

CANOPY RIVERS

CANOPY RIVERS INC.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

DATED: JULY 15, 2019

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Explanatory Notes

All financial information in this AIF is prepared using IFRS. Information contained in this AIF is given as of March 31, 2019, unless otherwise stated.

Market and industry data used throughout this AIF was obtained from various publicly available sources. Although the Company believes that these independent sources are generally reliable, the accuracy and completeness of such information are not guaranteed and have not been verified due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and the limitations and uncertainty inherent in any statistical survey of market size, conditions and prospects.

This AIF should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019, and for the 340 days ended March 31, 2018, and the management's discussion and analysis for the three and twelve months ended March 31, 2019, which are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This AIF includes forward-looking information. All information, other than statements of historical fact, included in this AIF that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as future business strategy, competitive strengths, goals, expansion and growth of the Company's and Investees' businesses, operations, plans and other matters, is forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is often identified by the words "may", "would", "could", "should", "will", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" or similar expressions and includes, among others, statements relating to: the business strategy and objectives of the Company; the success of the Company's investment activities; the ability to participate in international market opportunities; the market for the current and proposed product offerings of the Investees; the anticipated cash flows from certain Investees; the anticipated business expansion plans for certain Investees; expectations for other economic, business, regulatory and/or competitive factors related to the Company, the Investees or the cannabis industry generally; the anticipated legislative and regulatory changes in Canada and internationally, including the implementation of regulations for edibles, concentrates and other ingestible cannabis products; the expansion potential for the business and operations of various Investees; future expenditures and capital activities; the competitive landscape in which the Company and the Investees operate; and other events or conditions that may occur in the future.

Investors are cautioned that forward-looking information is not based on historical fact but instead is based on the reasonable assumptions and estimates of management of the Company at the time they were made and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, lack of control over the operations of the Investees; compliance with laws; changes in laws, regulations and guidelines; business strategy; risks inherent in strategic alliances and investments; risks associated with divestment and restructuring; competition; dependence upon CGC; dependence upon key management personnel; conflicts of interest; operations in the United States; internal controls; entry bans into the United States; foreign investments; limited operating history; liquidity and additional financing; difficulty to forecast; fluctuations in cannabis prices; reputational risks to third parties; management of growth; equity price risk; anti-money laundering laws and regulation risks; anti-bribery law violations; litigation; cybersecurity and privacy risks; unknown defects and impairments; security over underlying assets; challenging global financial conditions; credit and liquidity risk; hedging risk; risks related to dividend payments; classification as a PFIC; reliance on Investee licences; failure to obtain necessary licenses; reliance on Investee facilities; governmental regulations; operating risks for the Investees; increased operation, regulatory and other risks; access to capital for the Investees; enforceability of contracts with the Investees; lack of access to U.S. bankruptcy protections; compatibility of existing technologies in cannabis; testing and trials; operations in emerging markets; ability to forecast certain Investee's production; competitive conditions for the Investees; the ability of the Investees to acquire customers; constraints on the Investees' ability to market products; risks inherent in an agricultural business; wholesale price volatility; product recalls by the Investees; product liability risks for the Investees; environmental and employee health

and safety regulations; reliance by each Investee on key inputs; reliance of each Investee on suppliers and skilled labour; research and development; rapid technological change; slow acceptance of Investee products; inflation; corruption and fraud; intellectual property risks; insurance risks; the Investees' vulnerability to rising energy costs; and transportation risks associated with the delivery of product by the Investees.

Risks involving the Company are discussed under the heading "*Risk Factors*". Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from statements contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is made as of the date given and the Company does not intend or undertake any obligation to publicly revise or update any forward-looking information that is included in this AIF, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required by applicable law.

Currency and Exchange Rate Information

This AIF contains references to Canadian dollars, referred to herein as "\$" and United States dollars, referred to herein as "US\$".

The following table sets forth, for each period indicated, the high and low exchange rates, the average exchange rate, and the exchange rate at the end of the period, based on the rate of exchange of one United States dollar in exchange for Canadian dollars published by the Bank of Canada.

	Year ended March 31		
	2019	2018	2017
High	\$1.3642	\$1.3743	\$1.3582
Low	\$1.2552	\$1.2128	\$1.2533
Average	\$1.3118	\$1.2837	\$1.3130
Closing	\$1.3363	\$1.2894	\$1.3310

As of the date of this AIF, the average daily exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada was US\$1.00 = \$1.3039 or \$1.00 = US\$0.7669.

GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN TERMS

The following terms are used in this document:

“**2018 Farm Bill**” means the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018;

“**ACMPR**” means the *Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations*;

“**AGLC**” means the Alberta Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Commission;

“**Agripharm**” means Agripharm Corp., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario;

“**AIF**” means this annual information form;

“**AIM2**” means AIM2 Ventures Inc., prior to the Qualifying Transaction;

“**Arise Bioscience**” means Arise Bioscience Inc.;

“**Artiva**” means Artiva Inc., a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada, a wholly-owned subsidiary of LiveWell Foods;

“**Audit Committee**” means the audit committee of the Company;

“**Bertrand**” means Les Serres Stéphane Bertrand Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Quebec;

“**Blakes**” means Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP;

“**BioLumic**” means BioLumic Ltd., a corporation existing under the laws of New Zealand;

“**BioLumic Note**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*General Development of the Business – History – Fiscal Year 2020*”;

“**Board**” means the board of directors of the Company;

“**Bought Deal**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*General Development of the Business – History – Fiscal Year 2019*”;

“**Canapar**” means Canapar Corp., a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**Canapar Italy**” means Canapar SrL, a corporation existing under the laws of Italy;

“**Canapar Shares**” means the common shares in the capital of Canapar;

“**Cannabis Act**” means, collectively, the *Cannabis Act* (Canada) and the Cannabis Regulations;

“**Cannabis Light**” means CBD oil with a THC content that does not exceed 0.2%;

“**Cannabis Regulations**” means the *Cannabis Regulations* under the Cannabis Act;

“**CBD**” means cannabidiol;

“**CBP**” means U.S. Customs and Border Protection;

“**CGC**” means Canopy Growth Corporation, a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**Circular 5059**” means circular no. 5059 of 23.5.2018 issued by the Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies;

“**Civilized**” means Civilized Worldwide Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick;

“**Civilized Shares**” means the class A common shares in the capital of Civilized;

“**Coattail Agreement**” means the coattail agreement dated September 17, 2018, between the Company, CGC and TSX Trust Company;

“**Cole Memorandum**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*Description of the Business – Overview of Industry – Cannabis Regulatory Framework in the United States*”;

“**Common Shares**” means the common shares in the capital of AIM2;

“**Company**” means Canopy Rivers Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario, and/or its subsidiaries, as applicable;

“**Consolidation**” means the consolidation of the Common Shares on the basis of the Consolidation Ratio;

“**Consolidation Ratio**” means the consolidation ratio of one post-Consolidation Common Share for every 26.565 pre-Consolidation Common Shares;

“**Convertible Debenture**” means the \$20,000,000 convertible debenture advanced to CRC PrivateCo by CGC on May 12, 2017;

“**Compensation, Nominating and Governance Committee**” means the compensation, nominating and governance committee of the Company;

“**CPMP**” means the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Military Plant;

“**CRC**” refers to Canopy Rivers Corporation following completion of the Qualifying Transaction, a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**CRC Multiple Voting Shares**” means the Class A common shares in the capital of CRC PrivateCo;

“**CRC PrivateCo**” means Canopy Rivers Corporation prior to the completion of the Qualifying Transaction, a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**CRC Subordinated Voting Shares**” means the Class B common shares in the capital of CRC PrivateCo;

“**CSA**” means the United States Controlled Substances Act;

“**CSE**” means the Canadian Securities Exchange;

“**DEA**” means the United States Drug Enforcement Administration;

“**Deloitte**” means Deloitte LLP;

“**Dual Class Voting Structure**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*Corporate Structure – Name, Address and Incorporation*”;

“**Eureka**” means Eureka 93 Inc. (formerly LiveWell Canada Inc.), a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**Exchangeable Shares**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*General Development of the Business – History – Fiscal Year 2019*”;

“**FCEN**” means the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the U.S. Treasury Department;

“**FCEN Memorandum**” means the memorandum issued by the FCEN in February 2014 providing instructions to banks seeking to provide services to cannabis-related businesses;

“**FDA**” means the United States Food and Drug Administration;

“**FDCA**” means the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act;

“**forward-looking information**” means “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities laws and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of United States securities laws, collectively;

“**GMP**” means good manufacturing practices;

“**Greenhouse Juice**” means 10831425 Canada Ltd. d/b/a Greenhouse Juice Company, a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**Greenhouse Preferred Warrants**” means the preferred share purchase warrants in the capital of Greenhouse Juice;

“**Greenhouse Secured Debenture**” means the senior secured convertible debenture issued by Greenhouse Juice to CRC on January 14, 2019;

“**Greenhouse Shares**” means the preferred shares in the capital of Greenhouse Juice;

“**Greenhouse Unsecured Debenture**” means the unsecured debenture issued by Greenhouse Juice to CRC on January 14, 2019;

“**Headset**” means Headset, Inc., a Delaware corporation;

“**Headset Shares**” means the series A preferred shares in the capital of Headset;

“**Herbert**” means 10663522 Canada Inc. d/b/a Herbert, a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**Herbert Shares**” means the preferred shares in the capital of Herbert;

“**High Beauty**” means High Beauty, Inc., a Delaware corporation;

“**High Beauty Shares**” means the preferred shares in the capital of High Beauty;

“**IFRS**” means International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;

“**Investees**” means entities in which the Company has made a royalty, equity, debt or other investment;

“**Investor Rights Agreement**” means the investor rights agreement dated September 17, 2018, between the Company and CGC;

“**IT**” means information technology;

“**JWC**” means James E. Wagner Cultivation Corporation (formerly AIM1 Ventures Inc.), a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario;

“**JWC Ltd.**” means James E. Wagner Cultivation Ltd., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario;

“**Key Personnel**” means the Company’s senior management as well as certain consultants;

“**KPMG**” means KPMG LLP;

“**Law 242**” means Italian law GU n.304 del 30-12-2016;

“**Leaflink International**” means Leaflink Services International ULC, a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of British Columbia;

“**LiveWell Foods**” means LiveWell Foods Canada Inc., a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**MOU**” means the memorandum of understanding dated September 17, 2018, between the Company and CGC;

“**Multiple Voting Shares**” means the Class B common shares designated as multiple voting shares in the capital of the Company;

“**NI 52-110**” means National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*;

“**Nielsen**” means Nielsen Holdings plc, a corporation existing under the laws of England and Wales;

“**NYSE**” means the New York Stock Exchange;

“**OBCA**” means the *Business Corporation Act* (Ontario);

“**Option Plan**” means the Company’s stock option plan, approved by shareholders of the Company on September 12, 2018;

“**Options**” means stock options to purchase Subordinated Voting Shares issued by the Company pursuant to the Option Plan;

“**PFIC**” means passive foreign investment company;

“**PharmHouse**” means PharmHouse Inc., a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**PharmHouse Credit Agreement**” means the credit agreement dated January 7, 2019, between PharmHouse, the Company and the Bank of Montreal, as administrative agent and as lead arranger and sole bookrunner, among others;

“**PharmHouse Credit Facility**” means the committed, non-revolving credit facility with a maximum principal amount of \$80,000,000 governed by the PharmHouse Credit Agreement;

“**PharmHouse Loan Agreement**” means the loan agreement dated November 21, 2018, between CRC and PharmHouse;

“**PIPEDA**” means the *Personal Information Protection and Electronics Documents Act* (Canada);

“**Protection Agreement**” means the exchangeable share protection agreement dated November 30, 2018, between CRC and TerrAscend, among others;

“**Qualifying Transaction**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*Corporate Structure – Name, Address and Incorporation*”;

“**Qualifying Transaction Agreement**” means the agreement dated July 4, 2018, entered into between AIM2 and CRC PrivateCo in connection with the Qualifying Transaction;

“**Radicle**” means, collectively, Radicle Cannabis and Radicle Medical Marijuana Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario;

“**Radicle Cannabis**” means Radicle Cannabis Holdings Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario;

“**Replacement Options**” means the replacement options to acquire Subordinated Voting Shares issued in exchange for options of CRC PrivateCo pursuant to the Qualifying Transaction;

“**Requirements**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*Description of the Business – Overview of Industry – Cannabis Regulatory Framework in the United States*”;

“**SEDAR**” means the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval;

“**Sessions Memorandum**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*Description of the Business – Overview of Industry – Cannabis Regulatory Framework in the United States*”;

“**Shares**” means, collectively, the Subordinated Voting Shares and the Multiple Voting Shares;

“**Spot**” means Spot Therapeutics Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CGC;

“**Staff Notice**” means Canadian Securities Administrators Staff Notice 51-352 – *Issuers with U.S. Marijuana-Related Activities*;

“**Subco**” means 10859150 Canada Inc., a corporation existing under the federal laws of Canada;

“**Subordinated Voting Shares**” means the Class A common shares designated as subordinated voting shares in the capital of the Company;

“**Subscription Receipts**” means the subscription receipts in the capital of CRC PrivateCo;

“**Subscription Warrant**” means the common share purchase warrants in the capital of JWC, which entitled the holder thereof to purchase one common share in the capital of JWC Ltd. at any time until June 7, 2020 at an exercise price of \$1.50, subject to adjustment;

“**TerrAscend**” means TerrAscend Corp., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario;

“**TerrAscend Arrangement**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*General Development of the Business – History – Fiscal Year 2019*”;

“**TerrAscend Shares**” means the common shares in the capital of TerrAscend;

“**THC**” means tetrahydrocannabinol;

“**TSX**” means the Toronto Stock Exchange;

“**TSXV**” means the TSX Venture Exchange;

“**TSXV Bulletin**” has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading “*Description of the Business – Overview of Industry – Cannabis Regulatory Framework in the United States*”;

“**UV**” means ultraviolet;

“**Valhalla Confections**” means V Products, LLC, a California limited liability company;

“**Vert Mirabel**” means Les Serres Vert Cannabis Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Quebec;

“**YSS**” means YSS Corp.TM (formerly Solo Growth Corp. and, prior to that, Aldershot Resources Ltd.) a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of Alberta;

“**ZeaKal**” means ZeaKal, Inc., a Delaware corporation; and

“**ZeaKal Shares**” means the series C preferred shares in the capital of ZeaKal.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

The Company was incorporated as “AIM2 Ventures Inc.” on October 31, 2017, under the OBCA. Prior to completing its qualifying transaction on September 17, 2018, AIM2 was a capital pool company under Policy 2.4 of the TSXV Corporate Finance Manual.

On September 17, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding securities of CRC PrivateCo in connection with a business combination involving the Company and CRC PrivateCo (the “**Qualifying Transaction**”). The Qualifying Transaction was completed by way of a “three-cornered” amalgamation pursuant to which CRC PrivateCo and Subco, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, amalgamated and the resulting entity became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and continued under the name “Canopy Rivers Corporation”. The effective date of the Qualifying Transaction was September 17, 2018.

In connection with the Qualifying Transaction, on September 14, 2018, the Company changed its name from “AIM2 Ventures Inc.” to “Canopy Rivers Inc.”. In addition, in connection with the Qualifying Transaction, the Company filed articles of amendment to effect the Consolidation and to change its authorized capital to create the Subordinated Voting Shares and the Multiple Voting Shares (the “**Dual Class Voting Structure**”), and to re-designate each outstanding post-Consolidation Common Share as a Subordinated Voting Share.

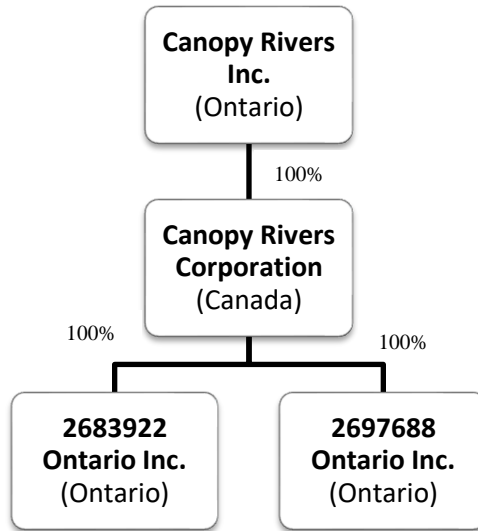
The Subordinated Voting Shares trade on the TSXV under the ticker symbol “RIV”.

All of the issued and outstanding Multiple Voting Shares are held by CGC, a publicly-traded corporation listed on the TSX under the trading symbol “WEED” and on the NYSE under the trading symbol “CGC”. CGC currently holds 15,223,938 Subordinated Voting Shares and 36,468,318 Multiple Voting Shares, representing approximately 27.1% of the issued and outstanding Shares and approximately 84.2% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares.

The head and registered office of the Company is located at 40 King Street West, Suite 2504, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3Y2.

Intercorporate Relationships

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has three wholly-owned subsidiaries. The following chart illustrates, as of the date of this AIF, the Company’s subsidiaries, including their respective jurisdictions of incorporation and percentage of voting securities of each that are beneficially owned, controlled or directed by the Company. The Company does not beneficially own, control or direct, directly or indirectly, any restricted securities in any of its subsidiaries:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

History

AIM2

On February 14, 2018, AIM2 completed its initial public offering by way of a prospectus dated January 17, 2018. AIM2 sold 5,000,000 Common Shares at a price of \$0.10 per Common Share pursuant to such prospectus, raising gross proceeds of \$500,000. The Common Shares were halted from trading on May 29, 2018, pending the announcement of the Qualifying Transaction. As a capital pool company, AIM2 had no assets other than cash and did not carry on any active business operations.

Fiscal Year 2018

On April 26, 2017, CRC PrivateCo was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*.

On May 12, 2017, CGC advanced \$20,000,000 in the form of the Convertible Debenture to CRC PrivateCo. Other investors advanced approximately \$953,333 in exchange for 19,066,668 CRC Subordinated Voting Shares at a price of \$0.05 per CRC Subordinated Voting Share.

On June 16, 2017, CRC PrivateCo completed a brokered private placement offering of 60,384,141 CRC Subordinated Voting Shares at a price of \$0.60 per CRC Subordinated Voting Share for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$36,230,000. Concurrently with the completion of the brokered private placement, the Convertible Debenture issued to CGC, including interest of approximately \$58,000, was converted into 36,468,317 CRC Multiple Voting Shares.

On August 4, 2017, CRC PrivateCo entered into a convertible debenture, repayable debenture, and royalty agreement with Radicle. Pursuant to the terms of the convertible debenture and repayable debenture, CRC PrivateCo committed to invest \$5,000,000 in Radicle in the form of a convertible debenture and \$5,000,000 in the form of a repayable debenture. Upon receipt of Radicle Medical Marijuana Inc.'s licence to sell cannabis under the Cannabis Act on November 16, 2018, the convertible debenture automatically converted into approximately 24% of the fully diluted issued and outstanding common shares of Radicle and the convertible debenture was cancelled. In addition, the principal amount of \$5,000,000 advanced to Radicle pursuant to the repayable debenture was automatically set-off against the royalty purchase price payable pursuant to the royalty agreement, and the repayable debenture was cancelled. Under the terms of the royalty agreement, CRC receives a royalty per gram of applicable cannabis production from Radicle for a term of 20 years, subject to a minimum annual payment of \$900,000.

Between August 11, 2017, and September 7, 2017, CRC PrivateCo acquired 37,000 common shares and 5,000 warrants of JWC Ltd. for \$3,975,000 and advanced \$2,500,000 to JWC Ltd. pursuant to a repayable debenture, which is currently subject to a royalty interest, whereby CRC will receive a royalty for a term of 20 years. Subsequently, JWC Ltd. completed a share split of approximately 270:1, whereby CRC PrivateCo's 37,000 common shares and 5,000 warrants of JWC Ltd. were converted into 9,973,911 common shares and 1,347,826 warrants, respectively. As a result of certain conditions of the original subscription agreement between CRC PrivateCo and JWC Ltd. being met, CRC PrivateCo also received an additional 2,000 common shares in the capital of JWC Ltd. These additional shares were subsequently converted into 539,130 common shares pursuant to the share split. See "*General Development of the Business – History – Fiscal Year 2019*" for additional details.

On October 6, 2017, CRC PrivateCo acquired a property in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

On October 6, 2017, CRC PrivateCo entered into a lease agreement for the property in Fredericton, New Brunswick with Spot. CRC PrivateCo also entered into a repayable debenture arrangement with Spot. Pursuant to the terms of the repayable debenture, CRC PrivateCo committed to advance \$13,500,000 to Spot. The debenture bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable quarterly in cash, and is due at the earlier of 18 months or the six-month anniversary of Spot receiving a licence to cultivate or sell cannabis under the Cannabis Act, unless otherwise extended by CRC. The debenture is guaranteed by CGC. The debenture will be automatically set-off against the consideration payable by CRC pursuant to a royalty agreement, whereby CRC will receive a royalty from Spot for a term of 25 years with a minimum annual payment of approximately \$2,853,000.

On November 22, 2017, CRC PrivateCo entered into contractual agreements with CGC, LiveWell Foods and Artiva, whereby CRC PrivateCo agreed to, subject to certain conditions, provide certain services, reimburse certain expenses and make an offer for financing to Artiva in exchange for a royalty interest, whereby CRC PrivateCo would receive a royalty for a term of 20 years. The contractual agreements with LiveWell Foods and Artiva have subsequently been terminated.

On November 27, 2017, CRC PrivateCo acquired 1,740,000 TerrAscend Shares at a price of \$1.00 per TerrAscend Share pursuant to a block trade.

On December 1, 2017, CRC PrivateCo entered into a repayable debenture agreement and royalty agreement with Agripharm. Pursuant to the terms of these agreements, CRC PrivateCo advanced \$3,000,000 under the royalty agreement and committed to invest up to \$17,000,000 in the form of a repayable debenture. The debenture bears interest at a rate of 12% per annum, payable quarterly in cash and is secured by a pledge of all of the shares in Agripharm. All amounts advanced pursuant to the repayable debenture will be automatically set-off against additional consideration payable by CRC PrivateCo pursuant to the royalty agreement. The royalty interest is for a term of 20 years and is subject to a minimum annual payment based on 20% of the amount advanced pursuant to the royalty interest. In addition, Agripharm issued CRC PrivateCo a warrant to acquire 4% of the fully-diluted issued and outstanding common shares and in-the-money securities in the capital of Agripharm at an exercise price of \$5,000,000.

On December 8, 2017, CRC PrivateCo completed a subscription for 9,545,456 units of TerrAscend at a price of \$1.10 per unit. Each unit included one TerrAscend Share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant was exercisable to acquire one TerrAscend Share until December 8, 2020, at a price of \$1.10 per TerrAscend Share.

On December 17, 2017, CRC PrivateCo, CGC and Bertrand formed a new company, Vert Mirabel. CRC PrivateCo subscribed for common shares representing approximately 26% of the outstanding common shares of Vert Mirabel, for which it paid a nominal amount. To fund the development of Vert Mirabel, CRC PrivateCo contributed, in multiple tranches, an aggregate of \$15,000,000 in cash in exchange for class A preferred shares of Vert Mirabel with cumulative preferred dividends. The class A preferred shares are non-voting, carry a dividend rate of 18% (cumulative), and are redeemable at the option of Vert Mirabel at face value plus any accrued and unpaid dividends. The dividend rate decreases to 10% if Vert Mirabel exercises the option it holds to acquire the facility in which it operates and currently leases in Mirabel, Quebec.

In January 2018, CRC PrivateCo completed a non-brokered private placement offering of 23,636,363 CRC Subordinated Voting Shares at a price of \$1.10 per CRC Subordinated Voting Share for aggregate gross proceeds of

approximately \$26,000,000. Pursuant to the non-brokered private placement, CGC acquired 4,673,938 CRC Subordinated Voting Share for gross proceeds of approximately \$5,141,332.

Fiscal Year 2019

On April 6, 2018, CRC PrivateCo completed a non-brokered private placement offering of 454,545 CRC Subordinated Voting Shares at a price of \$1.10 per CRC Subordinated Voting Share for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$500,000.

On April 15, 2018, pursuant to an amending agreement, LiveWell Foods issued CRC PrivateCo 5,487,641 common shares in the capital of LiveWell Foods. LiveWell Foods completed a reverse takeover transaction with Percy Street Capital Corporation, which was renamed “LiveWell Canada Inc.”, and commenced trading on the TSXV under the trading symbol “LVWL” on June 21, 2018. Pursuant to the reverse takeover, among other things, each outstanding common share of LiveWell Foods was exchanged for 1.0684 of a common share of Eureka, which resulted in CRC PrivateCo owning 5,863,188 common shares in Eureka.

On April 17, 2018, CRC PrivateCo entered into a convertible debenture with Civilized pursuant to which CRC PrivateCo committed to invest \$5,000,000 in Civilized. The debenture, as amended on May 7, 2018 and April 4, 2019, bears interest at a rate of 14% per annum, calculated and compounded quarterly and is secured against all of Civilized’s assets. The debenture matures on May 31, 2020, and is convertible in advance of maturity at the option of CRC into Civilized Shares. The transaction closed on May 8, 2018. Civilized also issued CRC PrivateCo a warrant to purchase \$3,500,000 of Civilized Shares.

On April 30, 2018, CRC PrivateCo subscribed for 2,000,000 subscription receipts of JWC at a price of \$1.15 per subscription receipt. Each subscription receipt was automatically converted, without the payment of additional consideration, into one common share in the capital of JWC and one-half of one Subscription Warrant. JWC Ltd. subsequently completed a reverse takeover transaction with AIM1 Ventures Inc., which was renamed “James E. Wagner Cultivation Corporation”, and the common shares of JWC commenced trading on the TSXV under the trading symbol “JWCA” on June 11, 2018.

On May 7, 2018, CRC PrivateCo entered into a joint venture with 2615975 Ontario Inc. to form PharmHouse. To fund the development of PharmHouse, CRC PrivateCo contributed an aggregate of \$9,800,000 in cash in exchange for 49% of the outstanding common shares of PharmHouse. In connection with the joint venture, CRC PrivateCo also issued warrants to 2615975 Ontario Inc. to purchase 14,400,000 CRC Subordinated Voting Shares at an exercise price of \$2.00 per CRC Subordinated Voting Share, exercisable following PharmHouse’s receipt of a licence to sell cannabis under the Cannabis Act and expiring on the later of (i) May 7, 2020; and (ii) 12 months following the date PharmHouse receives a licence to sell cannabis under the Cannabis Act; provided that in no event shall the expiry date be later than the fifth anniversary of the date on which the Subordinated Voting Shares were listed on TSXV. CRC PrivateCo also agreed to provide services to PharmHouse in order to arrange for the purchase of 25% of the cannabis produced by PharmHouse until December 31, 2020, with the right to arrange for the purchase of up to 50% of the cannabis produced by PharmHouse thereafter.

On May 30, 2018, CRC PrivateCo entered into a binding letter agreement with AIM2 pursuant to which the parties agreed to effect the Qualifying Transaction.

On June 28, 2018, CRC PrivateCo acquired 55,300,000 common shares of YSS at a price of \$0.05 per common share for a total investment of \$2,765,000. In connection with the subscription, CRC PrivateCo and YSS entered into an investor rights agreement, pursuant to which CRC PrivateCo was granted certain pre-emptive rights, rights with respect to future issuances of convertible securities and the right to appoint one individual to the advisory committee of YSS.

On July 4, 2018, AIM2 and CRC PrivateCo entered into the Qualifying Transaction Agreement, which set out the terms of the Qualifying Transaction. Pursuant to the Qualifying Transaction Agreement, among other things, each issued and outstanding CRC Subordinated Voting Share was exchanged for one Subordinated Voting Share and each issued and outstanding CRC Multiple Voting Share was exchanged for one Multiple Voting Share. A copy of the Qualifying Transaction Agreement is available under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On July 5, 2018, CRC PrivateCo completed a private placement offering co-led by CIBC World Markets Inc. and GMP Securities L.P., as joint bookrunners, and together with Eight Capital as co-lead agents, of 28,792,000 Subscription Receipts for gross proceeds of \$100,772,000. On July 6, 2018, CRC PrivateCo completed a non-brokered private placement of 982,857 Subscription Receipts for gross proceeds of \$3,440,000 at a price of \$3.50 per Subscription Receipt. Each Subscription Receipt was automatically converted, upon completion of the Qualifying Transaction, into one CRC Subordinated Voting Share, which was subsequently exchanged for one Subordinated Voting Share.

On July 24, 2018, CRC PrivateCo completed a \$750,000 investment in Canapar in exchange for 10,500,000 Canapar Shares. CRC PrivateCo also received a call option to purchase 100% of Canapar's interest in its investees. The option is exercisable for as long as CRC PrivateCo is a shareholder of Canapar. The consideration to be paid upon the exercise of the call option will be the greater of: (i) eight times EBITDA; and (ii) \$200,000,000, less the liabilities of the acquired investees, multiplied by the percentage interest that CRC does not own in Canapar at the time of exercise. The option is exercisable for as long as CRC is a shareholder of Canapar.

On September 17, 2018, CRC completed the Qualifying Transaction by way of a three-cornered amalgamation, pursuant to which CRC PrivateCo amalgamated with Subco to form a newly amalgamated company, CRC, which now holds the Company's assets as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Prior to the closing of the Qualifying Transaction, on September 14, 2018, the Company (i) consolidated its existing Common Shares based on the Consolidation Ratio, (ii) implemented the Dual Class Voting Structure to create a new class of Subordinated Voting Shares, a new class of Multiple Voting Shares and to re-designate each outstanding post-Consolidation Common Share of the Company as a Subordinated Voting Share, and (iii) changed its name to "Canopy Rivers Inc." In connection with the closing of the Qualifying Transaction, the 29,774,857 Subscription Receipts issued pursuant to the July 2018 private placement offering were automatically converted into 29,774,857 CRC Subordinated Voting Shares. Pursuant to the Qualifying Transaction, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of CRC PrivateCo and issued to CRC PrivateCo shareholders one Subordinated Voting Share in exchange for each CRC Subordinated Voting Share held and one Multiple Voting Share in exchange for each CRC Multiple Voting Share.

On September 20, 2018, the Subordinated Voting Shares commenced trading on the TSXV under the ticker symbol "RIV".

Effective October 4, 2018, the Company changed auditors from Deloitte to KPMG.

On October 8, 2018, CRC entered into an arrangement agreement with TerrAscend, among others, pursuant to which TerrAscend agreed to restructure its share capital by way of a plan of arrangement under the OBCA (the "**TerrAscend Arrangement**"). The TerrAscend Arrangement was completed in order to permit TerrAscend to pursue strategic transactions in the cannabis sector internationally, including select opportunities in the United States, in order to maintain compliance with industry regulations and the policies of the TSXV. In connection with the TerrAscend Arrangement, CRC agreed to restructure its investment and waive certain restrictive covenants that were granted by TerrAscend in connection with the original investment by CRC PrivateCo. Pursuant to the TerrAscend Arrangement, CRC exercised its common share purchase warrants in the capital of TerrAscend for no cash consideration, resulting in the net issuance of 8,159,829 TerrAscend Shares to CRC. All TerrAscend Shares held by CRC were then immediately exchanged for new conditionally exchangeable shares in the capital of TerrAscend (the "**Exchangeable Shares**"). Holders of Exchangeable Shares are not entitled to voting rights, dividends or other rights upon dissolution of TerrAscend. The Exchangeable Shares are convertible into TerrAscend Shares upon receipt of the approval of the stock exchanges upon which the Company's securities are listed and following either changes in U.S. federal laws regarding the cultivation, distribution or possession of cannabis or changes in the policies of the stock exchanges upon which the Company's securities are listed with respect to such activities. The Exchangeable Shares do not provide (and there are no related contractual rights that would otherwise provide) CRC with any right to dividends, entitlements upon dissolution of TerrAscend, cash flow or other current economic entitlements, voting rights or any form of control over the business, affairs, operation or financial condition of TerrAscend.

The TerrAscend Arrangement was approved by the holders of TerrAscend Shares at a special meeting of shareholders held on November 27, 2018, and the TerrAscend Arrangement closed on November 30, 2018. CRC currently holds 19,445,285 Exchangeable Shares and no other securities in the capital of TerrAscend. Concurrent with closing of the

TerrAscend Arrangement, CRC entered into the Protection Agreement. Pursuant to the Protection Agreement, TerrAscend has provided certain negative covenants, principally restricting its activities with respect to the declaration of dividends, the winding-up of TerrAscend and amendments to the articles of TerrAscend in a manner that would adversely affect the Exchangeable Shares. The Protection Agreement also provides that in the event of a change of control of TerrAscend the cash consideration to be paid in connection with any such transaction will be held in escrow for the benefit of the holders of Exchangeable Shares until such time as the Exchangeable Shares may be converted into TerrAscend Shares. While the Company ascribes a value to the Exchangeable Shares in its financial statements, the Company has no current economic entitlements as the Company cannot monetize the Exchangeable Shares. In the event that the exchange conditions are not satisfied, the Exchangeable Shares will remain outstanding indefinitely.

On October 17, 2018, the Cannabis Act came into effect governing both the medical and the regulated adult-use cannabis markets in Canada. See “*Description of Business – Overview of Industry – Cannabis Regulatory Framework in Canada*” for additional details.

On November 21, 2018, CRC entered into the PharmHouse Loan Agreement with PharmHouse. Pursuant to the PharmHouse Loan Agreement, CRC agreed to provide up to \$40,000,000 of secured debt financing to PharmHouse with a three-year term and an annual interest rate of 12%, calculated monthly and payable quarterly after receipt of a licence to sell cannabis under the Cannabis Act at PharmHouse’s initial production and processing facility.

On December 6, 2018, CRC completed a subscription for an additional 8,888,888 Canapar Shares at a price of \$0.90 per Canapar Share for aggregate consideration of approximately \$8,000,000. This follow-on investment was part of a broader private placement completed by Canapar and represented the first of two tranches of investment by CRC.

On December 21, 2018, CRC completed a subscription for 1,500,000 Headset Shares at a price of US\$2.00 per Headset Share for aggregate consideration of US\$3,000,000.

On January 7, 2019, PharmHouse entered into the PharmHouse Credit Agreement to provide PharmHouse with the PharmHouse Credit Facility. The obligations of PharmHouse under the PharmHouse Credit Facility are secured by guarantees of the Company and CRC and a pledge by CRC of all of the shares of PharmHouse held by it. The PharmHouse Credit Facility has a three-year term. The PharmHouse Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default applicable to PharmHouse. The PharmHouse Credit Agreement also contains certain representations and warranties and affirmative covenants applicable to the Company, including the requirement that the Company maintain available liquidity of \$12,000,000, which may be reduced upon the occurrence of certain events.

On January 14, 2019, CRC completed a \$6,000,000 investment in Greenhouse Juice pursuant to the Greenhouse Secured Debenture. The Greenhouse Secured Debenture has a three-year term and bears interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum, calculated and compounded quarterly. The Greenhouse Secured Debenture is convertible, at the option of CRC, into Greenhouse Shares at a price of \$1.51 per Greenhouse Share. CRC also committed to invest an additional \$3,000,000 in Greenhouse Juice pursuant to the Greenhouse Unsecured Debenture, which was drawn down in full on May 1, 2019. The Greenhouse Unsecured Debenture is non-interest bearing and automatically converts into Greenhouse Shares on April 30, 2020, based on certain sales-related milestones. In connection with the investment, CRC also received Greenhouse Preferred Warrants pursuant to which CRC is permitted to acquire \$3,000,000 of Greenhouse Shares at a price of \$2.16 per share. In certain circumstances, CRC is required to exercise all of the Greenhouse Preferred Warrants. Greenhouse Juice also issued a warrant pursuant to which, in certain circumstances, CRC may acquire up to 51% of the then issued and outstanding fully diluted shares in the capital of Greenhouse Juice at a price of \$6.49 per share.

On January 17, 2019, Narbe Alexandrian was appointed as President of the Company.

On January 22, 2019, CRC purchased 4,074,074 Herbert Shares for aggregate consideration of \$1,500,000. Herbert also issued CRC a warrant pursuant to which, in certain circumstances, CRC may acquire up to 51% of the then issued and outstanding fully diluted shares in the capital of Herbert at a price of \$3.97 per share.

On February 1, 2019, CRC purchased 10,444,445 Canapar Shares at a price of \$0.90 per Canapar Share for aggregate consideration of approximately \$9,400,000. This follow-on investment represented the second tranche of its total

committed investment of \$17,400,000 announced in December 2018 and increased CRC's ownership interest in Canapar to 49% of the issued and outstanding Canapar Shares on a non-diluted basis.

On February 27, 2019, the Company completed a bought deal offering of 13,225,000 Subordinated Voting Shares with a syndicate of underwriters co-led by CIBC Capital Markets and Eight Capital for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$63,480,000 (the "**Bought Deal**"). Concurrent with the Bought Deal, the Company completed a private placement of 6,250,000 Subordinated Voting Shares with CGC for additional gross proceeds of approximately \$30,000,000.

On March 8, 2019, 2683922 Ontario Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of CRC, purchased 2,000,000 common shares in the capital of Leaflink International for aggregate consideration of US\$2,000,000. Upon the occurrence of certain events, 2683922 Ontario Inc. has the right to invest up to an additional US\$6,000,000 in Leaflink International in the form of an unsecured convertible note.

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On April 2, 2019, CRC purchased 2,500,000 High Beauty Shares at a price of \$1.00 per High Beauty Share for aggregate consideration of US\$2,500,000. High Beauty also issued CRC a warrant pursuant to which, in certain circumstances, CRC may acquire 500,000 additional High Beauty Shares at a price of US\$0.01 per High Beauty Share.

On April 26, 2019, CRC invested an aggregate principal amount of US\$1,500,000 in BioLumic in the form of a convertible promissory note (the "**BioLumic Note**"). The BioLumic Note has a two-year term and bears interest at a rate of 6% per annum, calculated and compounded annually and payable upon conversion. The BioLumic Note is convertible, upon the occurrence of certain events, into equity securities of BioLumic.

On May 22, 2019, Narbe Alexandrian replaced Bruce Linton as Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

On June 14, 2019, CRC purchased 248,473 ZeaKal Shares at a price of US\$40.25 per ZeaKal Share for aggregate consideration of approximately US\$10,000,000.

On July 3, 2019, Bruce Linton stepped down as a director and Chair of the Board of the Company. John Bell has since been appointed as Chair of the Board of Directors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Company Overview

The Company is an investment platform that pursues investment opportunities in the global cannabis sector. The Company identifies counterparties seeking financial and/or operating support and seeks to provide investor returns through dividends, interest, rent, royalties and capital appreciation.

The Company's investment strategy is to create shareholder value through the continued deployment of strategic capital throughout the emerging global cannabis sector. The Company intends to drive shareholder value by (i) continuing to provide operational support and build value for its Investees; and (ii) continuing to pursue and execute investments with domestic and international counterparties in various segments of the global cannabis value chain. The Company regularly pursues new domestic and international investments in federally legal jurisdictions. The Company directs its investment efforts at a variety of segments of the cannabis value chain, including but not limited to: retail operators where private retail is permissible; software companies focused on the cannabis space; producers focused on extraction or processing capabilities; quality branded consumer products and connoisseur brands to partner with; developers of nutraceuticals and natural health products; and developers of non-smokable forms of cannabis including medical devices, vape pen technology, and cannabinoid delivery.

The Company has engaged in transactions with companies licensed under the Canadian national regulatory framework for cannabis cultivation, processing and sale (currently, the Cannabis Act for adult-use and medical cannabis and, prior to October 17, 2018, the ACMPR for medical cannabis), licence applicants under the Cannabis Act and ACMPR,

applicants for retail distribution licences in various provinces across Canada and ancillary businesses related to the cannabis industry. To date, the Company has made investments through a variety of financial structures in eighteen companies, including eight Investees with international operations, and in doing so has established a diversified portfolio of investments including large-scale greenhouse cannabis cultivators, small-scale premium cannabis cultivators, licence applicants, international hemp processors, pharmaceutical formulators, brand developers and distributors, retail distribution licence operators, technology and media platforms, beverage companies, beauty brands, and agriculture-technology companies.

Existing Portfolio

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has direct or indirect investments in the following companies:

Investee	Location of Operations
Agripharm	Ontario, Canada
BioLumic	New Zealand, United States and Europe
Canapar	Italy
Civilized	New Brunswick, Canada and United States
Eureka	Ontario and Quebec, Canada and United States
Greenhouse Juice	Ontario, Canada
Headset	United States and Ontario, Canada
Herbert	Ontario, Canada
High Beauty	United States
JWC	Ontario, Canada
Leaflink International	Ontario, Canada
PharmHouse	Ontario, Canada
Radicle	Ontario, Canada
Spot	New Brunswick, Canada
TerrAscend	Ontario, Canada and United States
Vert Mirabel	Quebec, Canada
YSS	Alberta, Canada
ZeaKal	United States and New Zealand

Set out below is a brief description of each active investment in the Company's portfolio:

- Agripharm is a company licensed to cultivate, process and sell cannabis under the Cannabis Act. Agripharm is a joint venture between CGC and the owners of the North American entity that holds the rights to the globally-recognized cannabis brands Green House Seeds (a Netherlands-based portfolio of leading cannabis businesses, including an award-winning genetics portfolio, and pioneer in the development of the European cannabis coffee shop market) and National Concessions Group Inc. d/b/a Organa Brands (owner of several market-leading cannabis brands, including OpenVAPE, Bakked, Organa Labs, The Magic Buzz, and District Edibles). Pursuant to a joint venture agreement, Agripharm has sublicensed certain proprietary technology, trademarks, genetics, know-how, and other intellectual property to distribute the suite of Green House Seeds and Organa Brands products in Canada. Based in Creemore, Ontario, Agripharm currently operates a 20,000 square foot indoor production facility and a 200,000 square foot outdoor lot located on a 20-acre property that provides expansion potential.
- BioLumic is the creator of a sustainable UV light crop yield enhancement technology. BioLumic's UV light technology delivers long-term crop benefits, such as improved crop consistency, increased yield, drought tolerance and disease and pest resistance. BioLumic has begun global trials in traditional and high value crops such as lettuce and strawberries and intends to use its UV light treatment technology to develop seed treatments for medical cannabis and hemp.

- Canapar, through Canapar Italy, is focused on hemp cultivation and extraction in Italy. Canapar Italy has a partnership with the Department of Agriculture of the University of Catania, which carries out research regarding agricultural and food production, including the growing of hemp, and works alongside farmers in Sicily on hemp cultivation. Canapar Italy intends to purchase this hemp on a wholesale basis from farmers and extract CBD oil from the hemp. Canapar Italy has commenced construction of its CBD extraction and processing facility, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2019. Once completed, the Company anticipates that this facility will be one of the largest of its kind in Europe, and believes that it will be capable of processing 600 metric tons of hemp biomass annually into CBD isolates and derivative products for distribution in the European market. Canapar Italy has entered into agreements for hemp farming covering over 1,000 hectares of land. Canapar Italy also owns Marishanti SRL, an Italian retail and beauty product brand.
- Civilized is a modern media company and lifestyle brand focused on elevating cannabis culture. Civilized develops platforms utilized for the purpose of mainstream communication pertaining to the global cannabis industry through three segments: (i) Civilized.life, a news and entertainment website that publishes proprietary and third-party content; (ii) Civilized Studio, which produces broadcast quality video and original series; and (iii) Civilized Events, which hosts exclusive branded experiences such as the Civilized Games and the World Cannabis Congress that was held in New Brunswick in June 2018 and 2019.
- Eureka is a publicly-traded company that will, subject to final approval by the CSE, be listed on the CSE under the trading symbol “ERKA”. The common shares of Eureka are currently subject to a trading halt imposed by the CSE. Eureka is a life sciences company, focused on research in CBD and other cannabinoids, as well as the development and distribution of prescription and consumer health and wellness products. On April 11, 2019, shareholders approved the amalgamation of LiveWell Canada Inc., Vitality CBD Natural Health Products Inc. and Mercal Capital Corp. This amalgamation became effective on April 24, 2019. The shareholders also approved a name change to “Eureka 93 Inc.” and a consolidation of Eureka’s issued and outstanding common and preferred shares on a 15:1 basis. Eureka has also applied to list its common shares on the NASDAQ stock market.
- Greenhouse Juice is an organic plant-based beverage producer and distributor. Founded in January 2014, Greenhouse Juice has expanded from a single retail outlet to an omnichannel business with 15 retail locations, an e-commerce delivery service, and a growing network of distribution partners with hundreds of retail locations, including both big box and specialty boutiques such as Whole Foods and Costco. Greenhouse Juice operates out of a purpose-built, food grade and GMP-compliant production and processing facility in Mississauga, Ontario.
- Headset is a real-time business intelligence and analytics software platform for the cannabis industry. With services that provide access to up-to-the-minute information on sales trends, emerging industries, popular products and pricing, Headset’s proprietary software platform allows customers to use data to identify new areas of opportunity, understand the competition, and tailor product development. Headset has a U.S.-specific strategic alliance with Nielsen to provide U.S. cannabis market data and analytics to consumer-packaged goods companies monitoring the cannabis space. Headset also has a strategic alliance with Nielsen and Deloitte to provide key stakeholders in the cannabis sector with data-driven insights related to federally regulated cannabis consumption and sales in Canada.
- Herbert is an early-stage brand platform focusing on the adult-use cannabis beverage and edibles market. Herbert’s intention is for its core beverage offering to focus primarily around THC-infused products designed for distribution within Canada. Herbert was established by certain principals of Greenhouse Juice and plans to, through a supply arrangement expected to be entered into with Greenhouse Juice, leverage Greenhouse Juice’s purpose-built, food-grade and GMP-compliant production and processing facility.
- High Beauty is the creator of the cannabis beauty brand *high*. *high* is formulated using cannabis sativa seed extracts, which are free of psychoactive substances including THC and CBD, in combination with certified organic plant oils, high-potency antioxidants and pure plant essential oils. High Beauty’s current products include a facial oil and a facial moisturizer, and the company has a distribution partnership with Sephora.

- JWC is a publicly-traded company listed on the TSXV under the trading symbol “JWCA” that is licensed to cultivate, process and sell cannabis and cannabis oils under the Cannabis Act. JWC cultivates cannabis using its advanced and proprietary aeroponic growing platform, GrowthSTORM™. Based in Kitchener, Ontario, JWC currently operates a 15,000 square foot indoor production facility. It has also received approval from Health Canada to operate approximately 22,000 square feet of its second indoor production facility, which at full scale will be a 345,000 square foot commercial production and distribution complex.
- LeafLink International is a joint venture between a wholly-owned subsidiary of CRC and a wholly-owned subsidiary of LeafLink, Inc., a United States-based company, that exclusively licenses and leverages LeafLink Inc.’s business-to-business e-commerce marketplace and supply chain technology platform for deployment throughout regulated international cannabis markets outside of the United States. LeafLink Inc. is a SaaS marketplace that simplifies the supply chain through its e-commerce platform and that has linked over 2,800 cannabis retailers across 16 territories in the United States with more than 750 vendors, recently servicing over \$1 billion of gross merchandise value on an annualized basis. As of the date of this AIF, LeafLink International’s commerce platform is facilitating transactions between 12 retailers and 6 vendors in Saskatchewan, with further provincial expansion underway.
- PharmHouse is a licence applicant under the Cannabis Act. PharmHouse is a joint venture between CRC and the principals and operators of a leading North American cultivator and distributor of greenhouse-grown vegetables. PharmHouse has acquired a newly built 1.3 million square foot greenhouse in Leamington, Ontario for the purposes of cannabis cultivation. The facility is currently being upgraded for compliance with GMP standards, which is intended to facilitate optimized and standardized output for both domestic and international distribution. As of the date of this AIF, PharmHouse has secured multiple offtake agreements, with purchase orders in place for an aggregate of 50% of its near-term production capacity upon licensing until December 31, 2020.
- Radicle is a company licensed to cultivate, process and sell cannabis under the Cannabis Act. Based in Hamilton, Ontario, Radicle is located near key transportation infrastructure and currently operates a 140,000 square foot indoor facility, which is being developed in phases, with 25,000 square feet currently in operation. Radicle’s products are available for sale through the Ontario Cannabis Store.
- Spot is a licence holder under the Cannabis Act. Based in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Spot’s location in Atlantic Canada provides it with access to low-cost power, skilled and bilingual labour, and government subsidy opportunities through Opportunities New Brunswick. Spot is currently operating in a 40,000 square foot indoor production facility.
- TerrAscend is a publicly-traded company listed on the CSE under the trading symbol “TER”. TerrAscend is licensed to cultivate, process and sell cannabis and cannabis oils under the Cannabis Act. Based in Mississauga, Ontario, TerrAscend currently operates a 67,300 square foot production facility, which has received its European Union GMP certification and is being developed in phases, which phases include the development of onsite laboratories, processing and distribution capabilities, and drug preparation premises. Following completion of the TerrAscend Arrangement on November 30, 2018, TerrAscend has focused its business plan on pursuing strategic transactions in the cannabis sector internationally, including select opportunities in the United States. Since completion of the TerrAscend Arrangement, TerrAscend’s majority owned subsidiary, NETA NJ, LLC was awarded a permit to apply for a vertically integrated licence in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. TerrAscend also acquired substantially all of the assets of Grander Distribution, LLC (subsequently renamed Arise Bioscience), a producer and distributor of hemp-derived wellness products in the United States that are available for sale in approximately 10,000 retail locations worldwide. In addition, on June 6, 2019, TerrAscend closed a series of transactions to acquire the California operations of the retail dispensary brand known as *The Apothecarium*. The transactions included the acquisition of a vertically integrated cannabis operation in Nevada with cannabis cultivation, edible manufacturing and a retail location, and the acquisition of Valhalla Confections, a producer of cannabis edible products. TerrAscend also has a sales and distribution agreement with iuvo Therapeutics GmbH, a German pharmaceutical wholesaler with a cannabis-specific import and distribution license for the European Union.
- Vert Mirabel is a company licensed to cultivate cannabis under the Cannabis Act. Vert Mirabel is a joint venture between CRC, CGC and Bertrand, a large-scale, Quebec-based greenhouse operator and former

producer of pink tomatoes. Based in Mirabel, Quebec, Vert Mirabel has a 700,000 square foot greenhouse, located on 98 acres of land, licensed and operating for cannabis production.

- YSS is a publicly-traded company listed on the TSXV under the trading symbol “YSS” and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbols WKN:A2PBMC and FSE:2LK. With retail operations under the YSS and Sweet Tree brands, YSS has four licensed-operating retail stores in Alberta. YSS has six more AGLC licensed stores in Alberta, all of which are expected to be open by end of August 2019, two additional retail locations in Alberta that have passed AGLC inspection and a strategic portfolio of under construction, leased and prospective locations.
- ZeaKal is a California-based plant science company that has developed a novel plant genetics technology called PhotoSeed™. The PhotoSeed™ technology increases photosynthesis, improves plant yield and enhances nutritional profiles. While ZeaKal’s initial commercial focus has been on major row crops, it intends to apply the PhotoSeed™ technology to cannabis and hemp.

Below is a summary of the Company’s investments as of the date of this AIF:

Yield Investments⁽¹⁾					
Investee	Investment	Minimum Capital Committed	Estimated Annual Payment⁽²⁾	Advanced as at the date of this AIF	Notes
Agripharm	Repayable debenture/ royalty interest	\$12,000,000 (\$20,000,000 total)	\$3,400,000	\$17,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$12,000,000 advanced to date that is subject to the royalty interest • \$5,000,000 advanced to date that is subject to the repayable debenture • Agripharm may draw an additional \$3,000,000 • Royalty is for a term of 20 years and is subject to a minimum annual payment based on 20% of the amount advanced pursuant to the royalty interest
BioLumic	Convertible promissory note	\$2,023,800	N/A ⁽³⁾	\$2,023,800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The convertible promissory note bears interest on the unpaid principal amount thereof at a rate of 6% per annum, payable on the conversion date • Convertible into 301,329 common shares of BioLumic upon the occurrence of certain events
Civilized	Convertible debenture	\$5,000,000	N/A ⁽³⁾	\$5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amounts drawn under the debenture bear interest at 14% per annum, payable quarterly after the two-year anniversary of the investment • Convertible into 456,812 Civilized Shares
Greenhouse Juice	Secured convertible debenture	\$6,000,000	N/A ⁽³⁾	\$6,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amounts drawn under the debenture bear interest at 12% per annum, payable at the maturity date • Convertible into 3,962,496 Greenhouse Shares (excluding accrued interest)

Yield Investments ⁽¹⁾					
Investee	Investment	Minimum Capital Committed	Estimated Annual Payment ⁽²⁾	Advanced as at the date of this AIF	Notes
	Unsecured convertible debenture	\$3,000,000	N/A ⁽³⁾	\$3,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts drawn under the debenture are interest-free Convertible into 1,540,971 to 1,981,248 Greenhouse Shares, based upon the achievement of certain sales-related milestones
JWC	Royalty interest	\$2,500,000	\$487,500	\$2,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royalty is for a term of 20 years and is subject to a minimum annual payment
PharmHouse	Shareholder loan	\$40,000,000	\$4,800,000	\$40,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts drawn under the shareholder loan bear interest at 12% per annum, payable quarterly after the receipt of PharmHouse's license to sell cannabis Loan is for a term of three years
Radicle	Royalty interest	\$5,000,000	\$900,000	\$5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royalty is for a term of 20 years and is subject to a minimum annual payment
Spot	Repayable debenture / royalty interest	\$13,500,000	\$2,852,500	\$Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amounts drawn under the debenture bear interest at 10% per annum, payable quarterly Upon the six-month anniversary of the receipt of Spot's cultivation licence, the principal advanced pursuant to the debenture is set-off as consideration payable under a royalty agreement Royalty is for a term of 25 years and is subject to a minimum annual payment
	Lease	\$2,609,600	\$579,600	\$2,609,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments include monthly lease payments and management fee Rent escalates every five years Lease is for a term of 20 years
Vert Mirabel	Preferred shares	\$15,000,000	\$2,700,000	\$15,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative dividend rate of 18% prior to the acquisition of the greenhouse by Vert Mirabel; 10% thereafter Redemption (including accrued and unpaid dividends) expected to occur once Vert Mirabel has generated sufficient cash flow to acquire the greenhouse and repay the principal amount outstanding

(1) Dollar amounts reduced to the nearest hundred.

(2) Expected annual payments above are based on the greater of the total minimum draws based on capital committed under various agreements or the amount advanced as of the date of this AIF.

(3) Accrued interest expected to be realized in the form of additional shares upon conversion of the underlying debenture or note.

Equity and Warrant Investments ⁽¹⁾				
Investee	Investment	Cost Base ⁽²⁾	Number of Shares / Warrants	Notes
Agripharm	Warrants	\$586,100	93,436	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warrants to purchase 4% of the fully-diluted common shares and in-the-money securities for \$5,000,000
Canapar	Common shares	\$18,150,000	29,833,333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 47% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
	Call option	Nominal	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call option to purchase 100% of Canapar's interest in its investees
Civilized	Warrants	\$1,259,000	221,239	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warrants to purchase an approximate 8% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
Eureka	Common shares	Nominal	390,879	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate <1% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
Greenhouse Juice	Warrants	Nominal	1,386,874	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warrants to purchase an approximate 5% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
	Warrant		n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control warrant to purchase 51% of the fully diluted shares
Headset	Preferred shares	\$4,084,500	1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 7% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
Herbert	Preferred shares	\$1,405,700	4,074,074	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 23% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
	Warrant	94,300	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control warrant to purchase 51% of the fully diluted shares
High Beauty	Preferred shares	\$2,823,800 ⁽³⁾	2,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 18% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
	Warrants	\$511,200 ⁽³⁾	500,000	
JWC	Common shares	\$5,986,200	12,513,041	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 14% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
	Warrants	\$288,800	2,347,826	
Leaflink International	Common shares	\$2,637,600	2,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 18% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
PharmHouse	Common shares	\$40,231,000 ⁽⁴⁾	10,998,660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 49% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
Radicle	Common shares	\$5,000,000	17,588,424	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 22% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
TerrAscend	Exchangeable Shares	\$12,240,000	19,445,285	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchangeable Shares are not entitled to voting rights, dividends or other rights upon dissolution of TerrAscend
Vert Mirabel	Common shares	Nominal	260	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents an approximate 26% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis

Equity and Warrant Investments ⁽¹⁾				
Investee	Investment	Cost Base ⁽²⁾	Number of Shares / Warrants	Notes
YSS	Common shares	\$3,265,000	10,883,333	• Represents an approximate 7% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis
ZeaKal	Preferred shares	\$13,487,300	248,473	• Represents an approximate 9% equity interest on a fully-diluted basis

- (1) Dollar amounts reduced to the nearest hundred.
- (2) Cost base for warrant investments is generally estimated based on allocation of total committed capital on an individual transaction basis between warrants and another financial instrument (e.g. royalty interest, convertible debenture, common shares, etc.).
- (3) Preliminary cost allocation; subject to change.
- (4) Cost base includes the estimated value of the warrants issued to the majority shareholder of PharmHouse.

Investment Policy

While the nature and timing of the Company's investments depend, in part, on available capital at any particular time and the investment opportunities identified and available to the Company, the Company has implemented an investment selection policy that guides its investment process.

Investment Objectives

The principal investment objectives of the Company include: (i) identification of early stage investment opportunities with attractive economics relative to the risks; (ii) identification of high return investment opportunities by investing in strategic, high-performing counterparties; (iii) investment in counterparties in various segments of the cannabis industry value chain that will integrate well into the Company's existing investee ecosystem, so that the counterparty, the existing investee ecosystem, and the Company's shareholders can benefit and maximize the potential of this ecosystem; (iv) preservation of the Company's capital and limitation of the downside risk of its capital; (v) achievement of a reasonable and sustainable rate of capital appreciation; (vi) achievement of a reasonable and sustainable rate of cash flow generation; (vii) mitigation of the risks associated with investments to the extent possible; and (viii) seeking of liquidity in its investments where warranted.

The Company evaluates investments in both the domestic and global cannabis sector and the geographic composition of the Company's investment portfolio will continue to reflect the global nature and constitution of the cannabis industry. The Company's investment objectives, investment strategy and investment restrictions may be amended from time to time on the recommendation of management and approval by the Board.

Investment Strategy

In pursuing its investment strategy and in realizing the investment objectives outlined above, the Company carefully reviews a number of factors relating to investment candidates, including but not limited to the following: (i) the quality of the management team's background and experience; (ii) the alignment of interests with management through equity ownership; (iii) the stage of investee's life cycle and extent of operating history; (iv) the business and geography of the investee, including any unique and/or differentiated element; (v) the regulatory model and legal environment in which the investee operates in order to ensure compliance with applicable laws as well as long-term growth opportunities; (vi) the form of investment structure, including equity, debt, royalty, joint venture and/or profit-sharing agreements with a view to providing shareholders of the Company with stability and predictability of cash flows with equity-linked upside; (vii) the ability for ongoing engagement with the investee; and (viii) the extent of potential return on investment.

The Company has access, through both its partnership with CGC and the domestic and global network of its management team, advisors and the Board, to a pipeline of domestic and global cannabis companies seeking alternative financing solutions. From this pipeline, and guided by the investment objectives and strategy outlined

above, the Company's investment team of qualified financial and technical professionals carefully selects appropriate investment candidates for potential integration into the Company's ecosystem.

Following identification of a possible investment candidate, the Company conducts significant and detailed financial, operational and legal due diligence, using both its internal team of qualified professionals as well as external advisors and counsel as required.

In addition to the financial support provided to investees, the Company offers operational support to investees in its ecosystem. This support is investee-specific depending upon the needs of each investee identified by the Company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, from time to time, the Board may authorize investments outside of these disciplines as it sees fit for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders.

Composition of Investment Portfolio

The nature and timing of the Company's investments depend, in part, on available capital at any particular time and the investment opportunities identified and available to the Company. The Company intends to continue building a diverse investment portfolio, both in terms of geography and segment of the cannabis value chain, although the composition of such portfolio will vary over time depending on a number of factors, including: performance of financial markets; risk; development of the domestic and international cannabis industry and regulations related thereto; and other macro- and micro-economic factors impacting the cannabis industry and the Company. Given the host of factors influencing the investment process, it is accordingly difficult to predict exactly how the Company's investment portfolio will evolve over time.

Overview of Industry

Cannabis Regulatory Framework in Canada

Medical cannabis has been legal in Canada since 2001 through various regulatory regimes. On October 17, 2018, the Cannabis Act came into force. The Cannabis Act governs both the medical and the regulated adult-use markets in Canada. Prior to October 17, 2018, legal access to and use of medical cannabis in Canada was regulated by the ACMPR. Under the Cannabis Act, holders of licences to cultivate and/or process cannabis are also permitted to supply cannabis under their existing licences obtained pursuant to the ACMPR to the regulated adult-use market.

The distribution and sale of cannabis for adult-use purposes is regulated under the individual authority of each provincial and territorial government, and as such, regulatory regimes vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. In each of the provinces and territories, except for Saskatchewan, a provincial distributor is responsible for purchasing cannabis from producers and selling products to its regulated retail distribution channels. In addition, in each province and territory, other than Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the provincial distributor is solely responsible for online sales. With respect to retail sales of cannabis, other than online sales, the provincial and territorial regulations in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories allow only for government-run cannabis stores, while the provincial and territorial regulations in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon leave the retail sale of cannabis, other than online sales, to the private sector. In Newfoundland, British Columbia and Nunavut, provincial and territorial regulations allow for a hybrid model in which both public and private stores can operate.

Under the Cannabis Act and the regulations thereunder, Health Canada has been granted the authority to issue a wide range of licences, including licences for standard cultivation, micro-cultivation, industrial hemp cultivation and nursery cultivation, licences for standard processing and micro-processing, and sales licences. In addition, federal regulations include the following labeling and branding requirements: plain packaging, including a standardized cannabis symbol on every label; mandatory health warning messages (including specifics regarding size, placement and appearance); a limit of one brand element aside from the brand name; no other image or graphic; backgrounds need to be a single, uniform colour; use of fluorescent or metallic colours is prohibited; labels and packaging cannot have any coating or embossing; and no inserts can be included. In the initial stages of the regulated adult-use cannabis market, products available for sale are the same as those permitted in the medical cannabis market – dried flowers, oils and soft-gel and pre-rolled cannabis products. The Federal Government has released regulations with respect to

the regulatory framework for ingestible cannabis, cannabis extracts and cannabis topical products, which the federal government has indicated will come into force on October 17, 2019, with initial products available for sale no earlier than mid-December 2019.

Cannabis Regulatory Framework in the United States

On February 8, 2018, the Canadian Securities Administrators revised their previously released Staff Notice, which provides specific disclosure expectations for issuers that currently have, or are in the process of developing, cannabis-related activities in the U.S. as permitted within a particular state's regulatory framework. All issuers with U.S. cannabis-related activities are expected to clearly and prominently disclose certain prescribed information in prospectus filings and other required disclosure documents.

In a bulletin published on October 16, 2017 (the "**TSXV Bulletin**"), the TSXV provided clarity regarding Policy 2.1 – *Initial Listing Requirements*, Form 2D Listing Agreement and Policy 2.9 – *Trading Halts, Suspensions and Delisting* (collectively, the "**Requirements**") to applicants and TSXV-listed issuers with business activities in the cannabis sector. In the bulletin, the TSXV notes that issuers with ongoing business activities that violate U.S. federal law regarding cannabis are not in compliance with the Requirements. These business activities may include (i) direct or indirect ownership of, or investment in, entities engaging in activities related to the cultivation, distribution or possession of cannabis in the U.S., (ii) commercial interests or arrangements with such entities, (iii) providing services or products specifically targeted to such entities, or (iv) commercial interests or arrangements with entities engaging in providing services or products to U.S. cannabis companies. The TSXV reminded issuers that, among other things, should the TSXV find that a listed issuer is engaging in activities contrary to the Requirements, the TSXV has the discretion to initiate a delisting review. See "*Risk Factors*" for additional information.

Unlike in Canada, which has uniform federal legislation governing the cultivation, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis under the Cannabis Act, in the United States, cannabis is regulated at the federal and state level. Notwithstanding the permissive regulatory environment of cannabis in some states, cannabis continues to be categorized as a Schedule I controlled substance under the CSA, making it illegal under federal law in the United States to cultivate, distribute, or possess cannabis. This means that while state law in such U.S. states as California and Colorado may take a permissive approach to medical and/or recreational use of cannabis, the CSA may still be enforced by U.S. federal law enforcement officials against citizens of those states for activity that is legal under state law.

As a result of the conflicting views between state legislatures and the U.S. federal government regarding cannabis, investments in cannabis businesses in the United States are subject to inconsistent legislation and regulation. The response to this inconsistency was addressed in August 2013 when then Deputy Attorney General James Cole authored a memorandum (the "**Cole Memorandum**"), addressed to all United States district attorneys acknowledging that notwithstanding the designation of cannabis as a controlled substance at the federal level in the United States, several U.S. states have enacted laws relating to cannabis.

The Cole Memorandum outlined certain priorities for the Department of Justice relating to the prosecution of cannabis offenses. In particular, the Cole Memorandum noted that in jurisdictions that have enacted laws legalizing cannabis in some form and that have also implemented strong and effective regulatory and enforcement systems to control the cultivation, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis, conduct in compliance with those laws and regulations is less likely to be a priority at the federal level. Notably, however, the Department of Justice has never provided specific guidelines for what regulatory and enforcement systems it deems sufficient under the Cole Memorandum standard. In light of limited investigative and prosecutorial resources, the Cole Memorandum concluded that the Department of Justice should be focused on addressing only the most significant threats related to cannabis. States where medical cannabis had been legalized were not characterized as a high priority. On January 4, 2018, then U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions issued a memorandum (the "**Sessions Memorandum**") that rescinded the Cole Memorandum. The Sessions Memorandum rescinded previous nationwide guidance specific to the prosecutorial authority of United States attorneys relative to cannabis enforcement on the basis that they are unnecessary, given the well-established principles governing federal prosecution that are already in place. Those principles require federal prosecutors deciding which cases to prosecute to weigh all relevant considerations, including federal law enforcement priorities set by the Attorney General, the seriousness of the crime, the deterrent effect of criminal prosecution and the cumulative impact of particular crimes on the community.

As a result of the Sessions Memorandum, federal prosecutors are now free to utilize their prosecutorial discretion to decide whether to prosecute cannabis activities despite the existence of state-level laws that may be inconsistent with federal prohibitions. No direction was given to federal prosecutors in the Sessions Memorandum as to the priority they should ascribe to such cannabis activities, and therefore it is uncertain how active federal prosecutors will be in relation to such activities. Due to the ambiguity of the Sessions Memorandum, there can be no assurance that the federal government will not seek to prosecute cases involving cannabis businesses that are otherwise compliant with state law. See “*Risk Factors*” for additional information.

On January 15, 2019, U.S. Attorney General nominee William P. Barr suggested a markedly different approach to cannabis regulation than his predecessor during his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. Barr stated that his approach to cannabis regulation would be not to upset settled expectations that have arisen as a result of the Cole Memorandum, that it would be inappropriate to upset the current situation as there has been reliance on the Cole Memorandum and that he would not be targeting companies that have relied on the Cole Memorandum and are complying with state laws with respect to the distribution and production of cannabis. While he did not offer support for cannabis legalization, Mr. Barr did emphasize the need for the U.S. Congress to clarify federal laws to address the untenable current situation which has resulted in a backdoor nullification of federal law.

Additionally, under U.S. federal law it may, under certain circumstances, be a violation of federal money laundering statutes for financial institutions to accept any proceeds from cannabis sales or any other Schedule I controlled substances. Certain Canadian banks are similarly reluctant to transact business with U.S. cannabis companies, due to the uncertain legal and regulatory framework characterizing the industry at present. Banks and other financial institutions could be prosecuted and possibly convicted of money laundering for providing services to U.S. cannabis businesses. Under U.S. federal law, banks or other financial institutions that provide a cannabis business with a chequing account, debit or credit card, small business loan or any other service could be found guilty of money laundering or conspiracy. Despite these laws, in February 2014, FCEN issued the FCEN Memorandum providing instructions to banks seeking to provide services to cannabis-related businesses. The FCEN 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 CSA. It is unclear at this time whether the current administration will follow the guidelines of the FCEN Memorandum. See “*Risk Factors*” for additional information.

While the Company will not engage in cannabis-related activities in the United States related to cultivating and distributing cannabis so long as cannabis remains illegal under U.S. federal law, certain Investees may operate in the U.S. cannabis industry provided that the Company’s investment structure allows it to do so by virtue of a non-participating, non-voting security that is only exercisable or exchangeable upon cannabis becoming legal or permissible in the U.S. under federal law. For instance, following completion of the TerrAscend Arrangement, TerrAscend has been pursuing strategic transactions in the cannabis sector internationally, including select opportunities in the United States. Pursuant to the TerrAscend Arrangement, the Company agreed to restructure its investment into non-participating, non-voting securities in order to maintain compliance with industry regulations and the policies of the TSXV. Since closing of the TerrAscend Arrangement, TerrAscend’s majority owned subsidiary, NETA NJ, LLC was awarded a permit to apply for a licence for a vertically integrated production facility in Phillipsburg, New Jersey and TerrAscend acquired substantially all of the assets of Arise Bioscience. In addition, TerrAscend acquired *The Apothecarium*, a vertically integrated cannabis operation in Nevada with cultivation, edible manufacturing and a retail location and Valhalla Confections.

Certain other Investees, such as Civilized, a media company, and Headset, a company with a business intelligence and analytics software platform, also have ancillary involvement with U.S. cannabis-related activities. Headset’s data analytics platform, in part, specifically targets and derives a portion of its revenue from entities that are engaged in the cultivation, production, processing, sale and distribution of cannabis in the United States. Furthermore, Headset provides cannabis companies with free inventory tracking and retail sales performance software. Civilized generates a portion of its advertising revenue from companies that cultivate, produce, process, sell and distribute cannabis in the United States. Both Headset and Civilized also generate revenue from cannabis companies in other federally-regulated jurisdictions as well as from other global consumer-packaged goods companies, investment funds and advisory service

firms. See “*Risk Factors – Risks Relating to the Company – Compliance with Laws*” and “*Risk Factors – Risks Relating to the Company – Risks Associated with Divestment and Restructuring*” for additional information.

On December 20, 2018 the 2018 Farm Bill was signed into law by President Trump. The 2018 Farm Bill, among other things, removes industrial hemp and its cannabidiols, including CBD derived from industrial hemp, from the CSA and amends the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to allow for industrial hemp production and sale in the United States. Under the 2018 Farm Bill, industrial hemp is defined as “the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.” The U.S. Department of Agriculture has been tasked with promulgating regulations for the industrial hemp industry, which, among other things, requires the Department of Agriculture to review and approve any state-promulgated regulations relating to industrial hemp. Until such time as the Department of Agriculture approves a state’s industrial hemp regulations, commercial sale of industrial hemp may not be permissible. The timing of such Department of Agriculture regulations cannot be assured. Further, under the 2018 Farm Bill, the FDA has retained authority over the addition of CBD to products that fall within the FDCA. There can be no assurance that the FDA will approve CBD as an additive to products under the FDCA. Additionally, the 2018 Farm Bill does not legalize CBD derived from “marihuana” (as such term is defined in the CSA), which is and will remain a Schedule I controlled substance under the CSA.

On May 31, 2019, the FDA held its first public meeting to discuss the regulation of cannabis-derived products, including CBD. The meeting included stakeholders across academia, agriculture, consumer, health professional, and manufacturer groups, and was intended to explore new pathways for hemp-derived CBD to be sold legally in the food and supplement markets, while protecting research into future pharmaceutical applications. The FDA has expressed a willingness to take a flexible regulatory approach to foster the development of hemp-derived products such as CBD; however, the FDA has indicated that those actions will have to fit under the confines of current law and further legislation will likely be required.

Furthermore, multiple legislative reforms related to cannabis are currently being considered by the federal government in the U.S. Examples include the Strengthening the Tenth Amendment Through Entrusting States Act and the Secure and Fair Enforcement Banking Act. There can be no assurance that any of these pieces of legislation will become law in the U.S.

The Company is not considered a U.S. Marijuana Issuer (as defined in the Staff Notice) nor does the Company have material ancillary involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry in accordance with the Staff Notice with the capital invested in the Civilized and Headset transactions being only \$9,100,000, a small fraction of the Company’s overall market capitalization and asset value. Furthermore, the Company and the Investees, other than TerrAscend, are not directly involved in any marijuana-related activities in the U.S. (as defined in the Staff Notice). The Company is in compliance with the TSXV Bulletin regarding business activities related to marijuana in the United States. The TSXV has not imposed any restrictions on the Company’s business operation with respect to its holding of Exchangeable Shares of TerrAscend or with respect to any other investees with direct or indirect cannabis operations in the United States.

The Company will only conduct business and will only invest in entities in jurisdictions outside of Canada where such operations are legally permissible and in compliance with the policies of the TSXV and the regulatory obligations of CGC pursuant to the policies of the TSX and the NYSE. In addition, the Company has and will endeavour to cause the Investees to only conduct business and invest in entities in federally-legal jurisdictions by including appropriate representations, warranties and covenants in its agreements with Investees. Any violation of these terms would result in a breach of the applicable agreement between the Company and an Investee and, accordingly, may have a material adverse effect on the business, operations and financial condition of the Company, including as a result of any required divestment by the Company in order to comply with the Company’s obligations pursuant to the policies of the TSXV and the regulatory obligations of CGC pursuant to the policies of the TSX and NYSE.

Although the Company may, at times, hold interests in entities that are engaged in the cultivation and distribution of cannabis in the United States, such interests will only be pursued where legally permissible or the Company has no voting rights, no rights to receive dividends and no entitlements upon dissolution of such entity and no other form of control such that the Company remains in compliance with the policies of the TSXV, including the TSXV Bulletin

regarding business activities related to marijuana in the United States. The Company may replicate the TerrAscend Arrangement or similar structures with other entities, provided that (i) the securities held by the Company are not entitled to receive any dividends; (ii) in the event of the dissolution, liquidation or winding-up, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of assets among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, the Company is not entitled to receive any amount, property or asset; and (iii) the Company is not entitled to receive notice of, attend, or vote at meetings of the shareholders. Prior to undertaking any such transaction, the Company would seek approval from the TSXV. The Company would also ensure that shareholders are made aware of all associated risks of any specific investment in accordance with the Staff Notice. Accordingly, in such circumstances, the Company will not have any direct or indirect involvement in cannabis-related activities in the United States related to cultivating and distributing cannabis as a result of a lack of any dividend, dissolution and voting rights or control over such entities. While the Company may ascribe a value to such interests, such value will be discounted for lack of marketability. In addition, if the Company replicates the TerrAscend Arrangement or similar structures with other current Investees, it will result in a similar fair value adjustment, which may reduce the Company's comprehensive income or increase the Company's comprehensive loss to reflect a write-down related to restructuring.

For the reasons set forth above, the Company's existing investments in the United States, and any future investments, may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges and other authorities in Canada. As a result, the Company may be subject to 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. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including its reputation and ability to conduct business, its investments in certain Investees, the listing of the Subordinated Voting Shares on the TSXV, its financial position, operating results, profitability or liquidity or the market price of the Subordinated Voting Shares. See "*Risk Factors*" for additional information.

Cannabis Regulatory Framework in Italy

Since 2006, the sale of cannabis-based medicines for therapeutic purposes has been permitted in Italy under medical prescription of galenic formulations to be prepared by authorized chemists. The cultivation, production, fabrication, employ, import, export, transit and trading of cannabis, according to the Consolidated Law on Drugs (D.P.R., coordinated text 09/10/1990 n. 309, G.U. 31/10/1990), must be authorized by the Ministry of Health in Italy. The authorization is typically given for a two-year period and may be renewed. Requests for renewal must be submitted at least three months prior to the expiry date. The authorization is granted or denied within 90 days from the date of submission of the relevant request.

Several proposals related to cannabis have been tabled in the Italian Parliament since 2013. In July 2016, a proposal on the legalization of personal use of cannabis was scheduled on the chamber's floor agenda, but the text was soon sent back to the committees due to opposition from certain political parties. In March 2017, the Justice and Social Affairs Committees established a selected committee that drafted a new text. In January 2019, a new proposal was presented to allow home-growing of cannabis for personal use, as well as to regulate the production and sale of cannabis flower and permit its use for adult-use purposes. The proposal would allow, under certain circumstances, the cultivation of cannabis by an individual (up to a maximum of 3 plants) or a group of individuals (up to 30 people and after communication to the Prefecture). The bill would allow individuals to possess up to a maximum of 15 grams of cannabis at home and up to 5 grams of cannabis in public, and would allow cannabis to be used for food or herbal use.

In Italy, there is currently only one active cultivation licence, which is held by the CPMP, a facility controlled by the Italian Ministry of Defence and in compliance with the EU Directives on GMP. Pursuant to an agreement with the Italian Ministry of Health, the CPMP produces approximately 100 kg of cannabis annually. The CPMP produces two different strains of cannabis which differ in their THC and CBD content. Cannabis FM2 (5-8% THC, 7.5%-12% CBD), the lower THC variant, has been available since December, 2016, while Cannabis FM1 (13-20% THC, <1% CBD), the higher THC variant, has been available since July, 2018. Manufacturing quotas are based on consumption in previous years and regulated by the Ministerial Decree of November 9, 2015, which requires that the regional and provincial governments request and communicate their cannabis needs, on the basis of prior consumption and the needs of patients being treated, to the CPMP. This needs-based quota model of production allows the CPMP to operate in compliance with the International Convention on Drugs.

In 2018, the Italian Ministry of Health's unofficial estimate of annual domestic demand for medical cannabis was in excess of 500 kg. In order to supplement domestic demand, art. 18 — quarter of Law Decree 148/2017 grants the Italian Ministry of Health the authority to identify, by decree, one or more companies to be authorized for the cultivation and transformation of cannabis, provided that such companies have to operate according to the Good Agricultural and Collecting Practices and on the basis of the guidelines provided by the CPMP. Domestic demand for cannabis is also supplemented by imported cannabis.

On January 14, 2017, Law 242 came into effect which, among other things, permits the cultivation and transformation of hemp into Cannabis Light. Law 242 also provides that farmers will not incur any liability if the THC content exceeds 0.2% but is lower than 0.6%, provided that the farmer has otherwise complied with the provisions of Law 242. Law 242 does not, however, place any restrictions on CBD content. In May of 2018, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies published Circular 5059, which provides guidance on the methods of cultivation and the rules of nursery gardening, as well as clarification on the application of Law 242. In particular, Circular 5059 clarifies that commercial imports of hemp plants from other countries are not permitted under Law 242 and must comply with the current national and European Union legislation, and that hemp can be used in industries including food, cosmetics, industry/crafts, energy, education and industrial research. Circular 5059 also clarifies that while hemp with up to 0.6% THC is tolerated for farmers, retailers of hemp products are not granted the same leniency, and must stay within the 0.2% threshold outlined in Law 242.

Under Law 242, the commercialization of hemp and derived products is not subject to any further authorizations or regulatory requirements, provided that the hemp is obtained from operations that are compliant with Law 242.

On June 7, 2019, the Supreme Court of Cassation issued a decision regarding the lawfulness of the retail marketing of Cannabis Light. The ruling reaffirms the criminal relevance of marketing products derived from the cultivation of Cannabis Light, unless such products are in practice devoid of doping efficacy. The impact of this ruling cannot be determined without the reasons of the Supreme Court of Cassation, which have yet to be released.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

The success of the Company is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion and good faith of its senior management as well as of certain consultants. The Company's future success depends on its continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate, and retain such personnel. Qualified individuals, including those with knowledge and experience in the venture capital and cannabis industries, are in high demand and the Company may incur significant costs to attract and retain them.

Competitive Conditions

As the cannabis market continues to mature, the entry of new competitors may also increase the level of competition in the cannabis market as a whole, including for entities like the Company that pursue investment opportunities in the global cannabis sector. As presently constituted, domestic and international companies in the cannabis industry face a number of obstacles in securing appropriate growth capital and strategic support. The Company's business strategy is to identify strategic counterparties seeking financial and/or operating support. However, as opportunities continue to arise as a result of regulatory developments internationally, 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 greater financial resources. In particular, as the cannabis industry matures, additional sources of capital may become available to companies in the sector. This could have a negative impact on the Company's business strategy as potential investees may seek alternative forms of financing, including, among others, traditional debt financing. In addition, maturation of the cannabis industry will likely result in the participation of additional institutional investors, which may reduce the current financing constraints faced by domestic and international companies in the cannabis industry and may impact the competitive environment in which the Company currently operates.

Similarly, as competition for the Company increases, Investees will also face increased competition from other companies, some of which can also be expected to have longer operating histories and greater financial resources.

Competitive factors may also result in the Company being unable to enter into desirable arrangements for new investments, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its capital investments.

See “*Risk Factors – Risks Relating to the Company – Competition*” for additional information.

Economic Dependence

As a result of the relationship between the Company and CGC, the business and future operations of the Company may be adversely affected by changes in the business, market price, directors, officers or employees of CGC. CGC has a significant influence and control over the business and operations of the Company due to the Dual Class Voting Structure, the Investor Rights Agreement and the MOU, which are available for review under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Employees

As of March 31, 2019, the Company employed 15 individuals. As of the date of this AIF, the Company employs 16 individuals.

Foreign Operations

The Company evaluates investments in both the domestic and the global cannabis sector and expects that the geographic composition of the Company’s investment portfolio will reflect the global nature and constitution of the cannabis industry. Currently, the majority of the entities that the Company has invested in operate solely within Canada and the Company is not dependent upon foreign operations.

Bankruptcy and Similar Procedures

There have been no bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings against the Company or any of its subsidiaries, or any voluntary bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings by the Company or any of its subsidiaries, within the three most recently completed financial years or during or proposed for the current financial year.

Reorganizations

Other than the Qualifying Transaction, there have been no material reorganizations of the Company or any of its subsidiaries within the three most recently completed financial years or during or proposed for the current financial year.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to the Company

No Control over Operations

The Company may not be directly involved in the ownership or operation of and may have no or limited contractual rights relating to the operations of its Investees. The Investees will generally have the power to determine the manner in which the business of such Investee is developed, expanded and operated. The interests of the Company and the Investees may not always be aligned. As a result, the cash flows of the Company from royalties, debt instruments or otherwise will be dependent upon the activities of the Investees, which creates the risk that at any time those Investees may: (i) have business interests or targets that are inconsistent with those of the Company; (ii) take action contrary to the Company’s policies or objectives; (iii) be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations under their agreements with the Company; or (iv) experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency, which could limit or suspend an Investee’s ability to perform its obligations under agreements with the Company. There is also the risk that such Investees may not comply with applicable laws, including by operating in jurisdictions where their activities are in breach of the laws of such jurisdictions. There can be no assurance that the Investees involved in the production of cannabis will ultimately meet forecasts or targets. Payments to the Company, in certain instances, will be calculated by the Investees based on reported production, and such payments are subject to, and dependent upon, the adequacy and accuracy of the operators’ production and accounting functions. The Company must rely on the accuracy and timeliness of the public disclosure and other information it receives from the Investees. If the information

contains material inaccuracies or omissions, the Company's ability to accurately forecast or achieve its stated objectives may be materially impaired. Failure to receive the Company's entitlements pursuant to the agreements it has entered into with Investees may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Compliance with Laws

The Company's and the Investees' operations are subject to various laws, regulations and guidelines that may change over time. The Company will endeavour to cause the Investees to comply with all relevant laws, regulations and guidelines at all times. Although some of the Investees are contractually required to comply with laws pursuant to their agreements with the Company, certain Investees, including Headset, are not subject to such requirements, and in any event these contractual obligations do not guarantee compliance by Investees. In the event that an Investee such as Headset is discovered not to be in compliance with laws, including U.S. laws, the Company may be limited in its recourse against such Investee. In addition, the Investees may not maintain internal policies and procedures adequate to ensure compliance with the various laws, regulations and guidelines to which they are subject. There is also a risk that the Company's and the Investees' interpretation of laws, regulations and guidelines, including, but not limited to, the Cannabis Act, the associated regulations, various U.S. state regulations and applicable stock exchange rules and regulations, may differ from those of others, including those of government authorities, securities regulators and exchanges, and the Company's and the Investees' operations may not be in compliance with such laws, regulations and guidelines. The Company or the Investees, while they may be compliant today, may not be compliant following changes to any laws, regulations or guidelines. In addition, achievement of the Company's business objectives is contingent, in part, upon compliance with regulatory requirements enacted by governmental authorities and, where necessary, obtaining regulatory approvals. The impact of regulatory compliance regimes, and the impact of any delays in obtaining or failures to obtain regulatory approvals required by the Company or the Investees may significantly delay or impact the development of the Company's and the Investees' business and operations and could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company. In addition, any potential noncompliance could cause the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company to be adversely affected. Further, any amendment to or replacement of the Cannabis Act or other applicable rules and regulations governing the activities of the Company and the Investees may cause adverse effects on the Company's or the Investees' business, financial condition and results of operations. The risks to the business of the Company and the Investees associated with any amendment or replacement of the Cannabis Act or any subsequent regulatory changes in Canada or the United States could reduce the available market for products or services of the Investee and could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

The Company and the Investees will incur ongoing costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures or remedial actions. Parties may be liable for civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permitting requirements, court rulings or more stringent application of existing laws or regulations, may have a material adverse impact on the Company and/or the Investees, resulting in increased capital expenditures or production costs, reduced levels of cannabis production or abandonment or delays in the development of facilities, or other significant changes in the Company's and/or the Investees' business plans, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company and/or the Investees.

The introduction of new tax laws, regulations or rules, or changes to, or differing interpretation of, or application of, existing tax laws, regulations or rules in any of the countries in which the Company may operate could result in an increase in the Company's taxes, or other governmental charges, duties or impositions. No assurance can be given that new tax laws, regulations or rules will not be enacted or that existing tax laws, regulations or rules will not be changed, interpreted or applied in a manner which could result in the Company's profits being subject to additional taxation or which could otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Due to the complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax proceedings may be in progress from time to time. If the Company is unable to resolve any of these proceedings favourably, there may be a material adverse effect on the Company.

Changes in Laws, Regulations and Guidelines

On October 17, 2018, the Cannabis Act came into effect. Uncertainty remains, however, with respect to the implementation of the Cannabis Act, federal regulations as well as the various provincial and territorial regimes governing the distribution and sale of cannabis for adult-use purposes. The impact of these laws, regulations and guidelines on the business of the Company or the Investees, including increased costs of compliance and other potential risks remain uncertain and, accordingly, may cause the Company to experience adverse effects.

The Canadian federal regulatory regime requires plain packaging in order to prohibit testimonials, lifestyle branding and packaging that is appealing to youth. The restriction on the use of logos and brand names on cannabis products could have a material adverse impact on the Company's or the Investees' business, financial condition and results of operations, as it may be difficult to establish brand loyalty. In addition, the Cannabis Act allows for licences to be granted for outdoor cultivation. The implications of allowing outdoor cultivation are not yet known, but such a development could be significant as it may reduce start-up capital required for new entrants in the cannabis industry. It may also ultimately lower prices, as capital expenditure requirements related to outdoor growing are typically much lower than those associated with indoor growing. Such results may also have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition and results of operation of certain Investees such as Agripharm, and accordingly could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

There is no guarantee that provincial and territorial legislation regulating the retail distribution and sale of cannabis for adult use purposes will remain unchanged or that it will be implemented in a way that is favourable to the Company and/or the Investees. It is possible for significant legislative amendments to be enacted in each province and territory to address any current or future regulatory issues or perceived inadequacies in the distribution of cannabis. There is no guarantee that provincial or territorial legislation regulating the distribution and sale of cannabis for adult-use purposes will create the growth opportunities that are currently anticipated by the Company.

To date, only fresh cannabis, dried cannabis and cannabis oil products are permitted for sale in Canada. Pursuant to the Cannabis Act, certain classes of cannabis products, such as edibles, concentrates and other ingestibles are currently prohibited from sale, but it is anticipated that such products will be available for sale commencing in December 2019. While regulations have been released and will come into effect on October 17, 2019, the impact of these regulatory changes on the business of the Company and the Investees is unknown, and the proposed regulations may not be implemented at all or, if they are, may change significantly.

Business Strategy

The Company's business strategy involves constantly seeking new opportunities in the cannabis industry. In the pursuit and execution of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate investment candidates and/or fail to negotiate beneficial or advantageous contractual arrangements. The Company cannot provide assurance that it can complete any investment or business arrangement that it pursues or is pursuing, on favourable terms, or that any investments or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit the Company.

In the event that the Company chooses to raise debt capital to finance investments, the Company's leverage will be increased. In addition, if the Company chooses to complete an equity financing, shareholders may suffer dilution.

Risks Inherent in Strategic Alliances and Investments

The Company may enter into further strategic alliances with third parties that it believes will complement or augment its existing business. The Company's ability to form strategic alliances is dependent upon, and may be limited by, the availability of suitable candidates and capital. In addition, strategic alliances could present unforeseen integration obstacles or costs, may not enhance the Company's business, and/or may involve risks that could adversely affect the Company, including significant amounts of management time that may be diverted from operations to pursue and complete such transactions or maintain such strategic alliances. Future strategic alliances could result in the incurrence of additional debt, costs and/or contingent liabilities, and there can be no assurance that future strategic alliances will achieve the expected benefits to the Company's business or that the Company will be able to consummate future strategic alliances on satisfactory terms, or at all.

While the Company conducted due diligence with respect to the Investees, there are risks inherent in any investment. Specifically, there could be unknown or undisclosed risks or liabilities of the Investees for which the Company is not sufficiently indemnified or at all. Any such unknown or undisclosed risks or liabilities could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial performance and results of operations. It is currently anticipated that the investments will be accretive; however, the performance of such an investment may be materially different. The Company could encounter additional transaction and enforcement-related costs, and may fail to realize all of the potential benefits from its investments. Any of the foregoing risks and uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Associated with Divestment and Restructuring

In certain circumstances, the Company may decide, or be required, to divest its investment in certain Investees. In particular, if any of the Investees violate any applicable laws and regulations, including U.S. federal law, the Company may be required to divest its interest in such Investee or risk significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions, settlements or delisting from the TSXV. For instance, if the Company determines that the operations of an Investee such as Headset or Civilized are not compliant with U.S. laws, the policies of the TSXV or the regulatory obligations of CGC pursuant to the policies of the TSX and NYSE, the Company will use its commercially reasonable best efforts to divest of its interest in the Investee in the event that it cannot restructure its holdings. There is no assurance that these divestitures will be completed on terms favourable to the Company, or at all. Any opportunities resulting from these divestitures, and the anticipated effects of these divestitures on the Company may never be realized, or may not be realized to the extent the Company anticipates. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the Company will realize gains on its investments based on the fair value of underlying financial assets. In pursuit of opportunities to dispose of any of the Company's investments, third parties may not ascribe similar value to such investments as the Company and the Company may not be able to obtain the value it ascribes to such investments. Not all of the Company's investments are liquid, and such investments may be difficult to dispose of and subject to illiquidity discounts on divestiture. The securities of Headset and Civilized, for instance, are not listed on any stock exchange. Any required divestiture or an actual or perceived violation of applicable laws or regulations by the Company or any Investee could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including its reputation and ability to conduct business, its holdings (directly or indirectly) in the Investees, the listing of its securities on applicable stock exchanges, its financial position, operating results, profitability or liquidity or the market price of the Subordinated Voting Shares. In addition, it is difficult for the Company to estimate the time or resources that may be required for the investigation of any such matter 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.

If the Company decides, or is required, to restructure its investments in any Investees to remain in compliance with laws or stock exchange requirements, such restructuring could result in the write-down of the value of the Company's investments, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Competition

As the adult-use cannabis market continues to mature, consumers that once solely relied on the medical cannabis market may shift some, or all, of their consumption away from medical cannabis and towards adult-use cannabis, resulting in increased levels of competition in the medical cannabis market. As the adult-use cannabis market continues to mature, the entry of new competitors may also increase the level of competition in the cannabis market as a whole. This increase in competition may have a negative impact on the Company and/or the Investees.

There is potential that the Company and the Investees will face intense competition from other companies, some of which can be expected to have longer operating histories and greater financial resources. Increased competition by larger and better financed competitors could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company and the Investees. Certain of the Investees' competitors with longer operating histories are further advanced in the application process and have already secured licensing for significant amounts of production. Some of the Investees are early-stage applicants with no current operations and potentially low production capacity. The ability of these Investees to become licensed, increase and/or maintain their production or other relevant business capacity, enter into supply agreements or develop sales channels is uncertain. Certain Investees may not be

able to find buyers for their production in jurisdictions where provincial agencies will be responsible for the sale of cannabis and, even if they are able to enter into supply agreements with provincial agencies, they may not be able to negotiate favourable prices. If the Investees are unable to achieve their business objectives, such failure could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company. Moreover, competitive factors may result in the Company being unable to enter into desirable arrangements with new Investees, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its capital investments. Existing or future competition in the cannabis industry could materially adversely affect the Company's prospects for providing growth capital to Investees in the future.

As the cannabis industry matures, additional sources of capital may become available to cannabis companies. This could have a negative impact on the Company's business strategy, as potential investees may seek alternative forms of financing, including, among others, traditional debt financing. In addition, maturation of the cannabis industry will likely result in the participation of additional institutional investors, which may reduce the current financing constraints faced by domestic and international companies in the cannabis industry and may impact the competitive environment in which the Company currently operates.

The Government of Canada has only issued a limited number of licences to cultivate and/or process cannabis under the Cannabis Act. There are, however, numerous applicants for licences. The number of licences granted could have an impact on the operations of the Company and the Investees. If additional licences are not granted, the opportunities for capital investment by the Company may be limited; however, because of the early stage of the industry, the Investees could expect additional competition from new entrants if there is an increase in the number of licences granted. These Investees may also face competition from illegal cannabis dispensaries that are selling cannabis to individuals despite not having a valid licence. Despite raids of dispensaries, many dispensaries are still in operation, providing additional competition.

If the number of users of medical and/or adult-use cannabis increases, the demand for products will increase and the Company expects that competition will become more intense, as current and future competitors begin to offer an increasing number of diversified products. As well, the legal landscape for medical and adult-use cannabis is changing internationally. More countries have passed laws that allow for the production and distribution of medical cannabis in some form or another, and some of these countries may pass laws allowing for the production and distribution of adult-use cannabis as well. Increased international competition could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operations or growth prospects.

Dependence upon CGC

As a result of the relationship between the Company and CGC, the business and future operations of the Company may be adversely affected by changes in the business, market price, directors, officers or employees of CGC. CGC has a significant influence and control over the business and operations of the Company due to the Dual Class Voting Structure, the Investor Rights Agreement and the MOU, which are available for review under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

In addition, the Company may enter into arrangements with CGC as an Investee or, as previously described, the Company may enter into forward sales contracts with CGC. As a result, the Company may be dependent on CGC, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dependence upon Key Personnel

The success of the Company is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion and good faith of its Key Personnel. The Company's future success depends on its continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate, and retain the Key Personnel. Qualified individuals for Key Personnel positions are in high demand, and the Company may incur significant costs to attract and retain them. The loss of the services of Key Personnel, 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. While employment and consulting agreements are customarily used as a primary method of retaining the services of Key Personnel, these agreements cannot assure the continued services of such individuals and consultants.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company may be subject to various potential conflicts of interest because of the fact that some of its officers, directors and consultants may be engaged in a range of business activities, including certain officers, directors and consultants that provide services to both the Company and CGC or to an Investee. The Company's executive officers, directors and consultants may devote time to their outside business interests, so long as such activities do not materially or adversely interfere with their duties to the Company. In some cases, the Company's executive officers, directors and consultants may have fiduciary obligations associated with these business interests that interfere with their ability to devote time to the Company's business and affairs and that could adversely affect the Company's operations. These business interests could require significant time and attention of the Company's executive officers, directors and consultants.

In addition, the Company may also become involved in other transactions which conflict with the interests of its directors, officers and consultants who may from time to time deal with persons, firms, institutions or companies with which the Company may be dealing, or which may be seeking investments similar to those desired by it. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of the Company. In addition, from time to time, these persons may be competing with the Company for available investment opportunities. Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under applicable laws. In particular, in the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company.

Cannabis is a Controlled Substance in the United States

The Company is indirectly involved, through certain Investees, in ancillary activities related to the cannabis industry in jurisdictions in the United States where local state law permits such activities and, by virtue of its holding of Exchangeable Shares in TerrAscend, the Company may be indirectly associated with the cultivation, processing or distribution of cannabis in the United States. In the United States, cannabis is largely regulated at the state level. While a number of states in the U.S. have authorized the cultivation, distribution or possession of cannabis to various degrees and subject to various requirements or conditions, cannabis continues to be categorized as a controlled substance under the CSA and, as such, cultivation, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis violates federal law in the United States. The inconsistency between federal and state laws and regulations is a major risk factor.

As a result of the Sessions Memorandum, federal prosecutors have prosecutorial discretion to decide whether to prosecute cannabis activities despite the existence of state-level laws that may be inconsistent with federal prohibitions. No direction was given to federal prosecutors in the Sessions Memorandum as to the priority they should ascribe to such cannabis activities and, as a result, it is uncertain how active federal prosecutors will be in relation to such activities. There can be no assurance that the federal government will not seek to prosecute cases involving cannabis businesses that are otherwise compliant with state law.

On January 15, 2019, U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr suggested a markedly different approach to cannabis regulation than his predecessor during his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. Barr stated that his approach to cannabis regulation would be not to upset settled expectations that have arisen as a result of the Cole Memorandum, that it would be inappropriate to upset the current situation as there has been reliance on the Cole Memorandum and that he would not be targeting companies that have relied on the Cole Memorandum and are complying with state laws with respect to the distribution and production of cannabis. While he did not offer support for cannabis legalization, Mr. Barr did emphasize the need for the U.S. Congress to clarify federal laws to address the untenable current situation which has resulted in a backdoor nullification of federal law.

While state law in such U.S. states as California and Colorado may take a permissive approach to medical and/or recreational use of cannabis, the CSA may still be enforced by U.S. federal law enforcement officials against individuals and companies operating in those states for activity that is legal under state law. If the Department of Justice opted to pursue a policy of aggressively enforcing U.S. federal law against financiers or equity owners of cannabis-related businesses, then certain Investees, including TerrAscend, could face (i) seizure of their cash and other assets used to support or derived from their business activities; and/or (ii) the arrest of its employees, directors, officers, managers and/or investors, who could face charges of ancillary criminal violations of the CSA for aiding and abetting

and conspiring to violate the CSA by virtue of providing financial support to state-licensed or permitted cultivators, processors, distributors, and/or retailers of cannabis.

In addition, under such an aggressive enforcement policy, the Department of Justice could allege that the Company and the Board and, potentially its shareholders, “aided and abetted” violations of federal law by providing finances and services to certain Investees. Under these circumstances, it is possible that the federal prosecutor would seek to seize the assets of certain Investees, and to recover the “illicit profits” previously distributed to the Company or, if the Company has paid dividends, the shareholders who received such dividends, resulting from any of the foregoing financing or services. In these circumstances, the Company’s shareholders may lose their entire investment and directors, officers and/or the Company’s shareholders may be required to defend any criminal charges against them at their own expense and, if convicted, be sent to federal prison.

Violations of any federal laws and regulations could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions or settlements arising from civil proceedings initiated by either the federal government or private citizens, or criminal charges, including, but not limited to, disgorgement of profits, cessation of business activities or divestiture. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including its reputation and ability to conduct business, its holdings (directly or indirectly) of interests in certain Investees, the listing of its securities on the TSXV or other exchanges, its financial position, operating results, profitability or liquidity or the market price of its listed securities. Overall, an investor’s contribution to and involvement in the Company’s activities may result in federal civil and/or criminal prosecution, including forfeiture of his or her entire investment.

Farm Bill Risks

The FDA is responsible for ensuring public health and safety through regulation of food, drugs, supplements, and cosmetics, among other products, through its enforcement authority pursuant to the FDCA. The FDA’s responsibilities include regulating ingredients in, as well as the marketing and labeling of, drugs sold in interstate commerce.

If cannabis or THC or CBD derived from cannabis are re-categorized as Schedule II substances under the CSA or lower controlled substances, the ability to conduct research on the medical benefits of cannabis would most likely be improved; however, rescheduling cannabis, THC or CBD derived from cannabis may materially alter enforcement policies across many federal agencies, primarily the FDA. Because cannabis is federally illegal to produce and sell, and because it has no federally recognized medical uses, the FDA has historically deferred enforcement related to cannabis to the DEA; however, the FDA has enforced the FDCA with regard to industrial hemp-derived products, especially CBD derived from industrial hemp, sold outside of state-regulated cannabis businesses. If cannabis or THC or CBD derived from cannabis were to be rescheduled as federally controlled, yet legal, substances, the FDA would likely play a more active regulatory role. Further, in the event that the pharmaceutical industry directly competes with state-regulated cannabis businesses for market share, as could potentially occur with rescheduling, the pharmaceutical industry may urge the DEA, FDA and others to enforce the CSA and FDCA against businesses that comply with state but not federal law.

On December 20, 2018 the 2018 Farm Bill was signed into law. The 2018 Farm Bill, among other things, removes industrial hemp and its cannabidiols, including CBD derived from industrial hemp, from the CSA and amends the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to allow for industrial hemp production and sale in the United States. Under the 2018 Farm Bill, industrial hemp is defined as “the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.” The U.S. Department of Agriculture has been tasked with promulgating regulations for the industrial hemp industry, which, among other things, requires the Department of Agriculture to review and approve any state-promulgated regulations relating to industrial hemp. Until such time as the Department of Agriculture approves a state’s industrial hemp regulations, commercial sale of industrial hemp may not be permissible. In addition, the growth of hemp and the manufacturing, sale and distribution of hemp-derived products may still be illegal pursuant to state law. The timing of such Department of Agriculture regulations cannot be assured. Further, under the 2018 Farm Bill, the FDA has retained authority over the addition of CBD to products that fall within the FDCA. There can be no assurance that the FDA will approve CBD as an additive to products under the FDCA. It is not yet known what role the FDA will have in regulating industrial hemp and CBD derived from industrial hemp.

The potential for multi-agency enforcement post-rescheduling of cannabis and post-removal of industrial hemp from the CSA could threaten or have a materially adverse effect on the operations of existing state-legal cannabis businesses, including certain Investees of the Company.

Internal Controls

The Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, which is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. However, the Company's system of internal controls over financial reporting is not guaranteed to provide absolute assurance with regard to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statements and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. A failure to prevent or detect errors or misstatements may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company or the market price of the Subordinated Voting Shares.

In addition, if the Company does not maintain adequate financial and management personnel, processes and controls, the Company may not be able to accurately report financial performance on a timely basis, which could cause a decline in the price of the Subordinated Voting Shares or harm the Company's ability to raise capital. Failure to accurately report financial performance on a timely basis could also jeopardize the Company's listing on the TSXV. Delisting of the Subordinated Voting Shares would reduce the liquidity of the market for the Subordinated Voting Shares, which would reduce and increase the volatility of the price of the Subordinated Voting Shares.

The Company does not expect that the disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors or fraud. A control system, no matter how well-designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues within an organization are detected. The inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Controls can also be circumvented by individual acts of certain persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. Due to the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected in a timely manner or at all. If the Company cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, its reputation and operating results could be materially adversely affected, which could also cause investors to lose confidence in the Company's reported financial information, which in turn could result in a reduction in the trading price of the Subordinated Voting Shares.

Investors in the Company may be subject to entry bans into the United States

Cannabis remains illegal under U.S. federal law. Individuals employed at or investing in cannabis companies could face detention, denial of entry or lifetime bans from the U.S. for their business associations with cannabis businesses. Entry to the U.S. is granted at the sole discretion of CBP officers on duty, and these officers have wide latitude to ask questions to determine the admissibility of a foreign national. The government of Canada has started warning travelers that previous use of cannabis, or any substance prohibited by U.S. federal laws, could result in denial of entry to the U.S. Business or financial involvement in the cannabis industry in Canada or in the U.S. could also be reason enough for CBP officers to deny entry. On September 21, 2018, CBP released a statement outlining its position with respect to enforcement of the laws of the U.S. It stated that Canada's legalization of cannabis will not change CBP enforcement of U.S. laws regarding controlled substances and because cannabis continues to be a controlled substance under U.S. law, working in or facilitating the proliferation of the cannabis industry in U.S. states or Canada may affect admissibility to the U.S. On October 9, 2018, CBP released an additional statement regarding the admissibility of Canadian citizens working in the legal cannabis industry. CBP stated that a Canadian citizen working in or facilitating the proliferation of the legal cannabis industry in Canada coming into the U.S. for reasons unrelated to the cannabis industry will generally be admissible to the U.S.; however, if such person is found to be coming into the U.S. for reasons related to the cannabis industry, such person may be deemed inadmissible. Employees, directors, officers, managers and investors of companies involved in business activities related to cannabis in the U.S. or Canada (such as the Company), who are not U.S. citizens, face the risk of being barred from entry into the U.S. for life.

Expansion into Foreign Jurisdictions

The Company's expansion into jurisdictions outside of Canada is subject to risks. In addition, in jurisdictions outside of Canada, there can be no assurance that any market for the Investees' products will develop. The Company may face new or unexpected risks or significantly increase its exposure to one or more existing risks, including economic instability, changes in laws and regulations, and the effects of competition. These factors may limit the Company's ability to successfully expand its operations into such jurisdictions and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Restrictions on the Acquisition or Use of Properties by Foreign Investors

Non-resident individuals and legal entities operating in foreign jurisdictions may be subject to restrictions on the acquisition or lease of properties in certain emerging markets. Limitations also apply in certain countries to legal entities domiciled in such countries which are controlled by foreign investors, such as the Company. Accordingly, the Company's current and future operations may be impaired as a result of such restrictions on the acquisition or use of property, and the Company's ownership or access rights in respect of any property it owns or leases in such jurisdictions may be subject to legal challenges, any of which could result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Limited Operating History

The Company has a limited history of operations and is in an early stage of development as it creates an infrastructure to capitalize on the opportunity for value creation in the cannabis industry. Accordingly, the Company is subject to many of the risks common to early-stage enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial, and other resources and lack of revenue. The limited operating history may also make it difficult for investors to evaluate the Company's prospects for success. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful and its likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations.

The Company may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability and may incur losses in the future. In addition, the Company is expected to increase its capital investments as it implements initiatives to grow its business. If the Company's revenues do not increase to offset these expected increases, the Company may not generate positive cash flow. There is no assurance that future revenues will be sufficient to generate the funds required to continue operations without external funding.

Liquidity and Additional Financing

The continued development of the Company, including maintaining its interest in Investees through follow-on investments, may require additional financing. The failure by the Company to raise such capital could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of the current business plan, the decrease in value of such Investee to the Company or the Company going out of business. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company. If additional funds are raised through issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution. In addition, from time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other corporations. These transactions may be financed wholly or partially with debt, which may temporarily increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards. Any debt financing obtained in the future could involve restrictive covenants more onerous than those contained in the PharmHouse Credit Agreement relating to financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential investments. The Company may require additional financing to fund its operations to the point where it is generating positive cash flows. Negative cash flow may restrict the Company's ability to pursue its business objectives. Future potential debt financing could impose liquidity covenants on the Company similar to those in the PharmHouse Credit Agreement, which may adversely impact the Company's business model, financial situation and other financial and operational matters.

Difficulty to Forecast

The Company will need to rely largely on its own market research to forecast industry trends and statistics as detailed forecasts are, with certain exceptions, not generally available from other sources at this early stage of the cannabis industry. A failure in the demand for the products of certain Investees to materialize as a result of competition, technological change, change in the regulatory or legal landscape or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Cannabis Prices

The price of the Subordinated Voting Shares and the Company's financial results may be significantly and adversely affected by a decline in the price of cannabis. There is currently not an established market price for cannabis and the price of cannabis is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. Any price decline may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The profitability of the Company's interests under agreements with certain Investees is directly related to the price of cannabis. The Company's operating income may be sensitive to changes in the price of cannabis and the overall condition of the cannabis industry, as its operating income will be derived in part from royalty payments. In addition, the value of the Company's investments in the Investees may be affected as a result of changes in the prevailing market price of cannabis, which may have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Investees to generate positive cash flow or earnings.

Reputational Risk

The Company believes that the cannabis industry is highly dependent upon consumer perception regarding the safety, efficacy and quality of the cannabis produced. Consumer perception can be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory proceedings, 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 currently held views. 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 cannabis industry and demand for its products and services, which could affect the business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows of the Company. The Company's dependence upon consumer perception means that adverse scientific research reports, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other publicity, whether or not accurate or with merit, could have a material adverse effect on the Company, the business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company. Further, adverse publicity, reports or other media attention regarding the safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis in general, or the Investees' products specifically, or associating the consumption of cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have a material adverse effect. 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.

In addition, parties outside of the cannabis industry with which the Company does business may perceive that they are exposed to reputational risk as a result of the Company's cannabis related business activities. For example, the Company could receive a notification from a financial institution advising it that they would no longer maintain banking relationships with those in the cannabis industry. The Company may in the future have difficulty establishing or maintaining bank accounts or other business relationships that it needs to operate its business. Failure to establish or maintain business relationships could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Management of Growth

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

Equity Price Risk

The Company may be exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding long-term investments in cannabis companies. Just as investing in the Company carries inherent risks, such as those set out in this AIF, the Company faces similar inherent risks by investing in other cannabis companies, and accordingly may be exposed to the risks associated with owning equity securities in the Investees.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Regulation Risks

The Company is subject to a variety of domestic and international laws and regulations pertaining to money laundering, financial recordkeeping and proceeds of crime, including the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* (Canada), as amended and the rules and regulations thereunder, the *Criminal Code* (Canada) and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities internationally.

In the event that any of the Company's investments, any proceeds thereof, any dividends or distributions therefrom, or any profits or revenues accruing from such investments were found to be in violation of money laundering legislation, such transactions may be viewed as proceeds of crime under one or more of the statutes noted above or any other applicable legislation. This could restrict or otherwise jeopardize the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends, effect other distributions or subsequently repatriate such funds back to Canada. Furthermore, while the Company has no current intention to declare or pay dividends in the foreseeable future, in the event that a determination was made that the investments in the Company's Investees could reasonably be shown to constitute proceeds of crime, the Company may decide or be required to suspend declaring or paying dividends without advance notice and for an indefinite period of time.

Anti-Bribery Law Violations

The Company's business is subject to Canadian laws which generally prohibit companies and employees from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In addition, the Company is or will be subject to the anti-bribery laws of any other countries in which it conducts business now or in the future. The Company's employees or other agents may, without its knowledge and despite its efforts, engage in prohibited conduct under the Company's policies and procedures and anti-bribery laws for which the Company may be held responsible. The Company's policies mandate compliance with these anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's internal control policies and procedures will always protect it from recklessness, fraudulent behaviour, dishonesty or other inappropriate acts committed by its affiliates, employees, contractors or agents. If the Company's employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, the Company could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Litigation

The Company may from time to time be involved in various claims, legal proceedings and disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favourably, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company. Even if the Company is involved in litigation and wins, litigation can redirect significant Company resources. Litigation may also create a negative perception of the Company. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert the Company's management's attention and resources. Any decision resulting from any such litigation that is adverse to the Company could have a negative impact on the Company's financial position.

Cybersecurity and Privacy Risks

The information systems of the Company, the Investees and any third-party service providers and vendors are vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. These risks may take the form of malware, computer viruses, cyber threats, extortion, employee error, malfeasance, system errors or other types of risks, and may occur from inside or outside of the respective organizations. Cybersecurity risk is increasingly difficult

to identify and quantify and cannot be fully mitigated because of the rapid evolving nature of the threats, targets and consequences. Additionally, unauthorized parties may attempt to gain access to these systems through fraud or other means of deceiving third-party service providers, employees or vendors. The operations of the Company and the Investees depend, in part, on how well networks, equipment, IT systems and software are protected against damage from a number of threats. These 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. However, if the Company and/or the Investees are unable or delayed in maintaining, upgrading or replacing IT systems and software, the risk of a cybersecurity incident could materially increase. Any of these and other events could result in information system failures, delays and/or increases 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 reputation and results of operations of the Company and/or the Investees.

Certain Investees may collect and store certain personal information about patients who purchase medical cannabis and are responsible for protecting such information from privacy breaches. A privacy breach may occur through procedural or process failure, information technology malfunction, or deliberate unauthorized intrusions. In addition, theft of data is an ongoing risk whether perpetrated via employee collusion or negligence or through deliberate cyber-attack. Any such privacy breach or theft could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company and/or the Investees.

In addition, there are a number of federal and provincial laws protecting the confidentiality of certain patient health information, including patient records, and restricting the use and disclosure of that protected information, including the privacy rules under PIPEDA. If any Investees were found to be in violation of the privacy or security rules under PIPEDA or other laws protecting the confidentiality of medical cannabis patient health information, they could be subject to sanctions and civil or criminal penalties, which could increase their liabilities, harm their reputations or the reputation of the Company and have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company and/or the Investees.

Unknown Defects and Impairments

A defect in any business arrangement may arise to defeat or impair the claim of the Company to such transaction, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company. It is possible that material changes could occur that may adversely affect management's estimate of the recoverable amount for any agreement the Company enters into. Impairment estimates, based on applicable key assumptions and sensitivity analysis, will be based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions at such time, and the actual future outcomes may differ from any estimates that are provided by the Company. Any impairment charges on the Company's carrying value of business arrangements could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Security over Underlying Assets

There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to effectively enforce any guarantees, indemnities or other security interests it may have, including security interests in the Investees. Should a bankruptcy or other similar event occur that precludes an Investee from performing its obligations under an agreement with the Company, the Company would have to enforce its security interest. However, the Company may be limited in its ability to enforce its security interests under applicable law. In the event that the Investee has insufficient assets to pay its liabilities, it is possible that other liabilities will be satisfied prior to the liabilities owed to the Company. In addition, bankruptcy or other similar proceedings are often a complex and lengthy process, the outcome of which may be uncertain and could result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

In addition, because the Investees may be owned and operated by foreign affiliates, the Company's security interests may be subject to enforcement and insolvency laws of foreign jurisdictions that differ significantly from those in Canada, and the Company's security interests may not be enforceable as anticipated. Further, there can be no assurance that any judgments obtained in Canadian courts will be enforceable in any of those jurisdictions. If the Company is unable to enforce its security interests, there may be a material adverse effect on the Company. Moreover, the Company may not be able to negotiate security in its favour, or the perfection or registration of such security may be cost prohibitive.

Challenging Global Financial Conditions

In recent years, global financial conditions have faced arguably increased volatility, with such volatility having caused significant financial institutions to, among other things, go into bankruptcy or be rescued by governmental authorities. Future events could cause global financial conditions to suddenly and rapidly destabilize, and governmental authorities may have limited resources to respond to such future crises. Further, global capital markets have displayed arguably increased volatility in response to global events. Future crises may be precipitated by any number of causes, including natural disasters, geopolitical instability, changes to energy prices or sovereign defaults. Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could negatively impact the ability of the Company or the Investees to obtain equity or debt financing or make other suitable arrangements to finance their projects. If increased levels of volatility continue or there is a rapid destabilization of global economic conditions, it may result in a material adverse effect on the Company and the price of the Subordinated Voting Shares could be adversely affected.

Credit and Liquidity Risk

The Company will be exposed to counterparty risks and liquidity risks including, but not limited to: (i) through Investees that experience financial, operational or other difficulties, including insolvency, which could limit or suspend those Investees' ability to perform their obligations under agreements with the Company or result in the impairment or inability to recover the Company's investment in an Investee; (ii) through financial institutions that may hold the Company's cash and cash equivalents; (iii) through companies that will have payables to the Company; (iv) through the Company's insurance providers; and (v) through the Company's lenders, if any. The Company will also be exposed to liquidity risks in meeting its operating expenditure requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable, including the requirement in the PharmHouse Credit Agreement that the Company maintain available liquidity of \$12,000,000 (which may be reduced upon the occurrence of certain events). These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company. If these risks materialize, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the price of the Subordinated Voting Shares could be adversely affected.

Hedging Risk

The Company may hedge or enter into forward sales of its forecasted right to purchase cannabis. Hedging involves certain inherent risks including: (i) credit risk — the risk that the creditworthiness of a counterparty may adversely affect its ability to perform its payment and other obligations under its agreement with the Company or adversely affect the financial and other terms the counterparty is able to offer the Company; (ii) market liquidity risk — the risk that the Company has entered into a hedging position that cannot be closed out quickly, by either liquidating such hedging instrument or by establishing an offsetting position; and (iii) unrealized fair value adjustment risk — the risk that, in respect of certain hedging products, an adverse change in market prices for cannabis will result in the Company incurring losses in respect of such hedging products as a result of the hedging products being out-of-the-money on their settlement dates.

There can be no assurance that a hedging program designed to reduce the risks associated with price fluctuations will be successful. Although hedging may protect the Company from adverse changes in price fluctuations, it may also prevent the Company from fully benefitting from positive changes in price fluctuations.

Dividend Policy

The declaration, timing, amount and payment of dividends are at the discretion of the Board and will depend upon the Company's future earnings, cash flows, acquisition capital requirements and financial condition, and other relevant factors. There can be no assurance that the Company will declare a dividend on a quarterly, annual or other basis, or at all. The Company has no plans to pay any dividends, now or in the near future.

PFIC Classification

If the Company were to constitute a PFIC within the meaning of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code for any year during a U.S. investor's holding period, then certain potentially adverse U.S. federal income tax rules would affect the U.S.

federal income tax consequences to such U.S. investor resulting from the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Subordinated Voting Shares.

The determination as to whether a corporation is, or will be, a PFIC for a particular tax year depends, in part, on the application of complex U.S. federal income tax rules, which are subject to differing interpretations and uncertainty. Whether any corporation will be a PFIC for any tax year depends on its assets and income over the course of such tax year, and, as a result, the Company's PFIC status for its current tax year and any future tax year cannot be predicted with certainty. The PFIC rules are complex and may be unfamiliar to U.S. investors. Accordingly, investors subject to United States federal taxation are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the PFIC rules to their investment in the securities.

Risks Relating to the Investees

In addition to the risk factors that may impact the business, operations and financial condition of the Company and the Investees noted above, the following supplemental risk factors may directly impact the business, operations and financial condition of certain Investees and, accordingly, may have an indirect material adverse effect on the Company.

Reliance on Licences

The Company is dependent on the licences or ability to obtain a licence of certain Investees, which are subject to ongoing compliance and reporting requirements. Failure of the applicable Investees to comply with the requirements of these licences or any failure to obtain or maintain these licences could have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition and operating results of the Company. There can be no guarantee that a licence will be issued, extended or renewed or, if issued, extended or renewed, that they will be issued, extended or renewed on terms that are favourable to such Investee and the Company. Should a licence not be issued, extended or renewed or should it be issued or renewed on terms that are less favourable to such Investee and the Company than anticipated, the business, financial condition and results of the operations of the Company could be materially adversely affected.

Failure to Obtain Necessary Licences

The abilities of certain Investees' to grow, store and sell cannabis in Canada are dependent on securing and maintaining the appropriate licences with Health Canada. Similarly, the ability of Canapar Italy to conduct its business is dependent on obtaining and maintaining the necessary licences from local authorities. Failure to comply with the requirements of any license application or failure to obtain and maintain the appropriate licences with Health Canada or other relevant authorities would have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Investee and the Company. There can be no guarantees that regulatory authorities will issue the required licences.

Reliance on Investee Facilities

The facilities used by certain Investees could be subject to adverse changes or developments, including but not limited to a breach of security, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and prospects. Any breach of the security measures and other facility requirements, including any failure to comply with recommendations or requirements arising from inspections by regulatory authorities, could also have an impact on such Investee's ability to continue operating under their licences or the prospect of renewing their licences, which may have an adverse effect on the Company.

Governmental Regulations

Cannabis operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations. The costs of compliance with such laws and regulations are significant. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with compliance with such laws and regulations could become such that the Investees would not continue to develop or operate their businesses. Moreover, it is possible that future regulatory developments could result in substantial costs and liabilities for the Investees in the future such that they would not continue to develop or operate their business. In addition, the Investees are subject to various laws, regulations and guidelines, including, but not limited to the Cannabis Act and applicable stock

exchange rules and regulations. See “*Risk Factors – Risks Relating to the Company – Compliance with Laws*” for additional information.

Operating Risks

Cannabis operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Investees are subject to the hazards and risks normally encountered in the cannabis industry. Should any of these risks or hazards affect one of the Investees, it may (i) cause the cost of development or production to increase to a point where it would no longer be economic to produce cannabis, (ii) cause delays or stoppage of operations, (iii) cause personal injury or death and related legal liability, or (iv) result in the loss of insurance coverage. The occurrence of any of these risks or hazards could have a material adverse effect on the Company and the price of the Subordinated Voting Shares.

The production of cannabis involves significant risks. In Canada, few applicants for a licence from Health Canada ultimately receive a licence to produce and sell cannabis. Major expenditures may be required in pursuit of a licence and it is impossible to ensure that the expenditures will result in receipt of a licence and a profitable operation. There can be no assurances that any of the Investees will obtain and maintain a licence to produce and sell cannabis and be brought into a state of commercial production.

Increased Operational, Regulatory and Other Risks

An Investee may in the future expand into other geographic areas, product categories or market segments, which could increase the Investee’s operational, regulatory, compliance, reputational and foreign exchange rate risks. The failure of the Investee’s operating infrastructure to support such expansion could result in operational failures and regulatory fines or sanctions. Future international expansion could require the Investees to incur a number of up-front expenses, including those associated with obtaining regulatory approvals, as well as additional ongoing expenses, including those associated with infrastructure, staff and regulatory compliance. The Investees may not be able to successfully identify suitable acquisition, investment and/or expansion opportunities or integrate such operations successfully with the Investees’ existing operations.

Access to Capital for Investees

Investees that operate in the U.S. may have difficulty accessing the services of banks and processing credit card payments, which may make it difficult for these Investees to operate. In February 2014, the FCEN issued guidance with respect to financial institutions providing banking services to cannabis business, including burdensome due diligence expectations and reporting requirements. This guidance does not provide any safe harbors or legal defences from examination or regulatory or criminal enforcement actions by the Department of Justice, FCEN or other federal regulators. Thus, most banks and other financial institutions do not appear to be comfortable providing banking services to cannabis-related businesses. In addition to the foregoing, banks may refuse to process debit card payments and credit card companies generally refuse to process credit card payments for cannabis-related businesses. As a result, Investees that operate in the U.S. may have limited or no access to banking or other financial services in the U.S., and may have to operate their businesses on an all-cash basis. The inability or limitation on certain Investees’ ability to open or maintain bank accounts in the U.S., obtain other banking services and/or accept credit card and debit card payments may make it difficult for such Investees to operate and conduct their businesses as planned in the United States.

Enforceability of Contracts

Certain contracts of Investees may involve cannabis or cannabis-related businesses and other activities that are not legal under U.S. federal law. In some jurisdictions, such Investees may face difficulties in enforcing their contracts in U.S. federal and certain state courts.

Lack of Access to U.S. Bankruptcy Protections

As cannabis is a Schedule I substance under the CSA, many courts have denied cannabis businesses federal bankruptcy protections, making it difficult for lenders to recover their investments in the cannabis industry in the event of a

bankruptcy. If the Company or one of the Investees were to experience a bankruptcy, there is no guarantee that U.S. federal bankruptcy protections would be available to the Company or such Investee, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Compatibility of Existing Technologies in Cannabis

The success of certain Investees will depend upon whether the Investee is able to develop a sustainable income stream from the implementation of their existing technologies in the cannabis industry. In large part, this will depend on whether the market views these technologies as safe, effective and economically beneficial. Market acceptance will also depend on the Investee's field testing of their technology and the ability to demonstrate that such technology has utility and benefits for cannabis cultivation that is an attractive alternative to existing options. If these Investees fail to demonstrate feasibility, commercially viable scale within acceptable quality and/or equipment performance standards, it could have a material adverse effect on the Investees' business, operating results and financial condition, which, in turn, could have a materially adverse effect on the Company.

Testing and Trials

Testing and trials for certain Investees' products in the cannabis market are anticipated in the near future. If the results of the tests and trials are not favourable, or do not warrant additional testing, such failure could have a significant impact on the ability to bring products to market or it may limit the scope and number of crops to which the Investees' products are applicable. Unforeseen circumstances, such as inclement weather events, can have a negative impact on trials and affect the quality of results and completion of tests. Such unfavourable test results could have a material adverse effect on the Investees' business, operating results and financial condition, which, in turn, could have a materially adverse effect on the Company.

Operations in Emerging Markets

The Investees may have operations in various emerging markets in the future. Such operations expose the Company to the socio-economic conditions as well as the laws governing the cannabis industry in such countries. Inherent risks with conducting foreign operations include, but are not limited to: high rates of inflation; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates, military repression; war or civil war; social and labour unrest; organized crime; hostage taking; terrorism; violent crime; expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing licences, approvals, permits and contracts; changes in taxation policies; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; and changing political norms, banking and currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the Investees to award contracts in, employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, the jurisdiction.

Governments in certain foreign jurisdictions intervene in their economies, sometimes frequently, and occasionally make significant changes in policies and regulations. Changes, if any, in cannabis industry or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in the countries in which the Company invests may adversely affect the Company's operations or profitability. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, importation of product and supplies, income and other taxes, royalties, the repatriation of profits, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of licences, approvals and permits, environmental matters, land use, land claims of local people, water use and workplace safety. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of licences, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests.

The Company continues to monitor developments and policies in the emerging markets in which it invests and the Investees operate and assess the impact thereof to its operations; however such developments cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or profitability.

Production Forecasts

The Company will prepare estimates and forecasts of future attributable production from certain Investees and will rely on public disclosure and other information it receives from the owners, operators and independent experts to

prepare such estimates. Such information will be necessarily imprecise because it will depend upon significant judgment. In addition, the Company will rely largely on its own market research to forecast sales as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable from other sources at this early stage of the cannabis industry. These production estimates and projections will be based upon existing plans and other assumptions which change from time to time, and over which the Company will have no control, including the costs of production, the operators' ability to sustain and increase production levels, the sufficiency of infrastructure, the performance of personnel and equipment, the ability to maintain and obtain licences and permits and compliance with existing and future laws and regulations. Any such information is forward-looking and no assurance can be given that such production estimates and projections will be achieved. Actual attributable production may vary from the Company's estimates for a variety of reasons and may result in the failure to achieve the production forecasts currently anticipated. If the Company's forecasts prove to be incorrect, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Competitive Conditions

The Investees will face intense competition from other companies, some of which have longer operating histories as well as more financial resources, production capacity and marketing experience than the Investees. Increased competition by larger and better financed competitors could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Investees, including the Investees' ability to source starting materials, retain qualified employees, enter into supply agreements, develop retail sales channels and obtain a share of the overall cannabis market. Accordingly, the business, financial conditions and results of operations of the Company would also be similarly affected.

Customer Acquisitions

The Company's success depends, in part, on the Investees' ability to attract and retain customers. There are many factors which could impact the Investees' ability to attract and retain customers, including but not limited to the ability of certain Investees to continually produce desirable and effective product, the successful implementation of customer-acquisition plans and the continued growth in the aggregate number of customers. The failure to acquire and retain customers would have a material adverse effect on the Investees' business, operating results and financial condition, which, in turn, could have a materially adverse effect on the Company.

Constraints on Marketing Products

The development of the Investees' businesses and operating results may be hindered by applicable restrictions on sales and marketing. The regulatory environment in Canada and abroad limits the Investees' ability to compete for market share in a manner similar to other industries. If the Investees are unable to effectively market their products and compete for market share, or if the costs of compliance with government legislation and regulation cannot be absorbed through increased selling prices for its products, the Investees' sales and operating results could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

Risks Inherent in an Agricultural Business

The business of certain of the Investees involves the growing of cannabis. Cannabis is an agricultural product. As such, the business of these Investees is subject to the risks inherent in the agricultural business, such as insects, plant diseases and similar agricultural risks. Weather conditions and climate, which can vary substantially from year to year, may have a significant impact on the size and quality of the harvest of the crops processed and sold by the Investees. Such adverse weather patterns could result in more permanent disruptions in the quality and size of the available crop, which could adversely affect the certain Investees' business, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Like other agricultural products, the quality of cannabis grown outdoors is affected by weather and the environment, which can change the quality or size of the harvest. If a weather event is particularly severe, such as a major drought or hurricane, the affected harvest could be destroyed or damaged to an extent that it would be less desirable to customers, which would result in a reduction in revenues for certain Investees such as Agripharm. If such an event is

also widespread, it could affect the ability of certain Investees to accumulate the quantity of products required by customers. In addition, other items can affect the marketability of cannabis grown outdoors, including, among other things, the presence of: non-cannabis related material; genetically modified organisms; and excess residues of pesticides, fungicides and herbicides.

Significant increases or decreases in the total harvest will impact the Company's profits realized on sales of the Investees' products and, consequently, the results of the Company's operations. High degrees of quality variance can also affect processing velocity and capacity utilization, as the processes required to potentially upgrade lower or more variable quality product can slow overall processing times. There can be no assurance that natural elements will not have a material adverse effect on the production of products by certain Investees, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Wholesale Price Volatility

The cannabis industry is a margin-based business in which gross profits depend on the excess of sales prices over costs. Consequently, profitability is sensitive to fluctuations in wholesale and retail prices caused by changes in supply (which itself depends on other factors such as weather, fuel, equipment and labour costs, shipping costs, economic situation and demand), taxes, government programs and policies for the cannabis industry (including price controls and wholesale price restrictions that may be imposed by provincial agencies responsible for the sale of cannabis), and other market conditions, all of which are factors beyond the control of the Company and the Investees.

Product Recalls

Manufacturers and distributors of products are sometimes subject to the recall or return of their products for a variety of reasons, including product defects, such as contamination, unintended harmful side effects or interactions with other substances, packaging safety and inadequate or inaccurate labeling disclosure. If any of the products produced by the Investees are recalled due to an alleged product defect or for any other reason, the Company and/or the Investee may be required to incur unexpected expenses relating to the recall and potentially any legal proceedings that might arise in connection with the recall. In addition, a product recall may require significant management attention. There can be no assurance that any quality, potency or contamination problems will be detected in time to avoid unforeseen product recalls, regulatory action or lawsuits. Additionally, if one of the products produced by the Investees were subject to recall, the reputation of that product, the Investee and the Company could be harmed. A recall for any of the foregoing reasons could lead to decreased demand and could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company. Additionally, product recalls may lead to increased scrutiny of certain Investees' operations by Health Canada or other regulatory agencies, requiring further management attention and potential legal fees and other expenses, which may also have an adverse effect on the Company.

Product Liability

As a manufacturer and distributor of products designed to be ingested by humans, certain Investees will face an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation if its products are alleged to have caused significant loss or injury. In addition, the manufacture and sale of cannabis products involve the risk of injury to consumers due to tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination. Previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of cannabis products alone or in combination with other medications or substances could occur. Certain Investees may be subject to various product liability claims, including that their products caused injury or illness, include inadequate instructions for use or include inadequate warnings concerning possible side effects or interactions with other substances.

A product liability claim or regulatory action against any Investee could result in increased costs to the Company, could adversely affect the Company's reputation generally, and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurances that the Investees will be able to obtain or maintain product liability insurance on acceptable terms or with adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Such insurance is expensive and may not be available in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. The inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage on reasonable terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of products.

Environmental and Employee Health and Safety Regulations

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

Reliance on Key Inputs

Certain of the Investees' businesses are dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs, including raw materials and supplies related to their growing operations, as well as electricity, water and other utilities. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs could materially impact the financial condition and operating results of these Investees. Any inability to secure required supplies and services or to do so on appropriate terms could have a materially adverse impact on the business, financial condition and operating results of these Investees, in which circumstance there could be a materially adverse effect on the financial results of the Company.

Dependence on Suppliers and Skilled Labour

The ability of the Investees to compete and grow will be dependent upon having access, at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner, to skilled labour, equipment, parts and components. No assurances can be given that Investees will be successful in maintaining their required supply of skilled labour, equipment, parts and components. It is also possible that the final costs of the major equipment contemplated by capital expenditure programs may be significantly greater than anticipated or available, in which circumstance there could be a materially adverse effect on the financial results of the Company.

Research and Development

The future growth of certain Investees depends on penetrating new markets, adapting existing services to new applications, and introducing new services that achieve market acceptance. These Investees will need to incur research and development costs as part of its efforts to develop and commercialize new services and enhance existing products. The Company believes that there are significant investment opportunities in a number of business areas and has invested in certain Investees as a result. The expenditures of Investees on research and development activities may adversely affect their earnings in the future. Further, research and development programs may not produce successful results, and new products and services may not achieve market acceptance, create additional revenue or become profitable, which could have a materially adverse impact on the business, financial condition and operating results of these Investees, in which circumstance there could be a materially adverse effect on the financial results of the Company.

Rapid Technological Change

The markets in which the Investees compete are characterized by rapid technological change, which requires the Investees to test new products and product enhancements and could render existing equipment obsolete. Continuing technological changes could make the products and services of Investees less competitive or obsolete, either generally or for particular applications. The Company's future success will, in part, depend upon the Investees' ability to develop and introduce a variety of new capabilities and enhancements to its existing service offerings, as well as introduce a variety of new service offerings, to address the changing needs of the cannabis markets in which they offer products and services. If the Investees are unable to devote adequate resources to evaluate new systems or cannot otherwise successfully test new systems or enhancements that meet customer requirements on a timely basis, their services could

lose market share, their revenue and profits could decline, and the Company's business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely impacted.

Slow Acceptance of Investee Products

The marketplace may be slow to accept or understand the significance of the technology developed by certain Investees, whether due to its unique nature, the competitive landscape or otherwise. If Investees are unable to promote, market and sell their products and secure relationships with purchasers, the Company's business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected.

Inflation

In the past, high levels of inflation have adversely affected emerging economies and financial markets, and the ability of government to create conditions that stimulate or maintain economic growth. Moreover, governmental measures to curb inflation and speculation about possible future governmental measures have contributed to the negative economic impact of inflation and have created general economic uncertainty. The emerging markets in which the Company may invest may experience high levels of inflation in the future. Inflationary pressures may weaken investor confidence in such countries and lead to further government intervention in the economy. If countries in which the Company invests in the future experience high levels of inflation in the future and/or price controls are imposed, the Investee may not be able to adjust the rates charged to customers to fully offset the impact of inflation on the Investee's cost structures, which could adversely affect the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Corruption and Fraud

There are uncertainties, corruption and fraud relating to title ownership of real property in certain emerging markets in which the Company may invest. Property disputes over title ownership are frequent in emerging markets, and, as a result, there is a risk that errors, fraud or challenges in respect of ownership of real property could adversely affect future Investees' ability to operate in such jurisdictions.

Intellectual Property

The ownership and protection of trademarks, patents, trade secrets and intellectual property rights of the Investees are significant aspects of the Company's future success. Unauthorized parties may attempt to replicate or otherwise obtain and use certain Investees' products, technology, inventions, trade secrets, trademarks, technical know-how and proprietary information. Policing the unauthorized use of current or future trademarks, patents, trade secrets or intellectual property rights could be difficult, expensive, time-consuming and unpredictable, as may be enforcing these rights against unauthorized use by others. Identifying unauthorized use of intellectual property rights is difficult as the Investees may be unable to effectively monitor and evaluate the intellectual property used by its competitors, including parties such as unlicensed dispensaries, and the processes used to produce such products. Additionally, if the steps taken to identify and protect intellectual property rights are deemed inadequate, the Investees may have insufficient recourse against third parties for enforcement of our intellectual property rights.

In addition, in any infringement proceeding, some or all of the trademarks, patents or other intellectual property rights or other proprietary know-how, or arrangements or agreements seeking to protect the same may be found invalid, unenforceable, anti-competitive or not infringed. An adverse result in any litigation or defence proceedings could put one or more of the trademarks, patents or other intellectual property rights at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and could put existing intellectual property applications at risk of not being issued. Any or all of these events could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Investees and/or the Company.

In relation to agreements with parties that have access to the Investees' intellectual property or have granted intellectual property to an Investee, any of these parties may breach these agreements and the Investees may not have adequate remedies for any specific breach. In relation to security measures, such security measures may be breached and the Investees may not have adequate remedies for any such breach. In addition, intellectual property which has not yet been applied for or registered may otherwise become known to or be independently developed by competitors,

or may already be the subject of applications for intellectual property registrations filed by competitors, which may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Investees and/or the Company.

Other parties may claim that the Investees' products infringe on their proprietary and perhaps patent protected rights. There may be third party patents or patent applications with claims to products or processes related to the manufacture, use or sale of the Investees' products and processes. There may be currently pending patent applications, some of which may still be confidential, that may later result in issued patents that the Investees' products or processes may infringe. In addition, third parties may obtain patents in the future and claim that use of the inventions, trade secrets, technical know-how and proprietary information, or the manufacture, use or sale of products infringes upon those patents. Third parties may also claim that the Investees' use of trademarks infringes upon their trademark rights. Parties making claims against the Investees may obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which may have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Investees and/or the Company. Such claims, whether or not meritorious, may result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources, legal fees, result in injunctions, temporary restraining orders and/or require the payment of damages. As well, the Investees may need to obtain licences from third parties who allege that the Investee has infringed on their lawful rights. However, such licences may not be available on terms acceptable to the Investee or at all. In addition, the Investee may not be able to obtain or utilize on terms that are favourable to it, or at all, licences or other rights with respect to intellectual property that it does not own.

Federal protection of trademarks may be difficult or impossible for the Company or the Investees to obtain in the United States, given the federal illegality of cannabis and the necessity of making "lawful use" of the trademark in commerce to obtain federal protection. While state-level protection is available, this nevertheless increases the risks in protecting the Company's and the Investees' brands until such time as the CSA is amended by federal legislation. In the European Union, where laws on the legality of cannabis use are not uniform, trademarks cannot be obtained for products that are "contrary to public policy or accepted principles of morality". Accordingly, the ability to obtain intellectual property rights or enforce intellectual property rights against third party uses of similar trademarks may be limited in certain countries.

There is no guarantee that any patent or other intellectual property applications that an Investee files will result in registration or any enforceable intellectual property rights. Even if patents do successfully issue, and cover the products and processes, third parties may challenge their validity, enforceability, or scope, which may result in such patents being narrowed, found unenforceable or invalidated. Furthermore, even if they are unchallenged, any patent applications and future patents may not adequately protect the Investee's intellectual property, provide exclusivity for products or processes, or prevent others from designing around any issued patent claims. Any of these outcomes could impair the ability of the Investees to prevent competition from third parties, which may have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Investees and/or the Company.

Insurance Risks

Premiums for the insurance coverage obtained by the Investees may not continue to be commercially justifiable, and such insurance coverage may have limitations and other exclusions and may not be sufficient to cover Investees' potential liabilities. While the Investees may have insurance to protect their assets, operations and employees, such insurance is subject to coverage limits and exclusions and may not be available for the risks and hazards to which such Investees are exposed. In addition, no assurance can be given that such insurance will be adequate to cover the liabilities of the Investees or will be generally available in the future or, if available, that premiums will be commercially justifiable. If the Investees were to incur substantial liability not covered by insurance or in excess of policy limits, or if they were to incur such liability at a time when they are not able to obtain liability insurance, the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Investees and/or the Company may be adversely affected.

Vulnerability to Rising Energy Costs

Certain of the Investees' growing operations consume considerable energy, making such Investees vulnerable to rising energy costs. Rising or volatile energy costs may adversely impact the business of these Investees and their ability to operate profitably, which, in turn, could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

Transportation Risks

Certain Investees depend on fast and efficient courier services. Any prolonged disruption of this courier service could have an adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations of such Investees and/or the Company. Due to the nature of the business of certain Investees, security of product during transport is of the utmost concern. A breach of security during transport or delivery could have a material and adverse effect on the business, financial condition and prospects of these Investees and the Company. Any breach of the security measures during transport or delivery, including any failure to comply with recommendations or requirements of Health Canada or other regulatory agencies, could also have an impact on the Investees' ability to continue operating.

DIVIDENDS

The declaration, timing, amount and payment of dividends are at the discretion of the Board and will depend upon, among other things, the Company's financial results, investment opportunities, cash requirements, contractual obligations and other factors the Board may consider relevant. There can be no assurance that the Company will declare a dividend on a quarterly, annual or other basis, or at all. The Company has no plans to pay any dividends, now or in the near future.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Subordinated Voting Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Subordinated Voting Shares. As of the date of this AIF, there were 154,609,360 Subordinated Voting Shares outstanding, representing approximately 17.5% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares. Holders of Subordinated Voting Shares are entitled to receive notice of and attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Company and to one vote per Subordinated Voting Share on all matters upon which holders of Shares are entitled to vote at such meetings of shareholders. Except as required by the OBCA or applicable Canadian securities laws, holders of Subordinated Voting Shares vote together with holders of Multiple Voting Shares on all matters as if they were one class of shares.

The holders of Subordinated Voting Shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Board, without preference or distinction among or between the Multiple Voting Shares and the Subordinated Voting Shares. In addition, in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up or other distribution of assets among shareholders, the holders of Subordinated Voting Shares will be entitled to share *pro rata* in the distribution of the balance of the assets of the Company, without preference or distinction among or between the Multiple Voting Shares and Subordinated Voting Shares.

Holders of Subordinated Voting Shares do not have pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights or other subscription rights and no redemption, retraction, purchase for cancellation or surrender provisions or sinking or purchase fund provisions will be applicable to the Subordinated Voting Shares. There are no provisions in the articles of the Company requiring holders of Subordinated Voting Shares to contribute additional capital, or permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities or any other material restrictions. The Subordinated Voting Shares may not be subdivided, consolidated, reclassified or otherwise changed unless contemporaneously therewith the Multiple Voting Shares are adjusted proportionately.

The Multiple Voting Shares carry a greater number of votes per share relative to the Subordinated Voting Shares and accordingly the Subordinated Voting Shares are "restricted securities" within the meaning of such term under applicable Canadian securities laws.

Multiple Voting Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Multiple Voting Shares. As of the date of this AIF, there are 36,468,318 Multiple Voting Shares outstanding, representing approximately 82.5% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares. Holders of Multiple Voting Shares are entitled to receive notice of and attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Company and to 20 votes per Multiple Voting Share on all matters upon which holders of Shares are entitled to vote at such meetings of shareholders. Except as required by the OBCA or applicable Canadian

securities laws, holders of Multiple Voting Shares will vote together with holders of Subordinated Voting Shares on all matters as if they were one class of shares.

The holders of Multiple Voting Shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Board, without preference or distinction among or between the Multiple Voting Shares and the Subordinated Voting Shares. In addition, in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up or other distribution of assets among shareholders, the holders of Multiple Voting Shares will be entitled to share *pro rata* in the distribution of the balance of the assets of the Company, without preference or distinction among or between the Multiple Voting Shares and Subordinated Voting Shares.

Holders of Multiple Voting Shares do not have pre-emptive or other subscription rights, other than certain pre-emptive rights granted to CGC, the sole holder of the Multiple Voting Shares pursuant to the Investor Rights Agreement. See “*Description of Capital Structure – Investor Rights Agreement*” for additional information. No redemption, retraction, purchase for cancellation or surrender provisions or sinking or purchase fund provisions are applicable to the Multiple Voting Shares. There are no provisions in the articles requiring holders of Multiple Voting Shares to contribute additional capital, or permitting or restricting the issuance of additional securities or any other material restrictions. The Multiple Voting Shares may not be subdivided, consolidated, reclassified or otherwise changed unless contemporaneously therewith the Subordinated Voting Shares are adjusted proportionately.

Each Multiple Voting Share may at any time and from time to time, at the discretion of the holder thereof, be converted into one Subordinated Voting Share. Further, upon the first date that a Multiple Voting Share is transferred to a third party, other than a wholly-owned subsidiary of the holder thereof, the holder will automatically be deemed, without any further action, to have exercised its right to convert such Multiple Voting Share into a fully-paid and non-assessable Subordinated Voting Share, on a one for one basis. In addition, all Multiple Voting Shares will automatically convert into Subordinated Voting Shares on the date on which the sole holder of the Multiple Voting Shares holds such number of Multiple Voting Shares and Subordinated Voting Shares that represent, in the aggregate, less than 12.5% of the total number of issued and outstanding Shares.

Coattail Agreement

Under applicable Canadian securities laws, an offer to purchase Multiple Voting Shares would not necessarily require that an offer be made to purchase Subordinated Voting Shares. In accordance with the rules of the TSXV, in order to ensure that, in the event of a take-over bid where an offer is made for the Multiple Voting Shares, the holders of Subordinated Voting Shares will be entitled to participate on an equal footing with holders of Multiple Voting Shares, CGC, as the sole holder of the outstanding Multiple Voting Shares, has entered into the Coattail Agreement. The Coattail Agreement contains provisions customary for dual class, TSXV-listed corporations designed to prevent transactions that otherwise would deprive the holders of Subordinated Voting Shares of rights under the take-over bid provisions of applicable Canadian securities legislation to which they would have been entitled if the Multiple Voting Shares had been Subordinated Voting Shares.

The foregoing description is a summary of the material terms of the Coattail Agreement. Reference should be made to the full text of the Coattail Agreement, which is available for review under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Investor Rights Agreement

In connection with the closing of the Qualifying Transaction and the implementation of the Dual Class Voting Structure, the Company and CGC entered into the Investor Rights Agreement that governs various aspects of the Company’s relationship with CGC. Under the Investor Rights Agreement, among other things, CGC is entitled to nominate two members of the Board for so long as the percentage of voting rights (on a non-diluted basis) beneficially owned directly or indirectly by CGC is more than 50% of the voting rights of the Company or any successor entity thereto. CGC’s current nominee to the Board is Mr. John K. Bell. In addition, CGC has the right to subscribe for additional Subordinated Voting Shares in order to maintain its *pro rata* equity ownership position in the Company in connection with any offering of securities by the Company pursuant to (i) a public offering, (ii) a private placement, (iii) a plan of arrangement, merger, business combination, take-over bid or other acquisition of a third party; (iv) a debt financing transaction; or (v) otherwise.

The foregoing description is a summary of the material terms of the Investor Rights Agreement. Reference should be made to the full text of the Investor Rights Agreement, which is available for review under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

MOU

In connection with the closing of the Qualifying Transaction and the implementation of the Dual Class Voting Structure, the Company and CGC entered into the MOU, pursuant to which CGC agreed to provide the Company and the Investees with certain operational support services and the Company agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts, subject to applicable laws and the fiduciary duties of each of the directors and officers of the Company, to not enter into a transaction that would reasonably be expected to cause harm or be detrimental to the commercial interests of CGC.

The foregoing description is a summary of the material terms of the MOU. Reference should be made to the full text of the MOU, which is available for review under Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Options

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has issued Options to purchase an aggregate of 13,921,923 Subordinated Voting Shares pursuant to the Option Plan.

Warrants

As of the date of this AIF, CRC has issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 14,409,450 Subordinated Voting Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Subordinated Voting Shares began trading on the TSXV under the symbol “RIV” on September 20, 2018. The following table sets forth information relating to the trading of the Subordinated Voting Shares on the TSXV for the periods listed below.

Date	High⁽²⁾ (\$)	Low⁽²⁾ (\$)	Total Volume for Period⁽²⁾
September 2018 ⁽¹⁾	11.82	5.95	34,480,335
October 2018	6.76	3.75	20,408,690
November 2018	4.65	3.41	7,467,000
December 2018	4.25	2.40	6,805,500
January 2019	5.95	2.95	12,660,100
February 2019	6.14	4.30	15,284,300
March 2019	4.78	3.75	12,198,500

(1) From September 20, 2018 to September 28, 2018 only.

(2) Source: Bloomberg.

Prior to completion of the Qualifying Transaction, the Common Shares were listed for trading on the TSXV under the symbol “AIMB.P”. The following table sets forth information relating to the trading of the Common Shares on the TSXV prior to the Qualifying Transaction. In connection with the Qualifying Transaction, the Common Shares were halted from trading on May 29, 2018. The table below does not give effect to the Consolidation effected in connection with the Qualifying Transaction.

Date	High⁽²⁾ (\$)	Low⁽²⁾ (\$)	Total Volume for Period⁽²⁾
April 2018	0.215	0.19	79,500
May 2018 ⁽¹⁾	0.23	0.155	129,929

(1) From May 1, 2018 to May 29, 2018 only.

(2) Source: Bloomberg.

Prior Sales

During the financial year ended March 31, 2019, the Company issued the following securities, which are convertible into Subordinated Voting Shares but are not listed or quoted on a marketplace:

Date of Issuance	Security	Number of Securities	Issue / Exercise Price Per Security (\$)
September 17, 2018	Multiple Voting Shares ⁽¹⁾	36,468,318	N/A
September 17, 2018	Replacement Options ⁽²⁾	5,015,000	0.60
September 17, 2018	Replacement Options ⁽²⁾	2,350,000	1.10
September 17, 2018	Replacement Options ⁽²⁾	4,130,000	3.50
September 17, 2018	Warrants ⁽³⁾	14,400,000	2.00
October 29, 2018	Options ⁽⁴⁾	60,000	4.50
November 26, 2018	Options ⁽⁴⁾	360,000	4.00
January 2, 2019	Options ⁽⁴⁾	25,000	3.07
January 3, 2019	Options ⁽⁴⁾	120,000	3.50
January 17, 2019	Options ⁽⁴⁾	400,000	4.35
February 19, 2019	Options ⁽⁴⁾	36,000	4.83
March 18, 2019	Options ⁽⁴⁾	120,000	4.49
March 25, 2019	Options ⁽⁴⁾	25,000	4.39

(1) Issued in exchange for CRC Multiple Voting Shares pursuant to the Qualifying Transaction on a one-for-one basis.

(2) Replacement Options issued in exchange for options of CRC PrivateCo pursuant to the Qualifying Transaction.

(3) Pursuant to the Qualifying Transaction, each of the 14,400,000 warrants to purchase CRC Subordinated Voting Shares issued to 2615975 Ontario Inc. on May 7, 2018, became exercisable for one Subordinated Voting Share. The 14,400,000 warrants remain outstanding securities of CRC.

(4) Options issued pursuant to the Option Plan.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets forth for each director and executive officer of the Company, as of the date of this AIF, each such individual's name, province or state and country of residence, position(s) held with the Company, principal occupation(s) for the last five years and, if currently a director, period(s) during which such individual has served as a director of the Company. The statements as to principal occupation(s) for the last five years of the directors and executive officers of the Company based upon information furnished by the individuals concerned. All directors of the Company hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders of the Company or until their successors are elected or appointed.

Name, Province or State and Country of Residence	Current Position with the Company	Date of Appointment as Director	Principal Occupation for Last Five Years
John K. Bell ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾ Cambridge, Canada	Director	September 17, 2018	January 2005 to present – Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Onbelay Capital Inc.

Name, Province or State and Country of Residence	Current Position with the Company	Date of Appointment as Director	Principal Occupation for Last Five Years
Asha Daniere ⁽⁵⁾ Toronto, Canada	Director	September 17, 2018	September 2012 to present – Executive Vice-President, Legal & Business Affairs at Blue Ant Media
Richard Mavrincac ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾ Toronto, Canada	Director	September 17, 2018	March 2017 to present – Director May 2007 to present – Retired
Joseph Mimran ⁽⁴⁾ Toronto, Canada	Director	September 17, 2018	June 2015 to present – Chairman, Gibraltar & Company, Inc. January 2002 to present – Chairman and President, Joseph Mimran & Associates Inc. January 2017 to July 2018 – Co-Chief Executive Officer, Gibraltar Opportunity, Inc. January 2017 to July 2018 – Co-Chief Executive Officer, Gibraltar Growth Corporation March 2006 to April 2015 – Founder and Creative Director, Joe Fresh
Narbe Alexandrian Toronto, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer	N/A	May 2019 to present – President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company January 2019 to present – President of the Company September 2018 to January 2019 – Vice-President, Business Development of the Company July 2018 to September 2018 – Vice-President, Business Development of CRC PrivateCo December 2014 to July 2018 – Venture Capitalist at OMERS Ventures December 2013 to December 2014 – Senior Strategy Manager at TELUS
Edward Lucarelli Toronto, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	N/A	September 2018 to present – Chief Financial Officer of the Company March 2018 to September 2018 – Chief Financial Officer of CRC PrivateCo December 2015 to March 2018 – Investment Banker in Mergers & Acquisitions at TD Securities September 2009 to December 2015 – Business Valuator in Financial Advisory at Deloitte

Name, Province or State and Country of Residence	Current Position with the Company	Date of Appointment as Director	Principal Occupation for Last Five Years
Olivier Dufourmantelle Ottawa, Canada	Chief Operating Officer	N/A	September 2018 to present – Chief Operating Officer of the Company May 2017 to September 2018 – Chief Operating Officer of CRC PrivateCo June 2017 to April 2018 – Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President, Continuous Improvement and Strategic Expansion of CGC May 2015 to June 2017 – Head of Operations of CGC November 2014 to April 2015 – Engagement Manager, McKinsey & Company September 2013 to November 2014 – Senior Consultant, McKinsey & Company
Daniel Pearlstein Toronto, Canada	Executive Vice President, Strategy	N/A	September 2018 to present – Executive Vice President, Strategy of the Company July 2018 to September 2018 – Executive Vice President, Strategy of CRC PrivateCo April 2018 to July 2018 – Executive Vice President, Business Development of CRC PrivateCo February 2017 to April 2018 – Principal and Equity Research Analyst, Eight Capital May 2016 to February 2017 – Equity Research Analyst, Dundee Capital Markets April 2013 to May 2016 – Equity Research Analyst, M Partners Inc.
Matthew Mundy Oakville, Canada	General Counsel & Corporate Secretary	N/A	September 2018 to present – General Counsel & Corporate Secretary of the Company May 2018 to September 2018 – General Counsel & Corporate Secretary of CRC PrivateCo September 2013 to May 2018 – Associate at Blakes

- (1) Chair of the Board.
- (2) Lead independent director of the Board.
- (3) Chair of the Audit Committee.
- (4) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (5) Chair of the Compensation, Nominating and Governance Committee.
- (6) Member of the Compensation, Nominating and Governance Committee.

As of the date of this AIF, the directors and executive officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, 2,928,628 Subordinated Voting Shares, representing, on a non-diluted basis, approximately 1.9% of the total issued and outstanding Subordinated Voting Shares and approximately 0.3% of the voting rights attached to all of the outstanding Shares (or 7,991,628 Subordinated Voting Shares assuming the exercise of the Options held by the directors and executive officers, representing, on a partially diluted basis, approximately 5.0% of the total issued and outstanding Subordinated Voting Shares and approximately 0.9% of the voting rights attached to all of the outstanding Shares).

Biographies

The principal occupations, businesses or employments of each of the Company's directors and executive officers within the past five years are disclosed in the brief biographies set out below.

John K. Bell, FCPA, FCA, ICD.D – *Chair and Director* – Mr. Bell is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Onbelay Capital Inc., an investment management and holding corporation. Mr. Bell is also the Chairman of the board of directors of CGC. Prior to that, he was the founder, Chief Executive Officer and owner of Shred-Tech Limited (“**Shred-Tech**”) the global leader in the mobile document shredding and recycling Industry. He was founder, owner and Chief Executive Officer of Polymer Technologies Inc. (“**Polymer**”) a global manufacturer of automotive parts. He successfully exited Shred-Tech to a NYSE Company and Polymer to private equity. He was Chairman and lead investor in BSM Technologies Inc. (TSX) where he led board and management renewal leading to profitable growth before successfully exiting. He was also interim Chief Executive Officer and director of ATS Automation (TSX) and led management and board renewal. Past boards that Mr. Bell served on include Royal Canadian Mint, Hospital of Ontario Pension Plan, Tuckamore Capital and Strongco Corp. He served as Chairman of Cambridge Memorial Hospital, Waterloo Regional Police, Canada's Community Triangle Accelerator Network and Waterloo Region Prosperity Council. He was Board member and National Secretary of Crohns and Colitis Canada and is an Entrepreneur in Residence at the Ivey Business School, Western University.

Asha Daniere – *Director* – Ms. Daniere is Executive Vice-President, Legal & Business Affairs at Blue Ant Media, a multi-platform media company. Ms. Daniere was previously the Senior Vice President and General Counsel at Score Media Inc., a formerly publicly traded sports media company. Prior to her role at Score Media, Ms. Daniere was General Counsel at Fun Technologies Inc., an Internet start-up that previously traded on the TSX and on Alternative Investment Market. Fun Technologies was focused on online skill games and online fantasy sports offerings and was bought by Liberty Media Inc. during her tenure at a valuation of \$454,000,000. In addition to her experience in Canada, Ms. Daniere practiced law in the United States, as an associate at White and Case LLP in New York City and as in-house counsel to The Topps Company, Inc. Ms. Daniere was called to the bar in both New York State and Ontario. She received her J.D. from Tulane Law School and her B.A. from the University of Toronto.

Richard Mavrinac – *Director* – Richard Mavrinac served as the Chief Financial Officer of George Weston Limited (“**GWL**”) and the Executive Vice-President of Loblaw Companies Limited (“**Loblaws**”) from 2003 to 2007. As Chief Financial Officer of GWL, a major Canadian company, Mr. Mavrinac's experience covered all aspects of finance, including responsibility for financial reporting. Mr. Mavrinac began his career with Loblaws in 1982 and he held a variety of senior financial positions within the company. In 1996, Mr. Mavrinac assumed the role of Senior Vice-President, Finance for GWL and Loblaws. Mr. Mavrinac is currently a member of the board of Roots Corporation and TerrAscend Corp. Mr. Mavrinac received his Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Toronto in 1975 and began his career with Peat Marwick Mitchell Chartered Accountants after receiving his Chartered Accountant designation in 1978.

Joseph Mimran – *Director* – Mr. Mimran is among Canada's leading fashion and retail pioneers and entrepreneurs. Throughout his career, he has founded or co-founded and built brands that have helped define the fashion industry landscape, including Joe Fresh™, Club Monaco, Alfred Sung, Caban and, with his wife Kimberley Newport-Mimran, Pink Tartan. In addition, Mr. Mimran is the Chairman of Gibraltar & Company, Inc., and was formerly the Co-Chief Executive Officer of Gibraltar Opportunity, Inc. and Gibraltar Growth Corporation. Mr. Mimran was the founder and former Creative Director of the Joe Fresh™ brand for Loblaws, where he led the entire creative process for the women's, men's and children's apparel line from product design to marketing and advertising to store selection and design for the merchandising of the line. Mr. Mimran founded the consulting firm Joseph Mimran & Associates Inc. (“**JMA**”) in 2001. In 2003, Loblaws engaged JMA to design home products under its President's Choice brand, followed by all general merchandise categories by 2009. Mr. Mimran co-founded The Monaco Group (which included Alfred Sung, a high-end fashion women's wear line, and Club Monaco, a fashion-forward, high-end casual clothing retailer) in 1980 and took the company public in 1986. The company was purchased by Dylex in 1989. In 1991, Mr. Mimran repurchased Club Monaco from Dylex, founded and launched Caban (a design-oriented home furnishings retailer) and took the business public in 1997. In 1999, he sold Club Monaco (and Caban) to Ralph Lauren for an equity value of \$77,500,000.

Narbe Alexandrian – *President and Chief Executive Officer* – Mr. Alexandrian served as Vice President, Business Development of CRC PrivateCo from July 2018 to September 2018 and of the Company from September 2018 to January 2019. He was appointed as President of the Company in January 2019 and as President and Chief Executive of the Company in May 2019. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Alexandrian was a Venture Capitalist at OMERS Ventures, one of the most prominent technology venture capital funds in Canada. During his time at OMERS Ventures, Narbe helped fundraise for two funds (\$520,000,000 of capital), sourced and lead multiple debt/equity financings, and acted as a Board Observer for a number of portfolio companies. Prior to OMERS Ventures, Narbe was a Senior Strategy Manager in TELUS’ Internet of Things (IoT) group where he helped launch operational go-to-market strategies to TELUS’ executive leadership team. Prior to TELUS, he held roles at Firmex Inc., a leading virtual data room company based in Toronto, and Deloitte, where he held roles in Financial Advisory and Consulting (fka Monitor Deloitte). Narbe is a Sessional Instructor at the Schulich School of Business, teaching technology entrepreneurship and venture capital within the undergraduate and MBA programs. He holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the Schulich School of Business at York University and is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA Canada).

Edward Lucarelli – *Chief Financial Officer* – Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Lucarelli was an investment banker in the Mergers & Acquisitions (“M&A”) group at TD Securities (“TD”). He provided sell-side and buy-side M&A advisory services to large and mid-cap Canadian companies. During his time at TD, Mr. Lucarelli worked on multiple transformative transactions in the telecommunications, financial services, and real estate industries. Mr. Lucarelli began his career at Deloitte where he was a business valuator in the firm’s Financial Advisory practice. He advised domestic and international clients across a variety of industries on business valuation matters for transaction, tax, audit, accounting, litigation and other purposes. During his time at Deloitte, Mr. Lucarelli also helped execute the firm’s global Financial Advisory strategy and completed a placement in London, England. Mr. Lucarelli holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the Smith School of Business at Queen’s University. He is a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA Canada) and a Chartered Business Valuator (Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators).

Olivier Dufourmantelle – *Chief Operating Officer* – Mr. Dufourmantelle was the Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President, Continuous Improvement and Strategic Expansion of CGC from June 2017 to April 2018 and the Head of Operations of CGC from May 2015 to June 2017. Prior to joining CGC, Mr. Dufourmantelle worked a decade in various leadership and consulting roles in Asia, Europe, and North America. While at Michelin Tires, he delivered a large-scale greenfield project in China, developed and launched new tires and managed a Business Unit in Eastern Europe. As a Senior Consultant and Engagement Manager at McKinsey & Company, he advised Canada’s leading companies on corporate and M&A strategies. Mr. Dufourmantelle received a degree in Electrical Engineering at McGill University and an MBA from Harvard Business School and has obtained his Professional Engineer Designation.

Daniel Pearlstein – *Executive Vice President, Strategy* – Mr. Pearlstein joined CRC PrivateCo in April 2018 as Executive Vice President, Business Development. He was appointed as Executive Vice President, Strategy of CRC PrivateCo in July 2018 and of the Company in September 2018, and is responsible for monitoring the portfolio, evaluating domestic and international investment opportunities, and developing overall corporate strategy. Prior to joining CRC PrivateCo, Mr. Pearlstein was a Principal at Eight Capital (formerly known as Dundee Capital Markets) and top equity research analyst covering the global cannabis sector. At the time of his departure, he was the longest tenured analyst covering the sector and held the largest coverage universe. Prior to Eight Capital, Mr. Pearlstein held an equity research analyst role at M Partners Inc. and established the firm’s healthcare research practice focusing on small cap Canadian clinical- and revenue-stage biotechnology, pharmaceutical, and medical device companies. Before joining the sell side, he held analyst roles at a North American healthcare venture capital firm, a medical device start-up, and a technology transfer incubator analyzing and reviewing opportunities in the life sciences sector. Mr. Pearlstein holds a Bachelor’s Degree in Chemistry from the University of Western Ontario and a Master’s Degree in Management from the University of Toronto.

Matthew Mundy – *General Counsel & Corporate Secretary* – Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Mundy was a corporate lawyer at Blakes, where his practice covered a wide range of corporate and commercial matters, including M&A, corporate reorganizations and corporate governance. He advised purchasers, vendors and targets on domestic and international transactions, and his practice involved acting for clients in a variety of sectors, including the private equity, financial services, cannabis and manufacturing sectors. Mr. Mundy was also an active member of the Blakes Cannabis group and regularly wrote and spoke on the latest developments in the industry. Prior to Blakes, Mr. Mundy

clerked at the Ontario Court of Appeal for Chief Justice Warren Winkler and Justice Gloria Epstein. Mr. Mundy holds a B.A. (Hon.) in Political Science and Sociology from McGill University, an M.A. in Journalism from the University of Southern California, and a J.D. (Hon., Valedictorian) from the University of Toronto.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date hereof, or has been, within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade or similar order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days and that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to a cease trade or similar order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

To the knowledge of the Company, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

- (a) is, as at the date hereof, or has been, within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (b) has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

To the knowledge of the Company, as at the date hereof, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best knowledge of the Company, and other than as disclosed herein, there are no known existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Company or a subsidiary of the Company and a director, officer or promoter of the Company, except that certain of the directors or officers of the Company serve as directors, officers and promoters of other companies and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of the Company and their duties as a director, officer and promoter of such other companies. See “*Risk Factors*” for additional information.

The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosure by directors of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflict of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with applicable law and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligation imposed upon them by law.

PROMOTERS

CGC may be considered a promoter of the Company within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. To the knowledge of the Company, as of the date of this AIF, CGC beneficially owns, controls or directs, directly or indirectly, 15,223,938 Subordinated Voting Shares and 36,468,318 Multiple Voting Shares, representing approximately 27.1% of the issued and outstanding Shares and approximately 84.2% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

The Company is not aware of: (a) any legal proceedings to which the Company is a party, or to which any of the Company's property is subject, which would be material to the Company or of any such proceedings being contemplated, (b) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation, or other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision, and (c) any settlement agreements that the Company has entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed herein and in the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019, to the best of the Company's knowledge, no director or executive officer of the Company or persons or companies who directly or indirectly beneficially own, or exercise control or direction over, more than 10% of any class of the Company's outstanding voting securities, nor any associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons, has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction within the three financial years before the date of this AIF or during the current financial year, that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The registrar and transfer agent for the Subordinated Voting Shares is TSX Trust Company at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for material contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, the only material contracts entered into by the Company within the most recently completed financial year and through to the date of this AIF, or prior thereto and that are still in effect as of the date hereof, are set forth below:

- the Investor Rights Agreement;
- the Coattail Agreement;
- the MOU;
- the arrangement agreement dated October 8, 2018, between CRC, CGC and TerrAscend, among others, to implement the TerrAscend Arrangement; and
- the PharmHouse Credit Agreement.

Additional details with respect to the terms of these contracts are included elsewhere in this AIF. Copies of the material contracts described above are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the Company's systems and procedures for financial reporting and internal control, reviewing certain public disclosure documents, including the Company's annual audited financial statements and unaudited quarterly financial statements, and monitoring the performance and independence of the Company's external auditors. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing with management the Company's risk management policies, the timeliness and accuracy of the Company's regulatory filings and all related party transactions as well as the development of policies and procedures related to such transactions.

Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee is governed by its charter, which is attached hereto as Appendix "A" hereto.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Company established the Audit Committee in connection with the completion of the Qualifying Transaction. As at the date hereof, the Audit Committee is composed of the following members: Mr. Mavrinac (Chair), Mr. Bell and Mr. Mimran. Each member of the Audit Committee, other than Mr. Bell, is considered "independent" within the meaning of NI 52-110. Mr. Bell is not independent as a result of his position as Chair of the board of directors of CGC. Based on the education and breadth of experience of each Audit Committee member, the Board has determined each such member to be "financially literate" within the meaning of NI 52-110.

Relevant Education and Experience

For the purposes of NI 52-110, an individual is financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the issuer's financial statements. All members of the Audit Committee have experience reviewing financial statements and dealing with related accounting and auditing issues.

The following is a brief summary of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee that is relevant to the performance of his or her responsibilities as an Audit Committee member:

Richard Mavrinac

Richard Mavrinac is a director of the Company and the Chair of the Audit Committee. Mr. Mavrinac served as the Chief Financial Officer of GWL from 2003 to 2007. As Chief Financial Officer of GWL, a major Canadian company, Mr. Mavrinac's experience covered all aspects of finance, including responsibility for financial reporting. Mr. Mavrinac began his career with Loblaw's in 1982 and held a variety of senior financial positions within the company. In 1996, Mr. Mavrinac was appointed Senior Vice-President, Finance for GWL and Loblaw's. Mr. Mavrinac is a director and the audit committee Chair of Roots Corporation and TerrAscend. Mr. Mavrinac received his Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Toronto in 1975 and began his career with Peat Marwick Mitchell Chartered Accountants after receiving his Chartered Accountant designation in 1978.

John K. Bell

John K. Bell is the Chair and a director of the Company and a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Bell founded Shred-Tech and grew it into a global giant in the mobile document shredding and recycling industry. Mr. Bell also served as interim Chief Executive Officer and director of ATS Automation (TSX), which operates 24 global manufacturing facilities, has 4,000 employees and \$700,000,000 in sales during a time of management and board renewal in 2007. Mr. Bell was the lead investor and Chairman of BSM Technologies Inc. (TSX). First investing in 2006, he led board and management renewal leading to substantial and profitable growth before successfully exiting in 2014. Mr. Bell sits on the board of directors of CGC (TSX and NYSE), Strongco Corp. (TSX) and DelMar Pharmaceuticals (OTCQX) and was formerly on the board of directors of the Royal Canadian Mint, a \$3 billion crown corporation. Mr. Bell holds CPA, FCA and ICD.D designations.

Joseph Mimran

Joseph Mimran is a director of the Company and a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Mimran founded or co-founded and built brands that include Joe Fresh™, Club Monaco, Alfred Sung, Caban and Pink Tartan. In addition, Mr. Mimran is the Chairman of Gibraltar & Company, Inc., and was formerly the Co-Chief Executive Officer of Gibraltar Opportunity, Inc. and Gibraltar Growth Corporation. Mr. Mimran founded the consulting firm JMA in 2001 and co-founded The Monaco Group in 1980 and took Club Monaco public in 1986. Club Monaco was purchased by Dylex in 1989 and then repurchased by Mr. Mimran in 1991. Mr. Mimran also founded and launched Caban and took the business public in 1997. In 1999, he sold Club Monaco (and Caban) to Ralph Lauren for an equity value of \$77,500,000.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, has any recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not been adopted by the Company on behalf of the Board.

Pre-Approvals Policies and Procedures

Subject to the requirements of NI 52-110, the charter of the Audit Committee allows for the engagement of certain non-audit services by the Company's external auditor and sets out that such non-audit services must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

KPMG are the current auditors of the Company. Deloitte was the auditor of CRC PrivateCo for the year ended March 31, 2018. MNP LLP was the auditor of AIM2 for the year ended December 31, 2017. A Notice of Change of Auditor dated October 9, 2018, was filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR pursuant to Section 4.11 of NI 51-102. For the financial years ended March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 and, in the case of AIM2, December 31, 2017, KPMG (the Company's current auditor), Deloitte (the Company's previous auditor), MNP LLP (the Company's auditor prior to the completion of the Qualifying Transaction) and their respective affiliates, received fees from the Company as detailed below:

Financial Year Ended	Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾
March 31, 2018	\$297,668	\$7,255	\$12,091	Nil
March 31, 2019	\$741,174	\$122,119	\$238,385	Nil

(1) "Audit fees" include fees for services rendered by the external auditors in relation to the audit and review of the Company's financial statements and in connection with the Company's statutory and regulatory filings.

(2) "Audited related fees" include the aggregate audit related fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported as "Audit fees". The services provided include due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.

(3) "Tax fees" include the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. The services provided include tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to investments in portfolio companies, preparation of tax returns and preparation or review of tax provisions.

(4) "All other fees" include the aggregate fees billed for products and services, other than "Audit fees", "Audit related fees" and "Tax fees" above.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in Section 2.4 of NI 52-110 (*De Minimis Non-audit Services*), or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 (*Exemptions*) of NI 52-110.

Exemption for Venture Issuers

The Company is a “venture issuer” as defined in NI 52-110. Therefore, pursuant to Section 6.1 of NI 52-110, the Company is exempt from the requirements of Part 3 (*Composition of the Audit Committee*) and Part 5 (*Reporting Obligations*) of NI 52-110.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

KPMG are the current auditors of the Company and have confirmed with respect to the Company that they are independent within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada and any applicable legislation or regulations and also that they are independent accountants with respect to the Company under all relevant United States professional and regulatory standards.

Deloitte was the auditor of CRC PrivateCo for the period ended March 31, 2018 and as of July 4, 2018, and throughout the period covered by the March 31, 2018 financial statements of CRC PrivateCo, were independent with respect to CRC PrivateCo within the meaning of the rules of professional conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

MNP LLP were the auditors of AIM2 (prior to the completion of the Qualifying Transaction) and were independent of AIM2 in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including directors’ and officers’ remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company’s securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, as applicable, will be contained in the Company’s management information circular to be filed in connection with its annual shareholders’ meeting for 2019. Additional financial information is provided in the financial statements and management discussion and analysis of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. Additional information relating to the Company may be found under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

APPENDIX “A”

CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. PURPOSE OF THIS CHARTER

The Audit Committee (the “**Committee**”) is appointed by the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of Canopy Rivers Inc. (the “**Corporation**”) to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to financial accounting, reporting and internal controls for the Corporation. The Committee’s primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- a) conduct such reviews and discussions with management and the external auditors relating to the audit and financial reporting as are deemed appropriate by the Committee;
- b) assess the integrity of internal controls and financial reporting procedures of the Corporation and ensure implementation of such controls and procedures;
- c) review the quarterly and annual financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis of the Corporation’s financial position and operating results and in the case of the annual financial statements and related management’s discussion and analysis, report thereon to the Board for approval of same;
- d) select and monitor the independence and performance of the Corporation’s external auditors, including attending at private meetings with the external auditors and reviewing and approving all renewals or dismissals of the external auditors and their remuneration; and
- e) provide oversight of all disclosure relating to, and information derived from, financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis.

The Committee has the authority to conduct any investigation appropriate to its responsibilities, and it may request the external auditors, as well as any officer of the Corporation, or outside counsel for the Corporation, to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or advisors to, the Committee. The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the books and records of the Corporation and has the authority to retain, at the expense of the Corporation, special legal, accounting, or other consultants or experts to assist in the performance of the Committee’s duties.

The Committee shall review and assess the adequacy of this Charter annually and submit any proposed revisions to the Board for approval.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee will carry out the specific duties set out in Part 4 of this Charter.

2. AUTHORITY OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Committee shall have the authority to:

- a) engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
- b) set and pay the compensation for advisors employed by the Committee; and
- c) communicate directly with the internal and external auditors of the Corporation.

3. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS

The Committee and its membership shall meet all applicable legal, regulatory and listing requirements, including, without limitation, those of the Ontario Securities Commission (“OSC”), any exchange upon which the securities of the Corporation are listed, the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and all applicable securities regulatory authorities.

- a) The Committee shall be composed of three or more directors as shall be designated by the Board from time to time. Unless a Chair is elected by the Board, the members of the Committee shall designate from amongst themselves by majority vote of the full Committee a member who shall serve as Chair. The position description and responsibilities of the Chair are set out in Schedule “A” attached hereto.
- b) At least a majority of the members of the Committee shall be “independent” and “financially literate”. An “independent” director is a director who has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Corporation. A “material relationship” is a relationship which, in the view of the Board, could be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of the director’s independent judgement or a relationship deemed to be a material relationship pursuant to Sections 1.4 and 1.5 of National Instrument 52-110 — *Audit Committees*, as set out in Schedule “B” hereto. A “financially literate” director is a director who has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the accounting issues that can be reasonably expected to be raised in the Corporation’s financial statements.
- c) Each member of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Committee shall report to the Board.
- d) The Committee shall meet at least quarterly, at the discretion of the Chair or a majority of its members, as circumstances dictate or as may be required by applicable legal or listing requirements. A minimum of two and at least 50% of the members of the Committee present, either in person or by telephone, shall constitute a quorum.
- e) If within one hour of the time appointed for a meeting of the Committee, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the next business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within one hour of the time appointed for such adjourned meeting, such meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the second business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the second adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, the quorum for the adjourned meeting shall consist of the members then present (a “**Reduced Quorum**”).
- f) If, and whenever a vacancy shall exist, the remaining members of the Committee may exercise all of its powers and responsibilities so long as a quorum remains in office or a Reduced Quorum is present in respect of a specific Committee meeting.
- g) The time and place at which meetings of the Committee shall be held, and procedures at such meetings, shall be determined from time to time by the Committee. A meeting of the Committee may be called by letter, telephone, facsimile, email or other means of communication, by giving at least 48 hours’ notice, provided that no notice of a meeting shall be necessary if all of the members are present either in person or by means of conference telephone or if those absent have waived notice or otherwise signified their consent to the holding of such meeting.
- h) Any member of the Committee may participate in the meeting of the Committee by means of conference telephone or other communication equipment, and the member participating in a meeting pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed, for the purposes hereof, to be present in person at the meeting.

- i) The Committee shall keep minutes of its meetings. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint any person who need not be a member, to act as a secretary at any meeting.
- j) Any director of the Corporation may attend meetings of the Committee, and the Committee may invite such officers and employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as the Committee may see fit, from time to time, to attend at meetings of the Committee.
- k) Any matters to be determined by the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Committee called for such purpose. Actions of the Committee may be taken by an instrument or instruments in writing signed by all of the members of the Committee, and such actions shall be effective as though they had been decided by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Committee called for such purpose. The Committee shall report its determinations to the Board at the next scheduled meeting of the Board, or earlier as the Committee deems necessary.
- l) The Committee members will be appointed annually at the first meeting of the Board following the annual general meeting of shareholders.
- m) The Board may at any time amend or rescind any of the provisions hereof, or cancel them entirely, with or without substitution.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a) Financial Accounting and Reporting Process and Internal Controls

- i. The Committee shall review the annual audited and interim financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis before the Corporation publicly discloses this information to satisfy itself that the financial statements are presented in accordance with applicable accounting principles and in the case of the annual audited financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis, report thereon and recommend to the Board whether or not same should be approved prior to their being filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities. With respect to the annual audited financial statements, the Committee shall discuss significant issues regarding accounting principles, practices, and judgments of management with management and the external auditors as and when the Committee deems it appropriate to do so. The Committee shall consider whether the Corporation's financial disclosures are complete, accurate, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and fairly present the financial position of the Corporation. The Committee shall also satisfy itself that, in the case of the annual financial statements, the audit function has been effectively carried out by the auditors and, in the case of the interim financial statements, that the review function has been effectively carried out.
- ii. The Committee shall review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Corporation's systems of internal control and management information systems through discussion with management and the external auditor to ensure that the Corporation maintains appropriate systems, is able to assess the pertinent risks of the Corporation and that the risk of a material misstatement in the financial disclosures can be detected.
- iii. The Committee shall be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and annual and interim financial press releases, and periodically assess the adequacy of these procedures in consultation with any disclosure committee of the Corporation.
- iv. The Committee shall review any press releases containing disclosure regarding financial information that are required to be reviewed by the Committee under any applicable laws

or otherwise pursuant to the policies of the Corporation (including before the Corporation publicly discloses this information).

- v. The Committee shall meet no less than annually with the external auditors and the Chief Financial Officer or, in the absence of a Chief Financial Officer, with the officer of the Corporation in charge of financial matters, to review accounting practices, internal controls and such other matters as the Committee, Chief Financial Officer or, in the absence of a Chief Financial Officer, the officer of the Corporation in charge of financial matters, deem appropriate.
- vi. The Committee shall inquire with management and the external auditors about significant financial and internal control risks or exposures and assess the steps management has taken to minimize such risks.
- vii. The Committee shall review the post-audit or management letter, if any, containing the recommendations of the external auditors and management's response and subsequent follow-up to any identified weaknesses.
- viii. The Committee shall periodically review and make recommendations regarding the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics adopted by the Board.
- ix. The Committee shall periodically review and make recommendations regarding the Whistleblower Policy and the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy adopted by the Board.
- x. The Committee shall follow procedures established as set out in the Corporation's Whistleblower Policy, for:
 - the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by management of the Corporation regarding financial statement disclosures, accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - the submission by employees, consultants, contractors, directors or officers of the Corporation, on a confidential and anonymous basis, of concerns regarding financial statement disclosures, questionable accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters or violations to the Corporation's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or any other policy, charter or mandate of the Corporation, applicable laws, rules and regulations, discrimination, harassment or retaliation.
- xi. The Committee shall ensure that management establishes and maintains an appropriate budget process, which shall include the preparation and delivery of periodic reports from the Chief Financial Officer to the Committee comparing actual spending to the budget. The budget shall include assumptions regarding economic parameters that are well supported and shall take into account the risks facing the Corporation.
- xii. The Committee shall have the authority to adopt such policies and procedures as it deems appropriate to operate effectively.

b) External Auditors

- i. The Committee shall recommend to the Board the external auditors to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditors' report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, shall set the compensation for the external auditors, provide oversight of the external auditors and shall ensure that the external auditors report directly to the Committee.

- ii. The Committee shall ensure that procedures are in place to assess the audit activities of the external auditors and the internal audit functions.
- iii. The pre-approval of the Committee shall be required as further set out in Schedule “C” prior to the undertaking of any non-audit services not prohibited by law to be provided by the external auditors in accordance with this Charter.
- iv. The Committee shall monitor and assess the relationship between management and the external auditors and monitor, support and assure the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and attempt to resolve disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
- v. The Committee shall review the external auditors’ audit plan, including the scope, procedures and timing of the audit.
- vi. The Committee shall review the results of the annual audit with the external auditors, including matters related to the conduct of the audit.
- vii. The Committee shall obtain timely reports from the external auditors describing critical accounting policies and practices, alternative treatments of information within International Financial Reporting Standards that were discussed with management, their ramifications, and the external auditors’ preferred treatment and material written communications between the Corporation and the external auditors.
- viii. The Committee shall review fees paid by the Corporation to the external auditors and other professionals in respect of audit and non-audit services on an annual basis.
- ix. The Committee shall review and approve the Corporation’s hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former auditors of the Corporation.
- x. The Committee shall have the authority to engage the external auditors to perform a review of the interim financial statements.

c) Other Responsibilities

The Committee shall perform any other activities consistent with this Charter and governing law, as the Committee or the Board deems necessary or appropriate.

5. APPROVAL

Approved by the Board of Directors on September 17, 2018.

SCHEDULE “A”

POSITION DESCRIPTION FOR THE CHAIR OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE

The Chair of the Committee shall be an independent director who is elected by the Board or designated by a majority vote of the Committee to act as the leader of the Committee in assisting the Board in fulfilling its financial reporting and control responsibilities to the shareholders of the Corporation.

2. WHO MAY BE CHAIR

The Chair will be selected from amongst the directors of the Corporation who have a sufficient level of financial sophistication and experience in dealing with financial issues to ensure the leadership and effectiveness of the Committee.

The Chair will be selected annually at the first meeting of the Board following the annual general meeting of shareholders or designated by a majority vote of the Committee.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The following are the primary responsibilities of the Chair:

- a) chair all meetings of the Committee in a manner that promotes meaningful discussion;
- b) ensure adherence to the Committee’s Charter and that the adequacy of the Committee’s Charter is reviewed annually;
- c) provide leadership to the Committee to enhance the Committee’s effectiveness, including:
 - i. act as liaison and maintain communication with the Board to coordinate input from directors and to optimize the effectiveness of the Committee. This includes ensuring that Committee materials are available to any director upon request and reporting to the Board on all decisions of the Committee at the first meeting of the Board after each Committee meeting and at such other times and in such manner as the Committee considers advisable;
 - ii. ensure that the Committee works as a cohesive team with open communication, as well as to ensure open lines of communication among the independent auditors, financial and senior management and the Board for financial and control matters;
 - iii. ensure that the resources available to the Committee are adequate to support its work and to resolve issues in a timely manner;
 - iv. ensure that the Committee serves as an independent and objective party to monitor the Corporation’s financial reporting process and internal control systems, as well as to monitor the relationship between the Corporation and the independent auditors to ensure independence;
 - v. ensure that procedures as determined by the Committee are in place to assess the audit activities of the independent auditors and the internal audit functions; and
 - vi. ensure that procedures as determined by the Committee are in place to review the Corporation’s public disclosure of financial information and assess the adequacy of such procedures periodically, in consultation with any disclosure committee of the Corporation;

- d) ensure that procedures as determined by the Committee are in place for dealing with complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal controls and auditing matters, and for employees to submit confidential anonymous concerns;
- e) manage the Committee, including:
 - i. adopt procedures to ensure that the Committee can conduct its work effectively and efficiently, including committee structure and composition, scheduling, and management of meetings;
 - ii. prepare the agenda of the Committee meetings and ensure pre-meeting material is distributed in a timely manner and is appropriate in terms of relevance, efficient format and detail;
 - iii. ensure Committee meetings are appropriate in terms of frequency, length and content;
 - iv. obtain a report from the independent auditors on an annual basis, review the report with the Committee and arrange meetings with the auditors and financial management to review the scope of the proposed audit for the current year, its staffing and the audit procedures to be used;
 - v. oversee the Committee's participation in the Corporation's accounting and financial reporting process and the audits of its financial statements;
 - vi. ensure that the auditors report directly to the Committee, as representatives of the Corporation's shareholders;
 - vii. annually review with the Committee its own performance, report annually to the Board on the role of the Committee and the effectiveness of the Committee in contributing to the effectiveness of the Board;
 - viii. together with the Board, oversee the structure, composition and membership of, and activities delegated to, the Committee from time to time;
 - ix. ensure Committee's work plan for the year is scheduled and monitor progress at each meeting; and
 - x. ensure Committee minutes are reviewed and approved;
- f) perform such other duties as may be delegated from time to time to the Chair of the Committee by the Board.

SCHEDULE “B”

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 52-110 AUDIT COMMITTEES (“NI 52-110”)

Section 1.4 — Meaning of Independence

- (1) An audit committee member is independent if he or she has no direct or indirect material relationship with the issuer.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a “material relationship” is a relationship which could, in the view of the issuer’s board of directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a member’s independent judgment.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the following individuals are considered to have a material relationship with an issuer:
 - (a) an individual who is, or has been within the last three years, an employee or executive officer of the issuer;
 - (b) an individual whose immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the issuer;
 - (c) an individual who:
 - (i) is a partner of a firm that is the issuer’s internal or external auditor,
 - (ii) is an employee of that firm, or
 - (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the issuer’s audit within that time;
 - (d) an individual whose spouse, minor child or stepchild, or child or stepchild who shares a home with the individual:
 - (i) is a partner of a firm that is the issuer’s internal or external auditor,
 - (ii) is an employee of that firm and participates in its audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice, or
 - (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the issuer’s audit within that time;
 - (e) an individual who, or whose immediate family member, is or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of an entity if any of the issuer’s current executive officers serves or served at that same time on the entity’s compensation committee; and
 - (f) an individual who received, or whose immediate family member who is employed as an executive officer of the issuer received, more than \$75,000 in direct compensation from the issuer during any 12 month period within the last three years.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), an individual will not be considered to have a material relationship with the issuer solely because
 - (a) he or she had a relationship identified in subsection (3) if that relationship ended before March 30, 2004; or

- (b) he or she had a relationship identified in subsection (3) by virtue of subsection (8) if that relationship ended before June 30, 2005.
- (5) For the purposes of clauses (3)(c) and (3)(d), a partner does not include a fixed income partner whose interest in the firm that is the internal or external auditor is limited to the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation (including deferred compensation) for prior service with that firm if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.
- (6) For the purposes of clause (3)(f), direct compensation does not include:
- (a) remuneration for acting as a member of the board of directors or of any board committee of the issuer, and
 - (b) the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the issuer if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.
- (7) Despite subsection (3), an individual will not be considered to have a material relationship with the issuer solely because the individual or his or her immediate family member
- (a) has previously acted as an interim chief executive officer of the issuer, or
 - (b) acts, or has previously acted, as a chair or vice-chair of the board of directors or of any board committee of the issuer on a part-time basis.
- (8) For the purpose of section 1.4, an issuer includes a subsidiary entity of the issuer and a parent of the issuer.

Section 1.5 — Additional Independence Requirements for Audit Committee Members

- (1) Despite any determination made under section 1.4 of NI 52-110, an individual who
- (a) accepts, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the issuer or any subsidiary entity of the issuer, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the board of directors or any board committee, or as a part-time chair or vice-chair of the board or any board committee; or
 - (b) is an affiliated entity of the issuer or any of its subsidiary entities,

is considered to have a material relationship with the issuer.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the indirect acceptance by an individual of any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee includes acceptance of a fee by
- (a) an individual's spouse, minor child or stepchild, or a child or stepchild who shares the individual's home; or
 - (b) an entity in which such individual is a partner, member, an officer such as a managing director occupying a comparable position or executive officer, or occupies a similar position (except limited partners, non-managing members and those occupying similar positions who, in each case, have no active role in providing services to the entity) and which provides accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to the issuer or any subsidiary entity of the issuer.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), compensatory fees do not include the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the issuer if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

SCHEDULE “C”

PROCEDURES FOR APPROVAL OF NON-AUDIT SERVICES

1. The Corporation’s external auditors shall be prohibited from performing for the Corporation the following categories of non-audit services:
 - (a) bookkeeping or other services related to the Corporation’s accounting records or financial statements;
 - (b) appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinion or contributions-in-kind reports;
 - (c) actuarial services;
 - (d) internal audit outsourcing services;
 - (e) management functions;
 - (f) human resources;
 - (g) broker or dealer, investment adviser or investment banking services;
 - (h) legal services; and
 - (i) any other service that the Canadian Public Accountability Board or International Accounting Standards Board or other analogous board which may govern the Corporation’s accounting standards, from time to time determines is impermissible.

2. In the event that the Corporation wishes to retain the services of the Corporation’s external auditors for tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning, the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation shall consult with the Chair of the Committee, who shall have the authority, subject to confirmation that such services will not compromise the independence of the Corporation’s external auditors, to approve or disapprove on behalf of the Committee, such non-audit services. All other non-audit services shall be approved or disapproved by the Committee as a whole.

3. The Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation shall maintain a record of non-audit services approved by the Chair of the Committee or the Committee for each fiscal year and provide a report to the Committee no less frequently than on a quarterly basis.