

TRANSCANNA HOLDINGS INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION
For the Three Months Ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion and analysis, prepared by management (the “**MD&A**”), reviews the Company’s financial condition and results of operations for the three months ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019. This discussion provides management’s analysis of the Company’s historical financial and operating results and provides estimates of the Company’s future financial and operating performance based on information that is currently available. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve certain risks and uncertainties. See also “*Forward-Looking Statements*” and “*Risk Factors*”.

Overview

This MD&A is dated June 30, 2020 and presents the operations of the Company for the three months ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019. The following information should be read in conjunction with the Company’s condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended February 29, 2020, together with the notes thereto, prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and expressed in Canadian Dollars. This MD&A has been prepared by management and reviewed by the audit committee of the board. For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of the common shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) if it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity. All financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and all dollar amounts are quoted in Canadian dollars, the reporting currency of the Company, unless specifically noted.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in the foregoing MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth below.

Management Changes

On March 6, 2020, the Company announced the addition of James (Bob) Blink to the Board of Directors and on March 18, 2020 Mr. Douglas Mason was appointed to the Board. On April 15, 2020 the Company named Mr. Blink Chief Executive Officer. On April 30, 2020, Mr. Arnie Johansson resigned as Executive Chairman of the Board and as a director and the Board appointed Mr. Douglas Mason as Chairman.

On May 1, 2020 the Company appointed Ms. Stephanie Wesik to the Board of Directors and as President.

Description of the Business

The Company’s principal business activity is the creation of consumer brands, from inception to sales, which includes, but is not limited, to the manufacturing transportation and distribution services in the state of California including cannabis related products. The Company’s head office is located at Suite 928 - 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 2Y3, Canada.

Description of the Companies Origin

On October 26, 2017 TransCanna Management Inc (“TCMI”) was incorporated in the State of California as a for profit entity. On November 15, 2017, the Company acquired a 100% ownership interest in TCMI. If needed, TCMI will borrow capital from the Company, as referenced in the revolving promissory note dated November 15, 2017 in the amount of up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000) to purchase transportation equipment and fund operations. On November 15, 2017, TCMI entered into the Management Agreement with TCM Distribution Inc. (“TCMD”). TCMD was formed to transport and distribute medical marijuana. On June 3, 2019 the Company purchased TCMD, from the CEO of the Company for \$1. TCMD issued the Company 1,000 shares for US \$1,000. Also, on June 3, 2019 TCMD received an Adult Use Cannabis Manufacturing permit and an Adult Use cannabis distribution permit from the City of Adelanto, California.

On November 15, 2017, the Company entered into the License Agreement with Lifestyle Delivery Systems Inc. (“LDS”). LDS is the owner of the Track and Trace Intellectual Property necessary to comply with California’s Track & Trace regulations related to the growth and sale of cannabis and to interface with other software platforms. The Company paid LDS a royalty of USD \$50,000(CAD \$63,820) for a five (5) year, non-exclusive use of the Track and Trace Intellectual Property.

On December 5, 2017, TCMD, an affiliate of TransCanna, received from the City of Adelanto approval for a Medical Marijuana Transportation and Distribution Permit, being the Conditional Use Permit (“CUP”).

On March 29, 2018, GF Group Inc. (“GF”) was incorporated in the State of California as a for profit entity. On March 29, 2018 the Company acquired a 100% ownership interest in GF. If needed, GF will borrow capital from the Company, as referenced in the revolving promissory note dated May 2, 2018, in the amount of up to One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) to fund operations, GF will manage the branding contracts acquired by GF and marketing for the brands acquired.

On May 31, 2019, Dalvi LLC. (“Dalvi”) was incorporated in the State of California as a for profit entity. Dalvi was incorporated in order to hold the property that the Company has purchased in Modesto, California.

On September 19, 2019, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Tres Ojos Naturals LLC (dba “SolDaze”) for \$464,065 in cash and 810,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$617,867. The acquisition aligned with the Company’s strategy to build a diversified offering of branded consumer products in the cannabis industry. Included in Professional fees is an advisory fee of \$67,340 (US \$50,000) paid to a third party for their assistance in the acquisition of Soldaze.

On November 12, 2019, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Lyfted Farms Inc. for \$723,636 in cash and 2,660,750 common shares of the company, with a fair value of \$1,607,039, and a non-interest-bearing note payable for the amount with a face value \$5,316,000. This was present valued using the discount rate method for a fair value of \$4,804,027 due to being a below market rate debt instrument. Pursuant to the terms of the asset purchase agreement, the share consideration is to be released to the acquiree over a period of time with 665,187 shares being provided upon completion of the acquisition with the remainder released in three tranches of 665,188 shares every three months beginning February 29, 2019. The share consideration with a face value of \$1,901,772 was present valued using the discount rate method for a fair value of \$1,607,039. During the year ended November 30, 2019, the Company recognized accretion expense for the amount of \$38,652.

The following discussion of the Company’s financial performance is based on the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended November 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Selected Annual Information

	Year ended November 30, 2019	Year ended November 30, 2018	Period from October 26, 2017 (inception) to November 30, 2017
Working capital	\$ (11,327,593)	\$ (531,575)	\$ 89,821
Total assets	32,769,866	412,381	168,564
License	–	–	63,820
Total liabilities	16,143,909	664,829	14,923
Share capital and reserves	44,876,579	2,102,942	345,000
Deficit	(28,132,613)	(2,351,864)	(191,359)

Overall Performance

The statements of financial position as of February 29, 2020 indicated a cash position of \$2,146,739 (November 30, 2019 – \$3,119,533) and total current assets of \$3,795,782 (November 30, 2019 – \$4,512,440).

The long-term assets of the Company were represented by the Modesto property with a value of \$21,272,747, which includes the building, land, and leasehold improvements; as well, the right-of-use asset, and intangibles, with a combined value of \$8,198,315 which includes an amount of \$6,068,526 for goodwill.

At February 29, 2020, current liabilities totaled \$6,293,116 (November 30, 2019 – \$15,840,033) and included \$1,908,878 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (November 30, 2019 – \$2,220,282), current portion of the Company's long lease liability of \$111,467 (November 30, 2019 - \$Nil), and \$4,205,235 in loans payable (November 30, 2019 - \$13,619,751).

At February 29, 2020, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,497,334 (November 30, 2019 - \$11,327,593) as a result of the note payable related to the Lyfted Farms Inc acquisition being classified as current. Management's short-term plans are to fund the Company's day-to-day operations through equity or debt financing.

Shareholders' equity was comprised of share capital of \$42,034,170 (November 30, 2019 - \$38,465,541), reserves of \$6,838,196 (November 30, 2019 - \$6,411,036), a deficit of \$31,054,454 (November 30, 2019 - \$28,132,613) and other comprehensive loss of \$376,665 (November 30, 2019 – \$118,007) for a net shareholder equity of \$17,441,247 (November 30, 2019 - \$16,625,957). The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the three months ended February 29, 2020, was 40,656,601 (2019 – 15,446,828).

During the current period, the Company received gross proceeds \$488,500 for the exercise of 400,000 options at \$0.60, 25,000 options at \$0.50, and 200,000 options at \$1.18. Gross proceeds of \$1,908,750 were realized through the exercise of 1,908,750 warrants priced at \$1.00 per warrant.

Common shares in the amount of 550,504 were issued to settle US \$500,000 (CDN \$649,595) of a Promissory Note with a principal amount of US \$4,000,000 that was issued in favor of Lyfted Farms, Inc ("Lyfted") in connection with the Company's recent acquisition of Lyfted. The balance of the Promissory Note to Lyfted is currently US \$3,500,000.

On January 3, 2020, the Company announced that its subsidiary, Dalvi, LLC ("Dalvi"), entered into an Amendment Agreement with Cool Swang, LLC ("Cool Swang") to further extend the maturity date of the Promissory Note in the amount of US \$6,750,000, previously issued by Dalvi to Cool Swang with a maturity date of April 2020 to April 2022. Under the terms of the Agreement, Dalvi agreed to pay an extension fee of US \$135,000 to Cool Swang. As well, the interest rate will increase from 7% to 12% per annum.

On January 8, 2020, the Company settled an outstanding debt owing to a consultant in the amount \$255,000 with the issuance of 300,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.85 per share. The shares are subject to a pooling agreement that restricts trading for a period of eight months from the date of issuance.

On January 15, 2020, the Company granted 200,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$1.18 for a period of one year to a consultant of the Company. These options were exercised on January 23, 2020.

On February 18, 2020, the Company also granted 778,333 five-year stock options at an exercise price of \$1.00 to various employees and a consultant of the Company.

Comparison of Results of Operations

Net Loss

During the three months ended February 29, 2020, the Company reported a net loss of \$2,921,841 (\$0.07 loss per share). The largest items that contributed to the Company's net loss during the year included salaries and wages, advertising and promotion, investor relations, and legal fees. The Company also recorded \$972,188 in share-based compensation.

During the three months ended February 28, 2019, the Company reported a net loss of \$1,659,458 (\$0.11 loss per share). The largest items that contributed to the Company's net loss during the period included advertising and promotion, consulting, investor relations, and office expenses.

Revenue

During the three months ended February 29, 2020 the Company earned \$905,801 in product and service revenue compared to the previous three-month period when the Company did not have any business units running at the time and did not generate any revenue. The current period revenue was offset by \$404,601 in direct inventory costs.

Operating Expenses

During the three months ended February 29, 2020, the Company recorded operating expenses of \$3,420,900 (2019 - \$1,651,521). The largest factors contributing to operating expenses during the three months ended February 29, 2020 were: salary and wages of \$861,494 (2019 - \$Nil); share-based compensation of \$972,188 (2019 - \$Nil); advertising and promotion fees of \$221,552 (2019 - \$845,532); investor relations costs of \$291,637 (2019 - \$236,890); and legal fees of \$228,532 (2019 - \$18,708).

As the Company's current operations do not generate sufficient revenues, the Company will continue relying on equity and debt financing in order to meet its ongoing day-to-day operating requirements. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time, or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following tables set forth selected financial information of the Company for the eight most recently completed quarters. This information is derived from unaudited quarterly financial statements and audited annual financial statements prepared by management in accordance with IFRS during fiscal 2020.

	February 29, 2020	November 30, 2019	August 31, 2019	May 31, 2019
Revenue, net of cost	\$ 501,200	\$ 69,495	-	-
Net Loss	\$ 2,795,415	\$ 15,842,536	\$ 4,489,964	\$ 3,788,791
Loss per share	\$0.07	\$0.57	\$0.13	\$0.17
Total assets	\$ 33,549,655	\$ 32,769,866	\$ 39,939,090	\$ 33,983,230
Working capital (Deficit)	\$ (11,143,524)	\$ (11,327,593)	\$ (1,950,000)	\$ (7,333,381)

	February 28, 2019	November 30, 2018	August 31, 2018	May 31, 2018
Revenue, net of cost	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	\$ 1,659,458	\$ 594,374	\$ 522,507	\$ 932,463
Loss per share	\$0.11	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.17
Total assets	\$ 2,056,299	\$ 412,243	\$ 1,144,925	\$ 644,491
Working capital (Deficit)	\$ 889,494	\$ (531,575)	\$ (315,757)	\$ 342,152

Other contracts

On January 3, 2020, the Company announced that its subsidiary, Dalvi, LLC (“Dalvi”), entered into an Amendment Agreement with Cool Swang, LLC (“Cool Swang”) to further extend the maturity date of the Promissory Note in the amount of US \$6,750,000, previously issued by Dalvi to Cool Swang with a maturity date of April 2020 to April 2022. Under the terms of the Agreement, Dalvi agreed to pay an extension fee of US \$135,000 to Cool Swang. As well, the interest rate will increase from 7% to 12% per annum.

On June 15, 2019, and August 19, 2019, the Issuer signed two non-binding letters of intent with an unrelated party, Pacific Agriculture LLC, to purchase certain assets of Pacific Agriculture. Ultimately, the deal never consummated and the parties did not enter into a binding purchase agreement. The Issuer paid two “good faith” deposits in the amount of US \$100,000 and US \$150,000 to Pacific Agriculture. On June 29, 2020, the Company executed a general release and settlement agreement with Pacific Agriculture LLC. With no admission of liability, the Company agreed to pay consideration to Pacific Agriculture in the amount of US \$50,000, with the lawsuit filed on November 25, 2019 in the New York State Supreme Court, Nassau County, to be dismissed with prejudice.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at February 29, 2020, the Company had \$2,146,739 in cash and cash equivalents, a working capital deficit of \$2,497,334. The working capital deficit position is due to the short-term nature of the loan for the Lyfted Farms Inc acquisition. Exclusive of this loan the working capital is \$1,707,901. The Company’s share capital was \$42,034,170 representing 45,266,040 common shares issued and reserves of \$6,838,196. As at February 29, 2020, the Company had accumulated a deficit of \$31,054,454 and other comprehensive loss of \$376,665.

As at February 28, 2019, the Company had \$1,051,075 in cash and cash equivalents, with working capital of \$889,494. The Company’s share capital was \$5,339,591 representing 18,530,870 common shares issued and reserves of \$374,085. As at February 28, 2019, the Company had accumulated a deficit of \$4,011,322 and other comprehensive loss of \$859.

The Company is dependent on the equity markets and lending markets as its sources of operating capital. Until the Company is able to create revenue from the main business activities, the Company will have to continue to rely on equity and debt financing. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

Contractual Obligations

A summary of the Company’s contractual obligations at February 29, 2020, is detailed in the table below.

Payments Due by Period					
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	4 -5 Years	After 5 Years
Accounts payable & Accrued Liabilities	\$ 1,908,878	\$ 1,908,878	n/a	n/a	n/a
Current position of lease liability	111,467	111,467	n/a	n/a	n/a
Loans Payable	12,918,961	4,205,235	8,751,240	n/a	n/a
Total	\$ 14,939,306	\$ 6,225,580	\$8,751,240	n/a	n/a

A summary of the Company’s contractual obligations at November 30, 2019, is detailed in the table below.

Payments Due by Period					
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	4 -5 Years	After 5 Years
Accounts payable & Accrued Liabilities	\$ 2,220,282	\$ 2,220,282	n/a	n/a	n/a
Loans Payable	13,619,751	13,619,751	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	\$ 15,840,033	\$ 15,840,033	n/a	n/a	n/a

Management believes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient cash to meet its current obligations for the next twelve months by raising funds through equity markets and from the commencement of operations.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

To the best of management’s knowledge, there are no 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 Company.

Related Party Transactions

	February 29, 2020	February 28, 2019
Management fees	\$ 82,765	\$ 37,500
Consulting fees	120,000	24,000
	\$202,765	\$ 61,500

During the three months ended February 29, 2020, the Company paid / accrued the following related party fees:

- a) Accrued \$50,000 in management fees to the CEO;
- b) Paid \$21,000 in fees to the CFO;
- c) Accrued \$120,000 in consulting to certain directors of the Company;

Related Party Receivables (Payables):

	February 29, 2020	November 30, 2019
Steve Giblin	\$ (164,194)	\$ (277,194)
James Pakulis	161,216	161,216
James Pakulis	(14,846)	(14,846)
Arni Johansson	114,393	114,393
Arni Johansson	(214,360)	(214,360)

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company’s operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company has not used any financial instruments to hedge potential fluctuations in interest rates. The exposure to interest rate risk for the Company is considered minimal. The Company has no interest-bearing borrowings as of the date of this MD&A.

The Company considers its interest rate risk policies to be effective and has followed them consistently.

Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk as its current business operations do depend on fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

Outstanding Share Data

As of the date of this report, the Company had the following securities issued and outstanding:

Type	Amount	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Common shares⁽¹⁾	45,266,040	n/a	Issued and outstanding
Options	219,000	\$1.37	January 20, 2022
Options	1,360,000	\$1.00	November 6, 2024
Options	778,000	\$1.00	February 18, 2025
Warrants	4,000,000	\$3.00	April 4, 2022
Warrants	175,833	\$1.00	April 4, 2022
Warrants	31,250	\$3.00	April 4, 2022
Warrants	640,000	\$2.00	April 4, 2022
Warrants	1,000,175	\$6.00	June 7, 2022
Warrants	140,024	\$5.00	June 7, 2022
Warrants	1,200,000	\$2.60	April 18, 2024
	54,810,322		Total shares outstanding (fully diluted)

⁽¹⁾ Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published and are fully disclosed in Note 3 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the period from October 26, 2017 (inception) to November 30, 2018 and in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2019. Management is assessing the impact of these new standards on the Company's accounting policies and financial statement presentation.

Risks and Uncertainties

The following are certain risk factors relating to the business carried out by the Company which prospective investors should carefully consider before deciding whether to purchase the Company's securities. The risks presented below may not be all of the risks that the Company may face. The Company will face a number of challenges in the development of its business. Due to the nature of the Company's business and present stage of the business, the Company may be subject to significant risks. Sometimes new risks emerge and management may not be able to predict all of them, or be able to predict how they may cause actual results to be different from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Readers should not rely upon forward-looking statements as a prediction of future results. Readers should carefully consider all such risks, including those set out in the discussion below.

Additional Financing

The continued development of the Company will require additional financing. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to achieve its business objectives. The Company intends to fund its future business activities by way of additional offerings of equity and/or debt financing as well as through anticipated cash flow from operations. The failure to raise or procure such additional funds or the failure to achieve positive cash flow could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of current business objectives. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, will be on terms acceptable to the Company. If additional funds are raised by offering equity securities, existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution. Any debt financing secured in the future could involve the granting of security against assets of the Company and also contain restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. The Company will require additional financing to fund its operations until positive cash flow is achieved. See "*Risk Factors – Negative Cash Flow from Operations*".

Volatility of Stock Markets

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

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

It may be difficult, if not impossible, for U.S. holders of the Company's securities to resell them

It has recently come to management's attention that all major securities clearing firms in the U.S. have ceased participating in transactions related to securities of Canadian public companies involved in the medical marijuana industry. This appears to be due to the fact that marijuana continues to be listed as a controlled substance under U.S. federal law, with the result that marijuana-related practices or activities, including the cultivation, possession or distribution of marijuana, are illegal under U.S. federal law. However, management understands that the action by U.S. securities clearing firms also extends to securities of companies that carry on business operations entirely outside the U.S. Accordingly, U.S. residents who acquire the Units as "restricted securities" (including any Warrant Shares pursuant to the exercise of Warrants) may find it difficult – if not impossible – to resell such securities over the facilities of any Canadian stock exchange on which the shares may then be listed. It remains unclear what impact, if any, this and any future actions among market participants in the U.S. will have on the ability of U.S. residents to resell any securities of the Company that they may acquire in open market transactions.

Risk Factors Related to Dilution

The Company may issue additional securities in the future, which may dilute a shareholder's holdings in the Company. The Company's articles permit the issuance of an unlimited number of Shares. The Company's shareholders do not have preemptive rights in connection with any future issuances of securities by the Company. The directors of the Company have discretion to determine the price and the terms of further issuances. Moreover, additional Shares will be issued by the Company on the exercise of options under the Stock Option Plan and upon the exercise of outstanding warrants.

It is likely that the Company will enter into more agreements to issue Shares and warrants and options to purchase Shares. The impact of the issuance of a significant number of Shares from these warrant and option exercises could place downward pressure on the market price of the Shares.

Enforcement of Judgments Against Foreign Subsidiaries

There is some doubt as to the enforceability in the United States by a court in original actions, or in actions to enforce judgments of Canadian courts, of civil liabilities predicated upon such applicable Canadian provincial securities laws or otherwise. A court in the United States may refuse to hear a claim based on a violation of Canadian provincial securities laws or otherwise on the grounds that such jurisdiction is not the most appropriate forum to bring such a claim. Even if a court in the United States agrees to hear a claim, it may determine that the local law in the United States, and not Canadian law, is applicable to the claim. If Canadian law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable Canadian law must be proven as a fact, which can be a time consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure will also be governed by foreign law in such circumstances.

Ability of Company to Continue as a Going Concern

The Company is in the development stage and is currently seeking additional capital to develop its operations in the cannabis industry and grow its revenue. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability in the future to grow its revenue and achieve profitable operations and, in the meantime, to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities when they become due. External financing, predominantly by the issuance of equity and debt, will be sought to finance the operations of the Company; however, there can be no certainty that such funds will be available at terms acceptable to the Company. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Negative Cash Flow from Operations

During the period ended February 29, 2020, the Company had negative cash flows from operating activities. Although the Company anticipates it will have positive cash flow from operating activities in future periods, to the extent that the Company has negative cash flow in any future period, certain of the net proceeds from the Offering may be used to fund such negative cash flow from operating activities.

Dividends

The Company does not anticipate paying any dividends on the Shares in the foreseeable future. Dividends paid by the Company would be subject to tax and, potentially, withholdings.

Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will depend on, among other things, financial results, cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that the Company's board of directors may deem relevant. As a result, investors may not receive any return on an investment in the Units unless they sell their shares of the Company for a price greater than that which such investors paid for them.

COVID-19

The recent outbreak of COVID-19 which has been declared by the World Health Organization to be a "pandemic" has spread across the globe and is impacting worldwide economic activity. A public health epidemic, including COVID-19, or the fear of a potential pandemic, poses the risk that the Company or its employees, contractors, suppliers, and other partners may be prevented from conducting business activities for an indefinite period of time, including due to shutdowns or other preventative measures taken to limit the potential impact from a public health epidemic that may be requested or mandated by governmental authorities. While it is not possible at this time to estimate the impact that COVID-19 (or any other actual or potential pandemic) could have on the Company's business, the continued spread of COVID-19 (or any other actual or potential pandemic) and the measures taken by the governments of countries affected could disrupt the supply chain and the manufacture or shipment or sale of the Company's products and adversely impact its business, financial condition or results of operations. It could also affect the health and availability of the Company's workforce at its facilities, as well as those of its suppliers. The COVID-19 outbreak and mitigation measures may also have an adverse impact on global economic conditions which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition. The extent to which the COVID-19 outbreak impacts the Company's results will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS

United States Federal Overview

In the U.S. thirty-three states and Washington D.C. have legalized medical marijuana, which includes nine states and Washington D.C. that have also legalized adult-use marijuana. In addition to the thirty-three states which have legalized marijuana, twelve states have legalized CBD oil, of which Georgia and Virginia allow THC concentrations under 5% in the CBD oil. At the federal level, however, cannabis currently remains a Schedule I controlled substance under the U.S. Controlled Substance Act of 1970 (the "CSA"). Under U.S. federal law, a Schedule I drug or substance has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for the use of the drug under medical supervision. As such, the manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution of cannabis remains illegal under U.S. federal law. This has

created a dichotomy between state and federal law, hereby many states have elected to regulate and remove state-level penalties regarding a substance which is still illegal at the federal level.

While technically illegal, the U.S. federal government's approach to enforcement of such laws has, at least until recently, trended toward non-enforcement. On August 29, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice ("**DOJ**") issued a memorandum known as the "Cole Memorandum" to all U.S. Attorneys' offices (federal prosecutors). The Cole Memorandum generally directed U.S. Attorneys not to prioritize the enforcement of federal marijuana laws against individuals and businesses that rigorously comply with state regulatory provisions in states with strictly regulated medical or adult-use cannabis programs. The Cole Memorandum, while not legally binding, assisted in managing the tension between state and federal laws concerning state-regulated marijuana businesses. However, on January 4, 2018, the Cole Memorandum was revoked by former Attorney General Jeff Sessions. While this did not create a change in federal law - as the Cole Memorandum was not itself law - the revocation added to the uncertainty of U.S. federal enforcement of the CSA in states where cannabis use is regulated. Sessions also issued a one-page memorandum known as the "Sessions Memorandum." This confirmed the rescission of the Cole Memorandum and explained that the Cole Memorandum was "unnecessary" due to existing general enforcement guidance as set forth in the U.S. Attorney's Manual (the "**USAM**"). The USAM enforcement priorities, like those of the Cole Memorandum, are also based on the federal government's limited resources, and include "law enforcement priorities set by the Attorney General," the "seriousness" of the alleged crimes, the "deterrent effect of criminal prosecution," and "the cumulative impact of particular crimes on the community."

While the Sessions Memorandum does emphasize that marijuana is a Schedule I controlled substance and states the statutory view that it is a "dangerous drug and that marijuana activity is a serious crime," it does not otherwise guide U.S. Attorneys that the prosecution of marijuana-related offenses is now a DOJ priority. Furthermore, the Sessions Memorandum explicitly describes itself as a guide to prosecutorial discretion. Such discretion is firmly in the hands of U.S. Attorneys in deciding whether to prosecute marijuana-related offenses. U.S. Attorneys could individually continue to exercise their discretion in a manner similar to that displayed under the Cole Memorandum's guidance. Dozens of U.S. Attorneys across the country have affirmed their commitment to proceeding in this manner, or otherwise affirming that their view of federal enforcement priorities has not changed, although a few have displayed greater ambivalence. On November 7, 2018, Mr. Sessions tendered his resignation as Attorney General at the request of President Donald Trump. Following Mr. Sessions' resignation, and Matthew Whitaker serving as Acting United States Attorney General, William Barr was appointed as US Attorney General on January 15, 2019. William Barr stated at his confirmation hearing to the Senate Judiciary Committee that he would "not go after companies" that had relied upon the Obama-era guidance (the Cole Memorandum) that former Attorney General Jeff Sessions had rescinded in states where cannabis has been legalized. It is unclear what impact, if any, Attorney General William Barr's comments will have on the enforcement of federal regulation of marijuana in the United States. In Nevada, the U.S. Attorney has yet to make any comments regarding the revocation of the Cole Memorandum or indicate any changes to enforcement priorities.

While it is too soon to determine what prosecutorial effects will be created by the rescission of the Cole Memorandum, a nationwide "crackdown" is unlikely. The sheer size of the cannabis industry, in addition to participation by state and local governments and investors, suggests that a large-scale enforcement operation would more than likely create unwanted political backlash for the DOJ and the Trump administration. It is also possible that the rescission of the Cole Memorandum could motivate Congress to finally reconcile federal and state laws. Regardless, marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance at the federal level, and neither the Cole Memorandum nor its rescission has altered that fact. The federal government of the U.S. has always reserved the right to enforce federal law in regard to the sale and disbursement of medical or adult-use marijuana, even if state law sanctioned such sale and disbursement. From a purely legal perspective, the criminal risk today remains identical to the risk on January 3, 2018, prior to the Cole Memorandum being rescinded. It remains unclear whether the risk of enforcement has been altered.

Additionally, under U.S. federal law, it may potentially be a violation of federal money laundering statutes for financial institutions to take any proceeds from the sale of marijuana or any other Schedule I controlled substance. Canadian banks are likewise hesitant to deal with cannabis companies, due to the uncertain legal and regulatory framework of the industry. Banks and other financial institutions, particularly those that are federally chartered in the U.S., could be prosecuted and possibly convicted of money laundering for providing services to cannabis businesses.

Despite these laws, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("**FinCEN**") issued a memorandum on February 14, 2014 (the "**FinCEN Memorandum**") outlining the pathways for financial institutions to bank state-sanctioned marijuana businesses in compliance with federal enforcement priorities. The FinCEN Memorandum echoed

the enforcement priorities of the Cole Memorandum. Under these guidelines, financial institutions must submit a Suspicious Activity Report ("SAR") in connection with all marijuana-related banking activities by any client of such financial institution, in accordance with federal money laundering laws. These marijuana-related SARs are divided into three categories – marijuana limited, marijuana priority, and marijuana terminated – based on the financial institution’s belief that the business in question follows state law, is operating outside of compliance with state law, or where the banking relationship has been terminated, respectively. On the same day as the FinCEN Memorandum was published, the DOJ issued a memorandum (the "**2014 Cole Memo**") directing prosecutors to apply the enforcement priorities of the Cole Memorandum in determining whether to charge individuals or institutions with crimes related to financial transactions involving the proceeds of marijuana-related conduct. The 2014 Cole Memo has been rescinded as of January 4, 2018, along with the Cole Memorandum, removing guidance that enforcement of applicable financial crimes against state-compliant actors was not a DOJ priority.

However, former Attorney General Sessions’ revocation of the Cole Memorandum and the 2014 Cole Memo has not affected the status of the FinCEN Memorandum, nor has the Department of the Treasury given any indication that it intends to rescind the FinCEN Memorandum itself. Though it was originally intended for the 2014 Cole Memo and the FinCEN Memorandum to work in tandem, the FinCEN Memorandum appears to be a standalone document which explicitly lists the eight enforcement priorities originally cited in the Cole Memorandum. As such, the FinCEN Memorandum remains intact, indicating that the Department of the Treasury and FinCEN intend to continue abiding by its guidance. However, in the United States, it is difficult for cannabis-based businesses to open and maintain a bank account with any bank or other financial institution. Furthermore, on January 15, 2019, US Attorney General William Barr stated during his confirmation hearings and to the Senate Judiciary panel that, “I do not intend to go after parties who have complied with state law in reliance on the Cole Memorandum.”

In the U.S., the SAFE Banking Act of 2019, H.R. 1595, passed a vote on September 25, 2019, through a vote by the Committee of the Whole Congress, and is now awaiting action in the U.S. Senate. Generally, the act would let banks offer services to cannabis-related businesses. They could also offer services to those businesses’ employees. There can be no assurance with that H.R. 1595 will be passed in its current form or at all. In both Canada and the U.S., transactions involving banks and other financial institutions are both difficult and unpredictable under the current legal and regulatory landscape. Legislative changes could help to reduce or eliminate these challenges for companies in the cannabis space and would improve the efficiency of both significant and minor financial transactions.

Although the Cole Memorandum and 2014 Cole Memo have been rescinded, one legislative safeguard for the medical marijuana industry remains in place: Congress has used a rider provision in the FY 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Acts (currently the "**Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment**") to prevent the federal government from using congressionally appropriated funds to enforce federal marijuana laws against regulated medical marijuana actors operating in compliance with state and local law. The Leahy Amendment expired with the 2018 Fiscal Year on September 30, 2018, however, on May 17, 2018, the United States House of Representatives Appropriations Committee approved inclusion of the Rohrabacher–Farr amendment in the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies ("CJS") appropriations bill for fiscal year 2019 (H.R. 5952), in a voice vote led by sponsor Rep. David Joyce, which adds a provision to prohibit the U.S. Department of Justice from using funding to prevent states from implementing medical marijuana laws through the end of fiscal year 2019 (September 30, 2019), (the "Joyce Amendment"). The United States Senate Appropriations Committee followed on June 12, 2018, by approving a base CJS appropriations bill with the Joyce Amendment included (S. 3072). On December 20, 2019, the amendment was renewed through the signing of the FY 2020 omnibus spending bill, effective through September 30, 2020.

Despite the legal, regulatory, and political obstacles the marijuana industry currently faces, the industry has continued to grow. It was anticipated that the federal government would eventually repeal the federal prohibition on cannabis and thereby leave the states to decide for themselves whether to permit regulated cannabis cultivation, production and sale, just as states are free today to decide policies governing the distribution of alcohol or tobacco. Given current political trends, however, these developments are considered unlikely in the near-term. As an industry best practice, despite the recent rescission of the Cole Memorandum, the Company intends to abide by the following to ensure compliance with the guidance provided by the Cole Memorandum:

- ensure that its operations are compliant with all licensing requirements as established by the applicable state, county, municipality, town, township, borough, and other political/administrative divisions;
- ensure that its cannabis related activities adhere to the scope of the licensing obtained (for example: in the states where cannabis is permitted for adult-use, the products are only sold to individuals who meet the requisite age requirements);
- implement policies and procedures to ensure that cannabis products are not distributed to minors;

- implement policies and procedures to ensure that revenue is not distributed to criminal enterprises, gangs or cartels;
- implement adequate inventory tracking system and necessary procedures to ensure that such compliance system is effective in tracking inventory and preventing diversion of cannabis or cannabis products into those states where cannabis is not permitted by state law, or cross any state lines in general;
- ensure that its state-authorized cannabis business activity is not used as a cover or pretense for trafficking of other illegal drugs, is engaged in any other illegal activity or any activities that are contrary to any applicable anti-money laundering statutes;
- ensure that its products comply with applicable regulations and contain necessary disclaimers about the contents of the products to prevent adverse public health consequences from cannabis use and prevent impaired driving.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Regulations

The Company is subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the U.S. that involve money laundering, financial recordkeeping and proceeds of crime, including the U.S. Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970 (commonly known as the Bank Secrecy Act), as amended by Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act) and the rules and regulations thereunder, and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities in the U.S.. Further, under U.S. federal law, banks or other financial institutions that provide a cannabis business with a checking account, debit or credit card, small business loan, or any other service could be found guilty of money laundering, aiding and abetting, or conspiracy.

The Company’s activities, and any proceeds thereof, may be considered proceeds of crime due to the fact that cannabis remains illegal federally in the U.S. This may restrict the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends or effect other distributions. Furthermore, while the Company has no current intention to declare or pay dividends on its common shares (the “**Common Shares**”) in the foreseeable future, the Company may decide to, or be required to, suspend declaring or paying dividends without advance notice and for an indefinite period of time. Ability to Access Private and Public Capital Prior to the IPO, the Company relied entirely on access to private capital in order to support its continuing operations and capital expenditure requirements. The Company expects to rely on both private and public capital markets to finance its growth plans in the U.S. legal cannabis industry. Although such business carries a higher degree of risk, and despite the legal standing of cannabis businesses pursuant to U.S. federal laws, the Company has been successful and believes it will continue to be successful in raising private and public financing in the future. However, there is no assurance the Company will be successful, in whole or in part, in raising funds, particularly if the U.S. federal authorities change their position toward enforcing the CSA. Further, access to funding from U.S. residents may be limited due to their unwillingness to be associated with activities which violate U.S. federal laws.

Ability to Access Private and Public Capital

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California State Level Overview

In 1996, California was the first state to legalize medical marijuana through Proposition 215, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 (“CUA”). This legalized the use, possession and cultivation of medical marijuana by patients with a physician recommendation for treatment of cancer, anorexia, AIDS, chronic pain, spasticity, glaucoma, arthritis, migraine, or any other illness for which marijuana provides relief.

In 2003, Senate Bill 420 was signed into law establishing an optional identification card system for medical marijuana patients.

In September 2015, the California legislature passed three bills collectively known as the “Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act” (“MCRSA”). The MCRSA established a licensing and regulatory framework for medical marijuana businesses in California. The system created multiple license types for dispensaries, infused products manufacturers, cultivation facilities, testing laboratories, transportation companies, and distributors. Edible infused product manufacturers would require either volatile solvent or non-volatile solvent manufacturing licenses depending on their specific extraction methodology. Multiple agencies would oversee different aspects of the program and businesses would require a state license and local approval to operate. However, in November 2016, voters in California overwhelmingly passed Proposition 64, the “Adult-Use of Marijuana Act” (“AUMA”) creating an adult-use marijuana program for adults 21 years of age or older. AUMA had some conflicting provisions with MCRSA, so in June 2017, the California State Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 94, known as Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (“MAUCRSA”), which amalgamates MCRSA and AUMA to provide a set of regulations to govern medical and adult-use licensing regime for cannabis businesses in the state of California. MAUCRSA went into effect on January 1, 2018. The four agencies that regulate marijuana at the state level are the BCC, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the California Department of Public Health, and the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

In order to legally operate a medical or adult-use cannabis business in California, the operator must have both a local and state license. This requires license holders to operate in cities with marijuana licensing programs. Therefore, cities in California are allowed to determine the number of licenses they will issue to marijuana operators or can choose to outright ban marijuana.

TransCanna through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Lyfted, is licensed to operate as a medical and adult-use cultivator and processor under applicable California and local jurisdictional law (the “California License”). The California License permits the California Subsidiaries to cultivate and process medical and adult-use cannabis in the state of California pursuant to the terms of the California License issued by the BCC under the provision of the MAUCRSA and California Assembly Bill No. 133. In California, licenses are independently issued for each approved activity for use.

California state and local licenses are renewed annually. Each year, licensees are required to submit a renewal application per guidelines published by BCC. While renewals are annual, there is no ultimate expiry after which no renewals are permitted. Additionally, in respect of the renewal process, provided that the requisite renewal fees are paid, the renewal application is submitted in a timely manner, and there are no material violations noted against the applicable license, TransCanna would expect to receive the applicable renewed license in the ordinary course of business. While TransCanna’s compliance controls have been developed to mitigate the risk of any material violations of a license arising, there is no assurance that the licenses will be renewed in the future in a timely manner. Any unexpected delays or costs associated with the licensing renewal process could impede the ongoing or planned operations of the Resulting Issuer and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

TransCanna, through its wholly owned subsidiary Lyfted, applied for and was granted licenses permitting it to cultivate, and distribute retail medical (and in some instances, adult-use) cannabis and cannabis-related products in Modesto (Stanislaw County):

- Type 2A – Cultivation, Indoor (Small) for Adult-Use and Medical (“A&M”);
- Type 4 - Cultivation – Nursery, A&M; and
- Type 11 - Distribution, A&M.

Additionally, through its wholly owned subsidiary Dalvi, TransCanna is currently in the process of obtaining an additional Type 11 - Distribution, A&M license for their second facility in Modesto.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Regulations The Company is subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the U.S. that involve money laundering, financial recordkeeping and proceeds of crime, including the U.S. Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970 (commonly known as the Bank Secrecy Act), as amended by Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act) and the rules and regulations thereunder, and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities in the U.S. Further, under U.S. federal law, banks or other financial institutions that provide a cannabis business with a checking account, debit or credit card, small business loan, or any other service could be found guilty of money laundering, aiding and abetting, or conspiracy. The Company’s activities, and any proceeds thereof, may be considered proceeds of crime due to the fact that cannabis remains illegal federally in the U.S. This may restrict the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends or effect other distributions. Furthermore, while the

Company has no current intention to declare or pay dividends on its common shares (the “Common Shares”) in the foreseeable future, the Company may decide to, or be required to, suspend declaring or paying dividends without advance notice and for an indefinite period of time.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the period end, the Company received gross proceeds of \$283,000 were realized through the exercise of 283,000 warrants priced at \$1.00 per warrant.

During fiscal 2019, the Company accrued indebtedness to certain key individuals responsible for the current stage of development of TransCanna who are directors, key employees, or consultants totaling \$520,000. The indebtedness was settled by the issuance of 650,000 common shares on March 12, 2020, which shares are subject to a hold period and may not be traded until July 7, 2020.

On April 30, 2020, the Company granted 400,000 options to a consultant of the Company at a price of \$0.75 for a period of three years.

On April 30, 2020 the Company entered into an agreement for the settlement of \$225,000 in debt through the issuance of common shares of the Company (the "Debt Settlement"). Pursuant to the Debt Settlement, the Company will issue a total of 300,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.75 per. All securities will be subject to a four-month hold.

On May 8, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement with the issuance of 3,600,000 Units at a price of \$0.50 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,800,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at a price \$0.75 per warrant for a period of two years. The warrant includes an acceleration clause where if the share price on the Exchange is equal to or greater than \$1.25 for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right to accelerate the expiry of the Warrants, in which event the expiry date of the Warrants will be the date which is 30 days following the dissemination of a press release by the Company announcing the Accelerated Expiry Date.

On May 29, 2020, the Company reached a settlement agreement with a related party wherein they agreed to extinguish \$150,000 in debt owed to the Company in lieu of the party returning 250,000 common shares to the treasury.

May 29, 2020, the Company entered into a mutual agreement with certain contractors and related parties, wherein the parties agreed to the returning of 500,000 common shares to treasury.

On June 25, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement with the issuance of 5,000,000 Warrants at a price of \$0.05 per Warrant for gross proceeds of \$250,000. Each Warrant is exercisable at a price \$1.00 per Warrant for a period of two years. The Warrant includes an acceleration clause where if the share price on the Exchange is equal to or greater than \$1.30 for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right to accelerate the expiry of the Warrants, in which event the expiry date of the Warrants will be the date which is 30 days following the dissemination of a press release by the Company announcing the Accelerated Expiry Date.

On June 29, 2020, the Company executed a general release and settlement agreement with Pacific Agriculture LLC. With no admission of liability, the Company agreed to pay consideration to Pacific Agriculture in the amount of US\$50,000, with the lawsuit filed on November 25, 2019 in the New York State Supreme Court, Nassau County, to be dismissed with prejudice.

Risks Related to the Business of the Company

Risks Specifically Related to the United States Regulatory System

The Company operates in a new industry which is highly regulated, highly competitive and evolving rapidly. As such, new risks may emerge, and management may not be able to predict all such risks or be able to predict how such risks may result in actual results differing from the results contained in any forward-looking statements.

The Company's subsidiaries incur ongoing costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance. Failure to comply with regulations may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties or in restrictions of operations. In addition, changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to operations, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company. Further, the Company may be subject to a variety of claims and lawsuits. Adverse outcomes in some or all of these claims may result in significant monetary damages or injunctive relief that could adversely affect its ability to conduct business. The litigation and other claims are subject to inherent uncertainties and management's view of these matters may change in the future. A material adverse impact on our financial statements also could occur for the period in which the effect of an unfavorable final outcome becomes probable and reasonably estimable.

The Company is expected to continue to derive all or substantially all of its revenues from the cannabis industry in certain states of the United States, which industry is illegal under United States federal law. While the Company's business activities are compliant with applicable state and local law, such activities remain illegal under United States federal law. The Company is involved in the cannabis industry in the United States where local and state laws permit such activities or provide limited defenses to criminal prosecutions.

Currently, the Company is indirectly and directly engaged in the possession, distribution and sale of cannabis and cannabis-related products in the medical cannabis marketplace in the United States. The Company plans to operate in the recreational cannabis marketplace in the future. The enforcement of relevant laws is a significant risk.

Thirty-three of the states in the United States have enacted comprehensive legislation to regulate the sale and use of medical cannabis. Notwithstanding the permissive regulatory environment of medical cannabis at the state level, cannabis continues to be categorized as a Schedule 1 controlled substance under the CSA. As such, cannabis-related practices or activities, including without limitation, the cultivation, manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution of cannabis, are illegal under United States federal law. Strict compliance with state laws with respect to cannabis will neither absolve the Company of liability under United States federal law, nor will it provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against the Company. Any such proceedings brought against the Company may adversely affect the Company's operations and financial performance.

Because of the conflicting views between state legislatures and the federal government of the United States regarding cannabis, investments in cannabis businesses in the United States are subject to inconsistent legislation, regulation, and enforcement. Unless and until the United States Congress amends the CSA with respect to cannabis or the Drug Enforcement Agency reschedules or de-schedules cannabis (and as to the timing or scope of any such potential amendments there can be no assurance), there is a risk that federal authorities may enforce current federal law, which would adversely affect the current and future investments of the Company in the United States. As a result of the tension between state and federal law, there are a number of risks associated with the Company's existing and future investments in the United States.

For the reasons set forth above, the Company's existing interests in the United States cannabis market may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges, clearing agencies and other authorities in Canada. It has been reported by certain publications in Canada that the Canadian Depository for Securities Limited may implement policies that would see its subsidiary, CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. ("CDS"), refuse to settle trades for cannabis issuers that have investments in the United States. CDS is Canada's central securities depository, clearing and settlement hub settling trades in the Canadian equity, fixed income and money markets. The TMX Group, the owner and operator of CDS, subsequently issued a statement on August 17, 2017 reaffirming that there is no CDS ban on the clearing of securities of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States, despite media reports to the contrary and that the TMX Group was working with regulators to arrive at a solution that will clarify this matter, which would be communicated at a later time.

On February 8, 2018, following discussions with the Canadian Securities Administrators and recognized Canadian securities exchanges, the TMX Group announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (“TMX MOU”) with Aequis NEO Exchange Inc., the CSE, the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the TSX Venture Exchange. The TMX MOU outlines the parties’ understanding of Canada’s regulatory framework applicable to the rules, procedures, and regulatory oversight of the exchanges and CDS as it relates to issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States. The TMX MOU confirms, with respect to the clearing of listed securities, that CDS relies on the exchanges to review the conduct of listed issuers. As a result, there is no CDS ban on the clearing of securities of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States. However, there can be no guarantee that this approach to regulation will continue in the future. If such a ban were to be implemented, it would have a material adverse effect on the ability of holders of Shares to make and settle trades. In particular, the Shares would become highly illiquid as until an alternative was implemented, investors would have no ability to effect a trade of the Common Shares through the facilities of a stock exchange.

Further, on January 4, 2018, then U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions formally rescinded the standing U.S. Department of Justice federal policy guidance governing enforcement of marijuana laws, as set forth in a series of memos and guidance from 2009-2014, principally the Cole Memorandum. The Cole Memorandum generally directed U.S. Attorneys not to enforce the federal marijuana laws against actors who are compliant with state laws, provided enumerated enforcement priorities were not implicated. The rescission of this memo and other Obama-era prosecutorial guidance did not create a change in federal law as the Cole Memorandums were never legally binding; however, the revocation removed the DOJ’s guidance to U.S. Attorneys that state-regulated cannabis industries substantively in compliance with the Cole Memorandum’s guidelines should not be a prosecutorial priority. The federal government of the United States has always reserved the right to enforce federal law regarding the sale and disbursement of medical or recreational marijuana, even if state law sanctioned such sale and disbursement. Although the rescission of the above memorandums does not necessarily indicate that marijuana industry prosecutions are now affirmatively a priority for the DOJ, there can be no assurance that the federal government will not enforce such laws in the future.

Additionally, there can be no assurance that state laws legalizing and regulating the sale and use of cannabis will not be repealed or overturned, or that local governmental authorities will not limit the applicability of state laws within their respective jurisdictions. It is also important to note that local and city ordinances may strictly limit and/or restrict the distribution of cannabis in a manner that could make it extremely difficult or impossible to transact business in the cannabis industry. If the federal government begins to enforce federal laws relating to cannabis in states where the sale and use of cannabis is currently legal, or if existing state laws are repealed or curtailed, the Company’s business would be materially and adversely affected. Federal actions against any individual or entity engaged in the marijuana industry or a substantial repeal of marijuana related legislation could adversely affect the Company and its business.

In light of the political and regulatory uncertainty surrounding the treatment of U.S. cannabis-related activities, including the rescission of the Cole Memorandum discussed above, on February 8, 2018 the Canadian Securities Administrators published a staff notice (Staff Notice 51-352) setting out their disclosure expectations for specific risks facing issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States. Staff Notice 51-352 confirms that a disclosure-based approach remains appropriate for issuers with U.S. cannabis-related activities. Staff Notice 51-352 includes additional disclosure expectations that apply to all issuers with U.S. cannabis-related activities, including those with direct and indirect involvement in the cultivation and distribution of cannabis, as well as issuers that provide goods and services to third parties involved in the U.S. cannabis industry. The Company views this staff notice favourably, as it provides increased transparency and greater certainty regarding the views of its exchange and its regulator of existing operations and strategic business plan as well as the Company’s ability to pursue further investment and opportunities in the United States.

The Company’s funding of its subsidiaries through loans, royalties or other forms of investment, may be illegal under the applicable federal laws of the United States and other applicable law. There can be no assurances the federal government of the United States or other jurisdictions will not seek to enforce the applicable laws against the Company. The consequences of such enforcement would be materially adverse to the Company and the Company’s business and could result in the forfeiture or seizure of all or substantially all of the Company’s assets.

The concepts of “medical cannabis” and “retail cannabis” do not exist under United States federal law because the U.S. Controlled Substances Act classifies “marijuana” as a Schedule I drug. Under United States federal law, a Schedule I drug or substance has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for the use of the drug under medical supervision. As such, cannabis-related practices or activities, including without limitation, the

manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution of cannabis remain illegal under United States federal law. Although the Company's activities are compliant with applicable United States state and local law, strict compliance with state and local laws with respect to cannabis may neither absolve the Company of liability under United States federal law, nor may it provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against the Company. Any such proceedings brought against the Company may adversely affect the Company's operations and financial performance.

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

There is still uncertainty surrounding the Trump Administration and its influence and policies in opposition to the cannabis industry as a whole.

Many factors could cause the Company's actual results, performances and achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the disclosure herein, including, without limitation, the following factors which should be reviewed in detail by all readers:

- The Company's subsidiaries are operating in the United States, where cannabis is federally illegal;
- The activities of the Company are subject to evolving regulation that is subject to changes by governmental authorities;
- Third parties with which the Company does business, including banks and other financial intermediaries, may perceive that they are exposed to legal and reputational risk because of the Company's cannabis business activities;
- The Company's ability to repatriate returns generated from investments in the U.S. may be limited by anti-money laundering laws;
- Federal prohibitions result in marijuana businesses being potentially restricted from accessing the U.S. federal banking system, and the Company and its subsidiaries may have difficulty depositing funds in federally insured and licensed banking institutions. This may lead to further related issues, such as the potential that a bank will freeze the Company's accounts and risks associated with uninsured deposit accounts. There is no certainty that Company will be able to maintain its existing accounts or obtain new accounts in the future; and
- Although the TMX MOU confirms that there is currently no CDS ban on the clearing of securities of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States, there can be no guarantee that this approach to regulation will continue in the future.

Risks Concerning Application of Anti-Money Laundering Legislation

The Company is subject to a variety of laws and regulations domestically and in the United States that involve money laundering, financial recordkeeping and proceeds of crime, including the U.S. Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970 (commonly known as the Bank Secrecy Act), as amended by Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (Canada), as amended and the rules and regulations thereunder, and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities in the United States and Canada. Further, under U.S. federal law, banks or other financial institutions that provide a cannabis business with a checking account, debit or credit card, small business loan, or any other service could be found guilty of money laundering, aiding and abetting, or conspiracy.

Despite these laws, FinCEN issued a memorandum on February 14, 2014 outlining the pathways for financial institutions to bank marijuana businesses in compliance with federal enforcement priorities (the "FinCEN Memorandum"). The FinCEN Memorandum states that in some circumstances, it is permissible for banks to provide services to cannabis-related businesses without risking prosecution for violation of federal money laundering laws. It refers to supplementary guidance that Deputy Attorney General Cole issued to federal prosecutors relating to the prosecution of money laundering offenses predicated on cannabis-related violations of the United States Controlled Substances Act on the same day (the "2014 Cole Memo"). The

2014 Cole Memo has been rescinded as of January 4, 2018, along with the Cole Memorandum, removing guidance that enforcement of applicable financial crimes was not a DOJ priority.

Former Attorney General Sessions' revocation of the Cole Memorandum and the 2014 Cole Memo has not affected the status of the FinCEN Memorandum, nor has the Department of the Treasury given any indication that it intends to rescind the FinCEN Memorandum itself. Though it was originally intended for the 2014 Cole Memo and the FinCEN Memorandum to work in tandem, the FinCEN Memorandum appears to remain in effect as a standalone document which explicitly lists the eight enforcement priorities originally cited in the rescinded Cole Memorandum. Although the FinCEN Memorandum remains intact, indicating that the Department of the Treasury and FinCEN intend to continue abiding by its guidance, it is unclear whether the current administration will continue to follow the guidelines of the FinCEN Memorandum.

The Company's business, and any proceeds thereof, are considered proceeds of crime due to the fact that cannabis remains illegal federally in the United States. This restricts the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends, effect other distributions or subsequently repatriate such funds back to Canada. Furthermore, while the Company has no current intention to declare or pay dividends on its shares in the foreseeable future, the Company may decide or be required to suspend declaring or paying dividends without advance notice and for an indefinite period of time.

Risk of Heightened Scrutiny by Regulatory Authorities in Canada

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

Although the TMX MOU has confirmed that there is currently no CDS ban on the clearing of securities of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States, there can be no guarantee that this approach to regulation will continue in the future. If such a ban were to be implemented, it would have a material adverse effect on the ability of holders of Shares to make and settle trades. In particular, the Shares would become highly illiquid as until an alternative was implemented, investors would have no ability to effect a trade of the Shares through the facilities of a stock exchange.

Government policy changes or public opinion may also result in a significant influence over the regulation of the cannabis industry in Canada, the United States or elsewhere. A negative shift in the public's perception of medical cannabis in the United States or any other applicable jurisdiction could affect future legislation or regulation. Among other things, such a shift could cause state jurisdictions to abandon initiatives or proposals to legalize medical cannabis, thereby limiting the number of new state jurisdictions into which the Company could expand. Any inability to fully implement the Company's expansion strategy may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Unlike in Canada which has federal legislation uniformly governing the cultivation, distribution, sale and possession of medical cannabis under the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations, investors are cautioned that in the United States, cannabis is largely regulated at the state level. To the Company's knowledge, there are to date a total of 46 states, plus the District of Columbia, that have legalized cannabis in some form. Notwithstanding the permissive regulatory environment of medical cannabis at the state level, cannabis continues to be categorized as a controlled substance under the CSA in the United States and as such, may be in violation of federal law in the United States.

As previously stated, the United States Congress has passed appropriations bills (currently the "Leahy Amendment") each of the last four years to prevent the federal government from using congressionally appropriated funds to enforce federal marijuana laws against regulated medical marijuana actors operating in compliance with state and local law. The 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act was passed by Congress on March 23, 2018 and included the re-authorization of the Leahy Amendment. It will continue in effect until September 30, 2018. American courts have construed these appropriations bills to prevent the federal government from prosecuting individuals when those individuals comply with state medical cannabis laws. However, because this conduct continues to violate federal law, American courts have observed that should Congress at any time choose to appropriate funds to fully prosecute the CSA, any individual or business—even those that have fully complied with state law—could be prosecuted for violations of federal law. If Congress restores funding, for example by declining to include the Leahy Amendment in the 2019 budget resolution, or by failing to pass necessary budget legislation

and causing another government shutdown, the government will have the authority to prosecute individuals for violations of the law before it lacked funding under the five-year statute of limitations applicable to non-capital CSA violations. Additionally, it is important to note that the appropriations protections only apply to medical cannabis operations and provide no protection against businesses operating in compliance with a state's recreational cannabis laws.

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

The approach to the enforcement of cannabis laws may be subject to change or may not proceed as previously outlined.

Prohibitions in California on 'for profit' activities of the Company

Until the implementation of MAUCRSA earlier last year, it was illegal under California law to engage in any "for profit" activities relating to the purchase and sale of cannabis and to sell, distribute or purchase cannabis for any reason other than certain medical uses. Despite the implementation of MAUCRSA, many municipalities still prohibit such 'for profit' activities. Such limitations often result in inefficiencies in operations and use of resources and could hinder, or otherwise prevent, the growth of the Company's business and of a commercially viable cannabis industry in California.

While the Company intends that one or more of its subsidiaries will be service-providers, and the Company does not consider such services as restricted from being "for profit" activities, there is no assurance that this structure will be respected by applicable governmental authorities. In the event that this structure is not respected, the Company may be prohibited from engaging in "for profit" activities in certain jurisdictions.

California has legalized the sale of cannabis for medical use outside of cooperatives or collectives for both medical and adult-use and as a for-profit business activity, and MAUCRSA provides a one-year grace period for cooperatives and collectives. The permanent regulations governing the operation of cannabis-related businesses have not been promulgated. Accordingly, there is no way to currently anticipate what the legal climate surrounding the Company's anticipated business plan will be at any point in the future and there is no assurance that the Company will operate profitably or generate revenues or profits that will permit the payment of dividends.

The Company is regularly monitoring changes to applicable law and will timely respond to ensure that it remains compliant in all circumstances.

Change in Laws, Regulations and Guidelines

The Company's current and proposed operations are subject to a variety of laws, regulations and guidelines, including, but not limited to, those relating to the manufacture, management, transportation, storage and disposal of cannabis, as well as laws and regulations relating to health and safety (including those for consumable products), the conduct of operations and the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are broad in scope and subject to evolving interpretations. If any changes to such laws, regulations and guidelines occur, which are matters beyond the control of the Company, the Company may incur significant costs in complying with such changes or it may be unable to comply therewith, which in turn may result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt certain aspects of the Company's business plan and result in a material adverse effect on certain aspects of its planned operations.

Changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof, the imposition of restrictions on the Company's ability to operate in the U.S. as a result of the federally illegal nature of cannabis in the U.S. or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to the Company's operations, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Permits and Authorizations

There is no assurance that the Company will obtain and retain any relevant licenses, including the Permits. If obtained, the Permits will be subject to ongoing compliance and reporting requirements. Failure by the Company to comply with the requirements of the Permits or any failure to maintain the Permits would have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition and operating results of the Company. The failure of the Company to receive the Permits could, among other things, delay or prevent the Company from becoming profitable.

Enforceability of Contracts

Because the Company's contracts involve cannabis and other activities that are not legal under U.S. federal law and in some jurisdictions, the Company may face difficulties in enforcing its contracts in U.S. federal and certain state courts.

Unfavorable Publicity or Consumer Perception

The regulated cannabis industry in the United States and Canada is at an early stage of its development. The Company believes the medical and recreational cannabis industry is highly dependent on consumer perception regarding the safety and efficacy of recreational and medical cannabis. Consumer perceptions regarding legality, morality, consumption, safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis are mixed and evolving. Consumer perception can be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory investigations, litigation, media attention and other publicity regarding the consumption of cannabis products. There can be no assurance that future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity will be favourable to the cannabis market or any particular product, or consistent with earlier publicity. Future research reports, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other publicity that are perceived as less favourable than, or that question, earlier research reports, findings or publicity could have a material adverse effect on the demand for cannabis and on the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Company. Further, adverse publicity reports or other media attention regarding cannabis in general, or associating the consumption of cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have such a material adverse effect on the business of the Company. Such adverse publicity reports or other media attention could arise even if the adverse effects associated with such products resulted from consumers' failure to consume such products legally, appropriately or as directed.

Public opinion and support for medical and recreational cannabis use has traditionally been inconsistent and varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Legalization of medical and recreational cannabis remains a controversial issue subject to differing opinions surrounding the level of legalization (for example, legalization of medical marijuana as opposed to legalization in general).

Limited Operating History

The Company and its subsidiaries were only recently incorporated and have no history of significant operations which makes it difficult for investors to evaluate the Company's operations and prospects and may increase the risks associated with an investment into the Company.

The Company has not generated profits or revenues in the periods covered by its financial statements included herein, and, as a result, has only a very limited operating history upon which its business and future prospects may be evaluated. Although the Company expects to generate some revenues from its operations in the future, the Company is expected to remain subject to many of the risks common to early-stage enterprises for the foreseeable future, including challenges related to laws, regulations, licensing, integrating and retaining qualified employees; making effective use of limited resources; achieving market acceptance of existing and future solutions; competing against companies with greater financial and technical resources; acquiring and retaining customers; and developing new solutions. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of the early stage of operations.

Costs Relating to Development of Operations

The Company expects to incur significant ongoing costs and obligations related to its investment in infrastructure, including the Distribution Facility, and growth and for regulatory compliance, which could have a material adverse impact on the

Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, future changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to the Company's operations, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company. The Company's efforts to grow its business may be costlier than expected. The Company may incur significant losses in the future for a number of reasons, including the other risks described in this prospectus, and unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications and delays, and other unknown events. If the Company is unable to achieve and sustain profitability, the market price of the Shares may significantly decrease.

There are factors which may prevent the Company from the realization of growth targets. The Company is currently in the expansion from early development stage. The Company's growth strategy contemplates building the Distribution Facility and seeking additional distribution facility space. There is a risk that these additional resources will not be achieved on time, on budget, or at all, as they can be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including some that are discussed elsewhere in these "Risk Factors" and the following:

- delays in obtaining, or conditions imposed by, regulatory approvals;
- facility design errors;
- environmental pollution; non-performance by third party contractors; increases in materials or labour costs;
- construction performance falling below expected levels of output or efficiency;
- breakdown, aging or failure of equipment or processes;
- contractor or operator errors;
- operational inefficiencies;
- labour disputes, disruptions or declines in productivity; inability to attract sufficient numbers of qualified workers; disruption in the supply of energy and utilities; and
- major incidents and/or catastrophic events such as fires, explosions or storms.

Competition

The Company competes with other companies for financing and business opportunities in the cannabis industry. Some of these companies may possess greater financial resources than the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to enter into desirable strategic agreements or similar transactions, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations. Existing or future competition in the cannabis industry, including, without limitation, the entry of large multinational entities into the industry, could materially adversely affect the Company's prospects for entering into additional agreements in the future.

There is potential that the Company will face intense competition from other companies, some of which can be expected to have longer operating histories and more financial resources and experience than the Company. Increased competition by larger and better financed competitors, including competitors to the Company's investments, could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Banking

Since the production and possession of cannabis is currently illegal under U.S. federal law, it is possible that banks may refuse to open bank accounts for the deposit of funds from businesses involved with the cannabis industry. The inability to open bank accounts with certain institutions could materially and adversely affect the business of the Company.

Currency Fluctuations

The Company's revenues and expenses are expected to be primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore may be exposed to significant currency exchange fluctuations. Recent events in the global financial markets have been coupled with increased volatility in the currency markets. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

Reliance on Management

The success of the Company is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion and good faith of its senior management. While employment agreements or management agreements are customarily used as a primary method of

retaining the services of key employees, these agreements cannot assure the continued services of such employees. Qualified individuals are in high demand, and the Company may incur significant costs to attract and retain them. In addition, the Company's lean management structure may be strained as the Company pursues growth opportunities in the future. The loss of the services of such individuals or an inability to attract other suitably qualified persons when needed, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to execute on its business plan and strategy, and the Company may be unable to find adequate replacements on a timely basis, or at all.

The Company's future success depends substantially on the continued services of its executive officers, its key research and development personnel and its key growth and extraction personnel. If one or more of its executive officers or key personnel were unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, the Company might not be able to replace them easily or at all. In addition, if any of its executive officers or key employees joins a competitor or forms a competing company, the Company may lose know-how, key professionals and staff members. These executive officers and key employees could compete with and take customers away.

Illegal or Fraudulent Activities of Employees

The Company is exposed to the risk that its employees, independent contractors and consultants may engage in fraudulent or other illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional, reckless and/or negligent conduct or disclosure of unauthorized activities to the Company that violates: (i) government regulations; (ii) distribution standards; or (iii) laws that require the true, complete and accurate reporting of financial information or data. It is not always possible for the Company to identify and deter misconduct by its employees and other third parties, and the precautions taken by the Company to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting the Company from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against the Company, and it is not successful in defending itself or asserting its rights, those actions could have a significant impact on its business, including the imposition of civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, and curtailment of the Company's operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations

Insurance Coverage

The Company does not currently have full insurance coverage. Additionally, because the Company operates within the cannabis industry, there are additional difficulties and complexities associated with insurance coverage. The Company intends that it and its subsidiaries will obtain insurance coverage with respect to workers' compensation, general liability, directors' and officers' insurance, fire and other similar policies customarily obtained for businesses to the extent commercially appropriate; however, because the Company is engaged in and operates within the cannabis industry, there are likely to be exclusions and additional difficulties and complexities associated with any such insurance coverage that could cause the Company to suffer uninsured losses, which could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, and profitability. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to fully utilize such insurance coverage, if necessary. Until such time as the Company obtains insurance coverage, it faces exposure to all forms of losses relating to liabilities, worker's compensation, fire and other general liabilities.

Operational Risks

The Company may be affected by a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including: labor disputes; catastrophic accidents; fires; blockades or other acts of social activism; changes in the regulatory environment; impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes and ground movements. There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the Company's facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, adverse impacts on the Company's operations, costs, monetary losses, potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings and financial condition on the Company. Also, the Company may be subject to or affected by liability or sustain loss for certain risks and hazards against which it may elect not to insure because of the cost. This lack of insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Cybersecurity Risks

The Company has entered into agreements with third parties for the licensing of certain software in connection with its operations. The Company's operations depend, in part, on how well it and its suppliers protect networks, equipment, IT systems and software against damage from a number of threats, including, but not limited to, cable cuts, damage to physical plants, natural disasters, intentional damage and destruction, fire, power loss, hacking, computer viruses, vandalism and theft. The Company's operations also depend on the timely maintenance, upgrade and replacement of networks, equipment, IT systems and software, as well as pre-emptive expenses to mitigate the risks of failures. Any of these and other events could result in information system failures, delays and/or increase in capital expenses. The failure of information systems or a component of information systems could, depending on the nature of any such failure, adversely impact the Company's reputation and results of operations.

The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access is a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

Holding Company

The Company is a holding company and essentially all of its assets are the capital stock of its material subsidiaries. As a result, investors in the Company are subject to the risks attributable to its subsidiaries. Consequently, the Company's cash flows and ability to complete current or desirable future enhancement opportunities are dependent on the earnings of its subsidiaries and investments and the distribution of those earnings to Company. The ability of these entities to pay dividends and other distributions will depend on their operating results and will be subject to applicable laws and regulations which require that solvency and capital standards be maintained by such companies and contractual restrictions contained in the instruments governing their debt. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of the Company's material subsidiaries, holders of indebtedness and trade creditors may be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of those subsidiaries before the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers are, and may continue to be, involved in other business ventures through their direct and indirect participation in, among other things, corporations, partnerships, joint ventures, that may become potential competitors of the technologies, products and services the Company intends to provide. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions or opportunities where the other interests of these directors and officers conflict with or diverge from the Company's interests. In accordance with applicable corporate law, directors who have a material interest in or who are parties to a material contract or a proposed material contract with the Company are required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and generally abstain from voting on any resolution to approve the transaction. In addition, the directors and officers are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the Company's best interests. However, in conflict of interest situations, the Company's directors and officers may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance their competing interests with their duties to the Company. Circumstances (including with respect to future corporate opportunities) may arise that may be resolved in a manner that is unfavorable to the Company.

Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities. From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business. At February 29, 2020, there were no pending lawsuits that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the results of the Company's combined operations. During the three months ended February 29, 2020, the Company terminated various consulting and investor relation contracts that were deemed not useful to the Company and for which services were not properly delivered under the relevant agreements.