of the Corporation's management to sustain future development of the business. In order to carry out the planned business development and pay for administrative costs, the Corporation will spend its existing working capital and seek to raise additional amounts as needed. There were no changes in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019. The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements apart from the need to maintain its listing in accordance with stock exchange requirements.

The Corporation raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Corporation, is reasonable. The Corporation plans to use existing funds, as well as funds from the future sale of products, to fund operations and expansion activities. However, the Corporation may attempt to issue new shares or issue new debt for acquisitions. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue raising capital in this manner.

#### Share Capital

As at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 the Corporation had share capital of \$379.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. The share capital as at September 30, 2019 was comprised of \$1.8 million from the Multiple Voting Shares and \$377.2 million from the Subordinate Voting Shares while the share capital as at December 31, 2017 was comprised of \$1.8 million from the Class B Shares. The Class A Restricted Voting Share shares were redeemable, and thus recorded as a liability, until the Qualifying Transaction when they converted into the Subordinate Voting Shares and thus became part of the share capital.

#### <u>Capital</u>

The Corporation currently defines the capital that it manages as its shareholders equity (deficiency) plus the Class A Restricted Units and the liability associated with the Warrants. The following table summarizes the carrying value of the Corporation's capital as at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

(\$ in millions)	<b>September 30, 2019</b>	<b>December 31, 2018</b>	
Shareholders Equity (Deficiency)	169.4	(76.1)	
Class A Restricted Units	-	145.7	
Warrant Liability	40.6	24.0	
Total Capital	210.0	93.6	

#### Liquidity

As at September 30, 2019, the Corporation had cash and cash equivalents of \$14.7 million compared to December 31, 2018 when it had cash and cash equivalents of \$0.1 million.

#### Summary of Future Commitments

Year	Leases	Debt	Total	
2019	447,442	1,172,786	1,620,228	
2020	1,815,841	6,636,796	8,452,637	
2021	1,855,097	7,480,254	9,335,351	
2022	1,893,255	5,769,526	7,662,781	
2023	1,939,850	1,511,532	3,451,382	
2024	1,888,515	22,611,927	24,500,443	
Thereafter	11,130,728	-	11,130,728	
<b>Total Commitments</b>	20,970,729	45,182,821	66,153,550	

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of the date of this filing, the Corporation does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Corporation including, without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources that have not previously been discussed.

#### **Proposed Transactions**

N/A

#### **Related Party Transactions**

Related parties are defined as management and members of the Corporation and/or members of their immediate family and/or other companies and/or entities in which a member or senior officer is a principal owner or senior executive. Other than disclosed elsewhere in the Interim Financial Statements, related party transactions and balances are as follows:

During the period ended September 30, 2019, purchases of harvested cannabis totaling \$359,983 from JDSS Investments, LLC, are included in cost of goods sold.

The Corporation had entered into an administrative services agreement with the Sponsor for an initial term of 18 months,

subject to a possible extension, for office space, utilities and administrative support, which may include payment for services of related parties, for, but not limited to, various administrative, managerial or operational services or to help effect a Qualifying Transaction. The Corporation had agreed to pay \$10,000 per month, plus applicable taxes for such services. As at September 30, 2019, the Corporation satisfied \$163,400, in respect of these services and \$89,644 was owed at December 31, 2018. The service agreement was terminated on May 24, 2019, the date the Qualifying Transaction was completed.

Mercer Park, L.P. entered into a Management Agreement dated May 24, 2019, to provide consulting and management advisory services. As at September 30, 2019, \$325,043 was included in prepaid expenses as an advance for these services. Included in expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, are management fees of \$905,334 and \$996,697. The management fee is paid monthly and varied based on actual costs incurred by the related entity when providing the Corporation administrative support, management services, office space, and utilities. The agreement is a month-to-month arrangement.

As at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the amount payable to the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer was \$nil and \$446,742, respectively for out-of-pocket expenses paid on behalf of the Corporation with respect to the Qualifying Transaction. The amounts due to the Sponsor and the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer were unsecured, non-interest bearing and are payable no earlier than the date of the consummation of the Qualifying Transaction, with no recourse against the funds held in the Escrow Account. Due to the short-term nature of this arrangement, the fair value of the amounts due to related parties approximated their carrying amount.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, the Corporation incurred professional fees of \$12,125 and \$25,112, and \$7,536 and \$23,399, respectively, to Marrelli Support Services Inc. ("Marrelli Support"), an organization of which the Corporation's former Chief Financial Officer is President. These services were incurred in the normal course of operations for general accounting and financial reporting matters. As at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Marrelli Support was owed \$4,572 and \$4,370, respectively. These amounts are included in trade payables and accrued liabilities on the Corporation's consolidated statements of financial position.

The Corporation issued notes to various related parties including directors, officers, and shareholders and the balance as at September 30, 2019 was \$42,216,603. Additional related party disclosures can be found in Note 14 to the Interim Financial Statements.

Directors and officers of the Corporation are considered key members of management. Their compensation for the respective periods was comprised of:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	<b>September 30, 2019</b>	<b>September 30, 2019</b> September 30, 2018		September 30, 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries	369,148	-	471,504	-
Stock based compensation	11,062,444	-	15,582,582	-
<b>Total compensation</b>	11,431,592	-	16,054,086	-

#### **Selected Quarterly Information**

A summary of selected information for each of the quarters presented below is as follows:

		Net Income (Loss)		
Three Months Ended	Net Revenues	Total	Income (Loss) per Share <sup>1</sup>	
September 30, 2019	32,087,805	26,180,6172	0.99	
June 30, 2019	10,823,206	$(38,511,790)^2$	(2.34)	
March 31, 2019	-	$(137,078,730)^3$	(37.08)	
December 31, 2018	-	$(44,633,822)^3$	(12.07)	
September 30, 2018	-	$(24,638,034)^3$	(6.64)	
June 30, 2018	-	$(5,567,083)^3$	(1.51)	
March 31, 2018	-	$135,170^3$	0.04	
December 31, 2017	-	$(6,274,404)^3$	(8.91)	
July 31, 2017 to September 30, 2017	_	-	-	

#### Notes:

#### **Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates**

The application of the Corporation's accounting policies requires management to use estimates and judgments that can have significant effect on the revenues, expenses, income (loss), assets and liabilities recognized, and disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.

Management's best estimates concerning the future are based on the facts and circumstances available at the time estimates are made. Management uses historical experience, general economic conditions and assumptions regarding probable future outcomes as the basis for determining estimates. Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically, and the effects of any changes are recognized immediately. Actual results could differ from the estimates used. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions that the Corporation has made in the preparation of its September 30, 2019 Interim Financial Statements.

#### Biological assets and inventory

In calculating the value of the biological assets and inventory, management is required to make a number of estimates, including estimating the stage of growth of the cannabis up to the point of harvest, harvesting costs, selling costs, average or expected selling prices and list prices, expected yields for the cannabis plants, and oil conversion factors. In calculating

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Per share amounts are rounded to the nearest cent, therefore, aggregating quarterly amounts may not reconcile to year-to-date per share amounts. Amounts are calculated using basic weighted average number of shares outstanding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Net Income (Loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2019 and June 30, 2019 was primarily due to fair value changes in financial liabilities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Prior to the Qualifying Transaction, Ayr was a special purpose acquisition corporation. Issues of seasonality have not had an impact on the results or operations while a special purpose acquisition corporation. From July 31, 2017 to March 31, 2019, variations in the quarterly net income (loss) were caused by fluctuations in the net unrealized gain (loss) on changes in the fair value of financial liabilities, transaction costs and general and administrative expense. Fluctuations in the net unrealized gain (loss) on changes in the fair value of financial liabilities has varied from quarter-to-quarter due primarily to changes in the fair value of the Corporation's Class A Restricted Voting Shares (prior to the Qualifying Transaction) and the liability associated with the Warrants.

final inventory values, management compares the inventory costs to estimated net realizable value.

Estimated useful lives and depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment are dependent upon estimates of useful lives, which are determined through the exercise of judgments. 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.

Valuation, estimated life and impairment of intangible assets and goodwill

Management uses significant judgment in determining the fair value of intangible assets and goodwill, estimating the useful lives and impairment. Intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

The Corporation uses judgment in determining the grouping of assets by identifying CGU's for purposes of testing for impairment of goodwill and intangible assets. The Corporation's estimate of CGU's or a group of CGU's recoverable amount based on value in use involves estimating future cash flows before taxes. Future cash flows are estimated based on multi-year extrapolation of the most recent historical actual results and budgets calculated by discounting the final year in perpetuity.

#### Stock-based compensation

The fair value of stock-based compensation expenses are estimated using an option pricing model and rely on a number of estimates, such as expected life of the option, the volatility of the underlying share price, the risk free rate of return, and the estimated rate of forfeitures of options granted.

#### Business combination

Judgment is used in determining whether an acquisition is a business combination or an asset acquisition. In determining the allocation of purchase price in a business combination including any acquisition related contingent consideration, estimates including market based and appraisal values are used. The Corporation measures all assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their acquisition date fair values.

#### Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management make estimates related to the expectation of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary difference and the likelihood the tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities.

#### Financial instruments

To determine the fair value of financial instruments, the Corporation develops assumptions and selects certain methods to perform the fair value calculations. Various methods considered include but are not limited to: (a) assigning the value attributed to the transaction at the time of origination; (b) re-measuring the instrument as it requires concurrent fair value measurement; and (c) valuing the instrument at the issuance value less any amortized costs. As judgement is a factor in determining the value and selecting a method, as well as, the inherent uncertainty in estimating the fair value, the valuation estimates may be different.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

When the Corporation is more likely than not to incur an outflow of resources to settle an obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated, a contingent liability is recorded. The contingent liability is recorded at management's best estimates of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at period end, discounted to the present value, if material.

#### **Risk Factors**

Please refer to the Corporation's final non-offering prospectus dated February 15, 2019 for information on the risk factors to which the Corporation is subject. In addition, see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information" above.

#### Financial Instruments, Financial Risk Management and Other Instruments

The Corporation does not utilize financial instruments such as derivatives to manage financial risks. The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits, restricted cash, short term investments, warrant liability, and make-whole provisions and contingent consideration included as purchase consideration relating to business combinations. These financial instruments are measured at fair value or are short-term in nature where fair value approximates their carrying value (see Note 22 to the Interim Financial Statements).

The Corporation is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Corporation's management oversees the management of these risks. The Corporation's management is supported by the members that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Corporation. The Corporation's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Corporation policies and Corporation risk appetite.

#### Fair value measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Corporation.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset's highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilize the asset in its highest and best use.

The Corporation uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which there is sufficient data are with unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. This is described, as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are

not active, or other inputs that are observable directly or indirectly.

• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions and are not based on observable market data.

The hierarchy used to fair value the financial instruments as at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were as follows:

- Level 1: Cash and cash equivalents, deposits, restricted cash, short term investments and warrant liability
- Level 2: None
- Level 3: Make-whole provisions and contingent consideration issued as purchase consideration relating to business combinations

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments which potentially subject the Corporation to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits and accounts receivable. To address its credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and deposits, the Corporation ensures to keep these balances with financial institutions of high repute. The Corporation has not recorded an expected credit loss as all amounts are considered to be recoverable and are immaterial. The Corporation is not significantly exposed to its accounts receivable due to its diversified customer base and a stringent collection policy. As at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 the maximum amount exposed to credit risks was \$14,958,180 and \$384,838, respectively.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation is unable to generate or obtain sufficient cash in a cost-effective manner to fund its obligations as they come due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk through maintaining sufficient funds on hand and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. As at September 30, 2019, all trade payables and accrued liabilities are due within a year. Refer to the Summary of Future Commitments table for future lease and debt commitments.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents, deposit and long-term debts. Cash and cash equivalents and deposits bear interest at market rates. The Corporation's debts have fixed rates of interest. The Corporation does not use any derivative instruments to hedge against interest rate risk and believes that the change in interest rates will not have a significant impact on its financial results.

#### Currency Risk

The operating results and financial position of the Corporation are reported in United States dollars. As the Corporation operates in an international environment, some of the Corporation's financial instruments and transactions are denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar. The results of the Corporation's operations are subject to currency transaction and translation risks.

At September 30, 2019, the Corporation had no hedging agreements in place with respect to foreign exchange rates. The

Corporation has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time. The Corporation believes that the change in exchange rates will not have a significant impact on financial results.