



**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

Expressed in United States Dollars

Dated: August 26, 2021



FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Expressed in United States Dollars

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operation ("MD&A") of Planet 13 Holdings Inc. ("P13" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with P13's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, and related notes therein.

Except as otherwise indicated, all financial data in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

All dollar amounts in this MD&A are reported in United States Dollars except where otherwise indicated. As of June 30, 2021, the Company had a working capital surplus of \$142,065,824 and had reported a net loss of (\$4,418,845) for the three months and a net loss of (\$3,976,082) for the six months ended June 30, 2021.

Further information about the Company, its operations and other continuous disclosure documents, including the Company's annual information form, press releases and management information circular are available through filings with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada under the Company's profile (Planet 13 Holdings Inc.) at www.sedar.com.

A CAUTIONARY NOTE

This document contains "forward-looking information" which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries and its projects, the future supply, demand, inventory, production and price of raw cannabis, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital, operating costs, requirements for additional capital, government regulation operations, environmental risks, , limitations of insurance coverage and access to the US Banking system and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters.

Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the Company's business model; U.S. regulatory landscape and enforcement related to cannabis, including political risks; risks related to capital raising due to heightened regulatory scrutiny; risks related to quantifying the Company's target market; risks related to access to banks and credit card payment processors; risks related to lack of U.S. federal trademark and patent protection; risks related to the enforceability of contracts; risks related to potential violation of laws by banks and other financial institutions; risks related to service providers withdrawing or suspending services under threat of prosecution; risks related to tax liabilities; and heightened scrutiny by Canadian regulatory authorities. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking 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 statements.



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The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

Forward-Looking Information	Key Assumptions	Most Relevant Risk Factors
Future funding for strategic business initiatives	The Company will continue to be able to operate its businesses in the state of Nevada and raise the necessary funds to advance its strategic growth objectives.	Cannabis-Related Practices or Activities are Illegal Under U.S. Federal Laws The concepts of “medical cannabis” and “recreational cannabis” do not exist under U.S. federal law. The U.S. <i>Federal Controlled Substances Act</i> classifies “marijuana” as a Schedule I drug. Accordingly, cannabis-related practices or activities, including without limitation, the manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution of cannabis are illegal under U.S. federal law. Strict compliance with state laws with respect to cannabis will neither absolve the Company of liability under U.S. federal law, nor will it provide a defence to any federal proceeding which may be brought against the Company. Any such proceedings brought against the Company may adversely affect the Company’s operations and financial performance.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company’s ability to predict or control. Please also refer to those risk factors in the “Risk Factors” section below. Readers are cautioned that the preceding table does not contain an exhaustive list of the factors or assumptions that may affect the forward-looking statements, and that the assumptions underlying such statements may prove to be incorrect. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by



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law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated on March 20, 2014, as a domestic limited liability company (LLC). On March 14, 2018, MM Development Company, Inc. (“**MMDC**”) underwent a statutory conversion to a Nevada domestic corporation named MM Development Company, Inc. On June 11, 2018, the Company then completed a reverse-take-over (“**RTO**”) transaction of Carpincho, and the resulting entity was renamed Planet 13 Holdings Inc.

The Company is a corporation continued on June 26, 2019, under the jurisdiction and laws of British Columbia which holds 100% ownership in MMDC, a vertically integrated US subsidiary corporation active in the cultivation, production, distribution, and retail sale of both medical and recreational cannabis which at the date of this MD&A is restricted to the state of Nevada. For purposes of this MD&A, reference to the Company may also include MMDC as a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Company. The Company holds six cultivation licenses operating at three licensed cultivation facilities, each location operating jointly under a medical and adult-use cultivation license. One cultivation license is located in Clark County Nevada (Las Vegas) in an approximately 16,100 square foot facility with indoor cultivation and a perpetual harvest cycle. The second cultivation license is located near the town of Beatty in Nye County, Nevada. The facility currently houses approximately 500 square feet of research and development and genetics testing. The Beatty site has the potential for over 2,300,000 square feet of greenhouse production capacity on 80 acres of owned land with municipal water and abundant electrical power already at the edge of the property. The third cultivation license is located in Clark County Nevada (Las Vegas) in a 25,000 square foot facility with indoor cultivation and a perpetual harvest cycle in Las Vegas, Nevada. This facility has the ability to expand to 45,000 square feet. The Company also has six production licenses operating at three licensed production facilities, each location operating jointly under a medical and adult-use cultivation license, four are located in Clark County. Two of the four were previously co-located within the 16,100 square foot cultivation facility and were approximately 2,300 square feet. These two licenses were relocated to the 14,000 square foot customer facing production facility that opened inside the Planet 13 Superstore cannabis entertainment complex in November 2019. This facility incorporates butane hash oil extraction (BHO extraction), distillation equipment and microwave assisted extraction equipment as well as a state-of-the-art bottling and infused beverage line and an edibles line able to produce infused chocolates, infused gummies and other edible products. The second production facility is co-located at the Beatty facility and the third facility is co-located in the 25,000 square foot cultivation facility but is not active at present. The Company also has three dispensary licenses. Two licenses are operating at one licensed dispensary facility, one license is medical and the other is for adult-use retail sales. The licenses operate out of the same joint location and presently occupy approximately 16,000 square feet of retail space located adjacent to the Las Vegas Strip where the Company opened, on November 1, 2018, a cannabis entertainment complex (the “**Planet 13 Superstore**”). Prior to November 1, 2018, the licenses operated out of a 2,300 square feet facility located approximately six miles off the Las Vegas Strip (the “**Medizin Facility**”). The licenses were transferred to the Planet 13 Superstore location on October 31, 2018. The Company was successful in its litigation (refer to page 12 for additional discussion regarding the litigation) and was awarded an additional Clark County recreational license and has transferred the license to the Company’s Medizin dispensary that was closed when the licenses were transferred to the Planet 13 Superstore. The Company reopened the Medizin dispensary on November 20, 2020. The Company has also been granted a distribution license and launched a distribution and delivery service in Nevada to augment its retail locations and be able to deliver product to both wholesale customers and local Nevada state residents throughout the state of Nevada.

The Company opened the second phase of the Planet 13 Superstore location with ancillary offerings that include a coffee shop, restaurant and event space in November 2019. The Company is in the process of completing the build out of a merchandise store and CBD store selling the Company’s Planet M branded CBD products inside the Planet 13 Cannabis entertainment complex. The Company also announced that it is expanding the dispensary floor space by approximately 7,000 square feet and adding new entertainment features. The expansion is designed to reduce wait



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times for customers by adding an additional 40 POS terminals and improve on the already fantastic customer experience and is expected to be completed in late Q3 2021. The Company also plans to build a potential cannabis lounge in a segregated area of the facility where patrons will be able to consume products that have been purchased at the dispensary should the state and county pass the necessary legislation that legalizes consumption lounges, and the Company is successful in obtaining a license for such activity. The Planet 13 Superstore also houses the Company's corporate offices. In addition, the production facility housed within the SuperStore complex, described above, has enabled the Company to expand its vertical integration and increase the amount of its own branded products that are sold in the Planet 13 Superstore as well as re-entering the wholesale market selling concentrates, edibles and infused beverages.

On July 17, 2020, the Company expanded its premium indoor cultivation capacity and added additional production and distribution capabilities with the purchase of the inventory, equipment and tenant improvements and cannabis cultivation, production and distribution licenses located in a 25,000 square foot facility with indoor cultivation and a perpetual harvest cycle in Las Vegas, Nevada, which has the ability to expand to 45,000 square feet (the "WCDN Asset Acquisition"). The WCDN Asset Acquisition has allowed the Corporation to expand its vertically integrated product offerings in Nevada.

On May 20, 2020, the Corporation acquired (the "**Santa Ana Acquisition**") all of the issued and outstanding common stock (the "**Newtonian Shares**") of Newtonian Principles Inc. ("**Newtonian**"), resulting in the Company acquiring a provisional cannabis retail license, adult use issued by the State of California Bureau of Cannabis Control (the "**California License**") and a regulatory safety permit issued by the City of Santa Ana (the "**Santa Ana Permit**"), which were both held by Newtonian, and a 30-year lease for a dispensary in Santa Ana, California (the "**Santa Ana Premise**") along with certain other assets (collectively, the "**Warner Assets**") from Warner Management Group, LLC ("**Warner**"). Newtonian had no operations at the time of the Santa Ana Acquisition. On July 1, 2021, the Company opened the Planet 13 Orange County Superstore dispensary to the public. Upon application made, on September 25, 2020, the Corporation's subsidiary Newtonian received a City of Santa Ana Regulatory Safety Permit Phase 1 for distribution at the Santa Ana Premise, and plans to open a distribution facility upon completion of construction and receipt of the Regulatory Safety Permit Phase 2 from the City of Santa Ana. The construction budget for the 33,000 square foot adult-use retail facility and distribution at the Santa Ana Premise was US\$7.5 to \$8.5 million. Although there have been minor delays due to temporary staffing shutdowns at the City of Santa Ana related primarily to COVID-19, and the City of Santa Ana not allowing in-person plan submissions, the Company managed to open the facility on time and within budget and is in the process of planning for the Phase II construction at the Santa Ana location.

The focus of activity during the six months ended June 30, 2021, was to continue to grow and provide cannabis and cannabis related products to the Company's medical cannabis and adult recreational customers as well as selling branded recreational and medical cannabis products and related cannabis products to its growing wholesale customer base. In addition, the Company was focused on the ongoing build-out of its cannabis operation in Santa Ana California ("Planet 13 Orange County") that opened as planned on July 1, 2021, and on continuing the integration and optimization of the WCDN Asset Acquisition.

The Company experienced record revenue in the months of January and February 2020 and was on track to experience similar growth levels during the month of March 2020 up to March 17, 2020. On March 19, 2020, the Company announced that it would continue to provide core dispensary services during the Coronavirus pandemic and encouraged all local Nevada resident customers to utilize the Company's express pick-up and/or delivery services so as to limit personal interactions and practice social distancing as recommended by the Centre for Disease Control. On March 17, 2020, Nevada State Governor Steve Sisolak announced the closure of all non-essential business starting at noon on March 18, 2020, for 30 days as part of the State's response to curb the threat of the spread of the COVID-19 virus. This shutdown was extended until June 1, 2020. On April 30, 2020, all retail cannabis dispensaries in Nevada were allowed to offer online ordering with curbside pick-up in addition to delivery and on May 7, 2020, as part of the State of Nevada's COVID



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19 reopening plan, all dispensaries were allowed to reopen to the general public at significantly reduced number of customers allowed in the facility at the same time. All dispensaries are allowed to have a maximum of 50% of the dispensary location's fire rated occupancy level. The shutdown due to COVID-19 during the months of April, May and June had a material impact on the Company's business in Q2 2020 from the business closures and lack of tourist traffic in Las Vegas coupled with the reduction in allowed customer traffic during the shutdown period. The partial reopening of resorts, hotels and casinos resulted in increased tourist traffic to Las Vegas and an increase of customers to the Planet 13 Superstore in the July to October period and coincided with a return of in-store retail sales, with the Store operating at 50% capacity under COVID-19 social distancing safety measure and protocols, coupled with continued online ordering with home delivery and curbside pick-up. This saw operations return to, and surpass, pre-COVID -19 revenue and EBITDA levels in the months of July to October 2020. The State of Nevada initiated renewed COVID 19 restrictions in November 2020, and, coupled with the lockdowns in California that drastically reduced the amount of tourist traffic to Las Vegas during November and December, caused a significant reduction in tourist traffic to the Superstore during the final two months of 2020 and through to the end of February 2021. The easing of restrictions in Nevada and surrounding states in January 2021 and the move to further open the State of Nevada on February 15, 2021, resulted in an increase in tourist traffic to the Superstore during the first three months of 2021, with the Company reporting record revenues for the months of March and April 2022. On May 1, 2021, the State of Nevada allowed businesses to operate at 80% of their fire rated occupancy limits and on June 1, 2021, the State further eased its COVID-19 restrictions and allow all businesses to fully open. Current State of Nevada COVID-19 protocols include mask mandates for all unvaccinated individuals while indoors and in while in crowded outdoor settings.

The Company cautions that current global uncertainty with respect to the spread of the COVID-19 virus and its effect on the broader global economy may have a significant negative effect on the Company. While the precise impact of the COVID-19 virus on the Company remain unknown, rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus may have a material adverse effect on global economic activity and can result in volatility and disruption to global supply chains, operations, mobility of people and the financial markets, which could affect interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, inflation, business, financial conditions, results of operations and other factors relevant to the Company.

DESCRIPTION OF THE U.S. LEGAL CANNABIS INDUSTRY

In accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators Staff Notice 51-352 (Revised) dated February 8, 2018 – Issuers with U.S. Marijuana-Related Activities ("**CSA Notice 51-352**"), below is a discussion of the current federal and state-level U.S. regulatory regimes in those jurisdictions where the Company is currently directly involved. In accordance with CSA Notice 51-352, the Company will evaluate, monitor and reassess this disclosure, and any related risks, on an ongoing basis and the same will be supplemented, amended and communicated to investors in public filings, including in the event of government policy changes or the introduction of new or amended guidance, laws or regulations regarding marijuana regulation.

Use of Cannabis

Marijuana is a preparation of the leaves and flowering tops of cannabis sativa, the hemp plant which contains several pharmacologically active principles (cannabinoids).

Medical cannabis refers to the use of cannabis and its constituent cannabinoids, such as tetrahydrocannabinol ("**THC**") and cannabidiol ("**CBD**"), as medical therapy to treat disease or alleviate symptoms. The cannabis plant has a history of medicinal use dating back thousands of years across many cultures.

Smoking cannabis is the most traditional form of ingestion and consists of smoking the dried flowers or leaves of the cannabis plant. Cannabis can be smoked through a pipe, rolled into a joint (or cigarette), or smoked using a water pipe (bong). Vaporizing involves using a vaporizer, which is a device that is able to extract the therapeutic ingredients in the cannabis plant material at a much lower temperature than required for burning. This allows users to inhale the



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active ingredients as a vapor instead of smoke. Many medical marijuana patients find that vaporizing offers an improved medical effectiveness, compared to smoking.

Topical cannabis encompasses herbal medicines that are applied directly to the skin or muscles. They include lotions, salves, balms, sprays, oils, and creams. Some patients report they are effective for skin conditions like psoriasis, joint diseases like rheumatoid arthritis, migraines, restless leg syndrome, some spasms, and everyday muscle stress and soreness. Unlike smoking, vaporizing, or eating cannabis, topical products which are typically low in THC and higher in CBD are generally non-psychoactive.

Nevada

Despite legal, regulatory, and political obstacles, the U.S. cannabis industry continues to experience substantial growth. Nevada was one of the first states to legalize adult-use cannabis and is projected to remain a significant market in the U.S., largely due to the tourism industry.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS

United States Federal Overview

At the federal level, cannabis currently remains a Schedule I controlled substance under the U.S. Controlled Substance Act of 1970 (the "CSA"). Despite this federal prohibition, 48 states and the District of Columbia have either decriminalized or legalized adult-use and/or medical cannabis, and of the two states that have not yet decriminalized or authorized cannabis, Nebraska has decriminalized the first offense. Under U.S. federal law, a Schedule I drug or substance has a high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for the use of the drug under medical supervision. As such, the manufacture, importation, possession, use or distribution of cannabis remains illegal under U.S. federal law. This has created a dichotomy between state and federal law, whereby many states have elected to regulate and remove state-level penalties regarding a substance which is still illegal at the federal level.

While technically illegal, the U.S. federal government's approach to enforcement of such laws has, at least until recently, trended toward non-enforcement. On August 29, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") issued a memorandum known as the "Cole Memorandum" to all U.S. Attorneys' offices (federal prosecutors). The Cole Memorandum generally directed U.S. Attorneys not to prioritize the enforcement of federal marijuana laws against individuals and businesses that rigorously comply with state regulatory provisions in states with strictly regulated medical or adult-use cannabis programs. The Cole Memorandum, while not legally binding, assisted in managing the tension between state and federal laws concerning state-regulated marijuana businesses.

However, on January 4, 2018, the Cole Memorandum was revoked by former Attorney General Jeff Sessions. While this did not create a change in federal law - as the Cole Memorandum was not itself law - the revocation added to the uncertainty of U.S. federal enforcement of the CSA in states where cannabis use is regulated. Sessions also issued a one-page memorandum known as the "Sessions Memorandum." This confirmed the rescission of the Cole Memorandum and explained that the Cole Memorandum was "unnecessary" due to existing general enforcement guidance as set forth in the U.S. Attorney's Manual (the "USAM"). The USAM enforcement priorities, like those of the Cole Memorandum, are also based on the federal government's limited resources, and include "law enforcement priorities set by the Attorney General," the "seriousness" of the alleged crimes, the "deterrent effect of criminal prosecution," and "the cumulative impact of particular crimes on the community."

While the Sessions Memorandum does emphasize that marijuana is a Schedule I controlled substance and states the statutory view that it is a "dangerous drug and that marijuana activity is a serious crime," it does not otherwise guide U.S. Attorneys that the prosecution of marijuana-related offenses is now a DOJ priority. Furthermore, the Sessions Memorandum explicitly describes itself as a guide to prosecutorial discretion. Such discretion is firmly in the hands of U.S. Attorneys in deciding whether to prosecute marijuana-related offenses. U.S. Attorneys could individually



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continue to exercise their discretion in a manner similar to that displayed under the Cole Memorandum's guidance. Dozens of U.S. Attorneys across the country have affirmed their commitment to proceeding in this manner, or otherwise affirming that their view of federal enforcement priorities has not changed, although a few have displayed greater ambivalence. On November 7, 2018, Mr. Sessions tendered his resignation as Attorney General at the request of President Donald Trump. Following Mr. Sessions' resignation, and Matthew Whitaker serving as Acting United States Attorney General, William Barr was appointed as US Attorney General on January 15, 2019. William Barr stated at his confirmation hearing to the Senate Judiciary Committee that he would "not go after companies" that had relied upon the Obama-era guidance (the Cole Memorandum) that former Attorney General Jeff Sessions had rescinded in states where cannabis has been legalized. It is unclear what impact, if any, Attorney General William Barr's comments will have on the enforcement of federal regulation of marijuana in the United States. In Nevada, the U.S. Attorney has yet to make any comments regarding the revocation of the Cole Memorandum or indicate any changes to enforcement priorities.

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

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

Despite these laws, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("**FinCEN**") issued a memorandum on February 14, 2014 (the "**FinCEN Memorandum**") outlining the pathways for financial institutions to bank state-sanctioned marijuana businesses in compliance with federal enforcement priorities. The FinCEN Memorandum echoed the enforcement priorities of the Cole Memorandum. Under these guidelines, financial institutions must submit a Suspicious Activity Report ("**SAR**") in connection with all marijuana-related banking activities by any client of such financial institution, in accordance with federal money laundering laws. These marijuana-related SARs are divided into three categories – marijuana limited, marijuana priority, and marijuana terminated – based on the financial institution's belief that the business in question follows state law, is operating outside of compliance with state law, or where the banking relationship has been terminated, respectively. On the same day as the FinCEN Memorandum was published, the DOJ issued a memorandum (the "**2014 Cole Memo**") directing prosecutors to apply the enforcement priorities of the Cole Memorandum in determining whether to charge individuals or institutions with crimes related to financial transactions involving the proceeds of marijuana-related conduct. The 2014 Cole Memo has been rescinded as of January 4, 2018, along with the Cole Memorandum, removing guidance that enforcement of applicable financial crimes against state-compliant actors was not a DOJ priority.

However, former Attorney General Sessions' revocation of the Cole Memorandum and the 2014 Cole Memo has not affected the status of the FinCEN Memorandum, nor has the Department of the Treasury given any indication that it intends to rescind the FinCEN Memorandum itself. Though it was originally intended for the 2014 Cole Memo and the FinCEN Memorandum to work in tandem, the FinCEN Memorandum appears to be a standalone document which explicitly lists the eight enforcement priorities originally cited in the Cole Memorandum. As such, the FinCEN



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Memorandum remains intact, indicating that the Department of the Treasury and FinCEN intend to continue abiding by its guidance. However, in the United States, it is difficult for cannabis-based businesses to open and maintain a bank account with any bank or other financial institution. Furthermore, on January 15, 2019, US Attorney General William Barr stated during his confirmation hearings and to the Senate Judiciary panel that, “I do not intend to go after parties who have complied with state law in reliance on the Cole Memorandum.”

In the U.S., the SAFE Banking Act of 2019, H.R. 1595, passed a vote on September 25, 2019, through a vote by the Committee of the Whole Congress, and is now awaiting action in the U.S. Senate. Generally, the act would let banks offer services to cannabis-related businesses. They could also offer services to those businesses’ employees. There can be no assurance with that H.R. 1595 will be passed in its current form or at all. In both Canada and the U.S., transactions involving banks and other financial institutions are both difficult and unpredictable under the current legal and regulatory landscape. Legislative changes could help to reduce or eliminate these challenges for companies in the cannabis space and would improve the efficiency of both significant and minor financial transactions. On October 1, 2020, the U.S. House voted approval for the updated HEROES Act, H.R. 6800, which includes the provisions of the SAFE Banking Act at Section 110606. A push to include the SAFE Banking Act provisions in the end-of-year 2020 COVID-19 stimulus bills failed, though hope remained it could pass in 2021 if reintroduced.

Although the Cole Memo and 2014 Cole Memo have been rescinded, Congress has used the Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment as a rider provision in the FY 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Acts to prevent the federal government from using congressionally appropriated funds to enforce federal marijuana laws against regulated medical marijuana actors operating in compliance with state and local law. Prior to the expiration of the Rohrabacher-Leahy Amendment, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the BMNL Amendment on July 30, 2020, which restricts the United States Department of Justice from investigating or prosecuting conduct and commerce related to both state medical marijuana and adult-use marijuana programs. In late-2020, the BMNL Amendment was renewed through a series of stopgap spending bills on October 1, December 11, December 18, December 20, and December 22. On December 27, 2020, the BMNL Amendment was renewed through the signing of the FY 2021 omnibus spending bill, effective through September 30, 2021. While the U.S. House of Representatives passed the BMNL Amendment, there can be no certainty that Congressional support for the BMNL Amendment will continue after the September 30, 2021, expiration, and after that date there can be no assurance that the federal government will not seek to prosecute cases including medical and adult-use cannabis businesses that are otherwise compliant with State law.

Despite the legal, regulatory, and political obstacles the marijuana industry currently faces, the industry has continued to grow. It was anticipated that the federal government would eventually repeal the federal prohibition on cannabis and thereby leave the states to decide for themselves whether to permit regulated cannabis cultivation, production and sale, just as states are free today to decide policies governing the distribution of alcohol or tobacco.

Given current political trends, however, the likelihood of these developments remains unknown in the near-term. As an industry best practice, despite the recent rescission of the Cole Memorandum, the Company intends to abide by the following to ensure compliance with the guidance provided by the Cole Memorandum:

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



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

In addition, the Company may (and frequently does) conduct background checks to ensure that the principals and management of its operating subsidiaries are of good character, and have not been involved with other illegal drugs, engaged in illegal activity or activities involving violence, or use of firearms in cultivation, manufacturing or distribution of cannabis. The Company will also conduct ongoing reviews of the activities of its cannabis businesses, the premises on which they operate and the policies and procedures that are related to possession of cannabis or cannabis products outside of the licensed premises, including the cases where such possession is permitted by regulation.

Nevada State Level Overview

In 2000, Nevada voters passed a medical marijuana initiative allowing physicians to recommend cannabis for an inclusive set of qualifying conditions including chronic pain and created a limited non-commercial medical marijuana patient/caregiver system. Senate Bill 374, which passed the legislature and was signed by the Nevada Governor in 2013, expanded this program and established a for-profit regulated medical marijuana industry.

In 2014, Nevada accepted medical marijuana business applications and a few months later the Division approved 182 cultivation licenses, 118 licenses for the production of edibles and infused products, 17 independent testing laboratories, and 55 medical marijuana dispensary licenses. The number of dispensary licenses was then increased to 66 by legislative action in 2015. The application process was merit-based, competitive, and is currently closed.

Nevada has a medical marijuana program and passed an adult-use legalization through the ballot box in November 2016. Under Nevada's adult-use marijuana law, the state licensed marijuana cultivation facilities, product manufacturing facilities, distributors, retail stores and testing facilities. For the first 18 months after legalization, applications to the Department for adult-use establishment licenses were only accepted from existing medical marijuana establishments and from existing liquor distributors for the adult-use distribution license. The Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (the "Division") licensed and regulated medical marijuana establishments up until July 1, 2017, when the state's medical marijuana program merged with adult-use marijuana enforcement under the DOT. After merging medical and adult-use marijuana regulation and enforcement, the single regulatory agency was known as the "Marijuana Enforcement Division of the Department of Taxation". The DOT oversaw regulation of cannabis operations until the CCB took over on July 1, 2020. As of October 5, 2020, all five members of the CCB have been appointed by the Nevada Governor.

In February 2017, the state announced plans to issue "early start" recreational marijuana establishment licenses in the summer of 2017. These licenses expired at the end of the year and, beginning on July 1, 2017, allowed marijuana establishments holding both a retail marijuana store and dispensary license to sell their existing medical marijuana inventory as either medical or adult-use marijuana. All cannabis cultivated, and infused products produced under the adult-use program that were not existing inventory at a medical marijuana dispensary were transported to retail marijuana stores utilizing a licensed retail marijuana distributor. Starting on July 1, 2017, medical and adult-use marijuana became subject to a 15% excise tax on the first wholesale sale (calculated on the fair market value) and adult-use cannabis is subject to an additional 10% special retail marijuana sales tax in addition to any general state and local sales and use taxes.



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The regular retail marijuana program began in early 2018. The Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act specifies that, for the first 18 months of the program, only existing medical marijuana establishment certificate holders could apply for a retail marijuana establishment license. As that restriction expired in November 2018, on December 5, 2018, DOT expanded the application process and awarded an additional 61 licenses for retail marijuana dispensaries in Nevada. The regular program was governed by permanent regulations found in Nevada Administrative Code Sections 453A and 453D through June 30, 2020.

In early 2019, Nevada legislature passed Nevada Assembly Bill 533 (“AB533”), which authorized the formation of the CCB to be vested with the authority to license and regulate persons and establishments engaged in cannabis activities within Nevada and promulgated statutes which will replace Nevada Revised Statute (“NRS”) 453A and 453D effective on July 1, 2020. Those statutes are currently codified at NRS 678A, B, C and D. On July 21, 2020, the CCB adopted final Nevada Cannabis Compliance Regulations 1 through 15 (or, “NCCR”) which are substantially similar to the former Nevada Administrative Code Sections 453A and 453D.

In response to industry feedback, on October 20, 2020, the CCB amended NCCR 5 to give clarity regarding public company ownership of Nevada cannabis companies. Generally, those amendments include such companies being required to provide to the CCB notice of annual general meetings of shareholders and a non-objecting beneficial owners (“NOBO”) list as of the record date of each such meeting, and disclosure of any stockholders having 5% or greater ownership interest or that are able to exert control over a Nevada marijuana establishment. Additionally, the CCB requires an updated list of all beneficial owners, regardless of amount or type of ownership, but if a list of all beneficial owners cannot be obtained through reasonable cost and/or effort, the publicly traded company must provide an updated NOBO list as of the annual meeting record date, and explain why it cannot provide a list of all beneficial owners through reasonable cost and effort.

The recent CCB amendments to NCCR 5 are expected to have a minimal impact on the Corporation. The amendments were enacted by the CCB to balance its mandate to conduct background checks on individuals having an ownership interest in cannabis establishments, with the CCB-acknowledged impossibility for publicly traded companies holding Nevada cannabis establishments to meet this requirement at all times and for all stockholders, objecting and non-objecting. The CCB has been informed previously by the Corporation that it is unreasonable in cost and effort, and in fact impossible, to obtain a list of objecting beneficial owners of the Corporation, and thus the Corporation would be unable to provide such information to the CCB. The CCB acceded to this point as it would be unreasonable to impose such a requirement on the Corporation. Other than for this requirement, the Corporation will comply with the requirements of the amended NCCR 5.

Nevada does not have any U.S. residency requirements with respect to license ownership, but does require background checks of all individuals having an ownership interest. Background checks are waivable at the discretion of the CCB for individuals having less than 5% ownership interest, and the Corporation has submitted waiver requests to the CCB for all ownership interests <5%. Although the CCB has not chosen to exercise their authority to require a background check on ownership interests in public cannabis companies that remain under 5% and do not otherwise exercise control over a NV cannabis licensee, the CCB does have authority to require a licensee to investigate and submit any ownership interest, beneficial or direct, for CCB approval. For example, under Nevada cannabis laws, any beneficial holder of any of the Corporation’s securities, regardless of the number of shares, may be required to file an application, be investigated, and have his or her suitability as a beneficial holder of the voting securities determined if the CCB has reason to believe that such ownership would otherwise be inconsistent with the declared policies of the State of Nevada.

In addition, vertical integration is neither required nor prohibited. All medical marijuana sales are made subject to the recipient holding a registry identification card issued by the State of Nevada as defined at NRS 678A. 235. The Corporation is permitted to sell medical marijuana products to non-Nevada patients as non-Nevada patients are permitted reciprocity under NRS 678C.470.



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There are five types of retail marijuana establishment licenses:

Cultivation Facility – Licenses to cultivate (grow), process, and package marijuana; to have marijuana tested by a testing facility; and to sell marijuana to retail marijuana stores, to marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to other cultivation facilities, but not to consumers.

Distributor - Licenses to transport marijuana from a marijuana establishment to another marijuana establishment.

Product Manufacturing Facility - Licenses to purchase marijuana; manufacture, process, and package marijuana and marijuana products; and sell marijuana and marijuana products to other product manufacturing facilities and to retail marijuana stores, but not to consumers.

Testing Facility - Licenses to test marijuana and marijuana products, including for potency and contaminants.

Retail Store - Licenses to purchase marijuana from cultivation facilities, marijuana and marijuana products from product manufacturing facilities, and marijuana from other retail stores; can sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers.

MMDC applied for and did not receive any of the 61 new licenses granted by DOT on December 5, 2018. Upon review of this result, the Corporation determined that there were significant irregularities in the license application and review process. MMDC filed a complaint against the State of Nevada and DOT on December 10, 2018, and concurrently pursued all available administrative remedies (the “DOT License Matter”). MMDC requested a judicial review of the license application process and the scoring criteria utilized by DOT, and requested that the court award MMDC monetary damages as a result of DOT’s failure to properly award licenses and that the court award retail dispensary licenses to MMDC. As of August 23, 2019, as a result of discrepancies discovered in the application process administered by the State of Nevada, a court issued a partial preliminary injunction against the State of Nevada from moving forward with the numerous holders of provisional licenses awarded under the December 5, 2018, provisional license awards.

After the first week of trial in July 2020, MMDC entered into a settlement agreement with the State of Nevada, and defendants in intervention to receive a license in unincorporated Clark County to reopen the Medizin location. On July 31, 2020, the Nevada Tax Commission convened and approved the signed Nevada License Settlement and requested that the CCB, which had authority over Nevada-licensed cannabis businesses as of July 1, 2020, also convene and approve the settlement. On August 7, 2020, the CCB convened and approved the Nevada License Settlement. Pursuant to the Nevada License Settlement, the Corporation’s subsidiary MMDC agreed to a release and waiver of its claims against the State of Nevada and the defendants in intervention, in return for MMDC receiving the provisional unincorporated Clark County adult-use dispensary license originally received by Nevada Organic Remedies in December 2018. Pursuant to a letter dated September 3, 2020, the CCB transferred the conditional Clark County dispensary license to MMDC. On November 20, 2020, the Corporation opened the Medizin store location, having received CCB final inspection approvals and a Clark County business license.

Under AB533, in addition to their general authority and oversight of cannabis operations in Nevada, the CCB is mandated with studying the feasibility and safe implementation of licensing for lounges, and to make recommendations to the 2021 Nevada legislature. The Corporation has previously worked with the CCB and regulators to provide information regarding the safety and feasibility of consumption lounges. If the State of Nevada authorizes the operation of cannabis lounges in Nevada, the Corporation is well-positioned, operationally and by virtue of the Planet 13 Superstore location, to apply for a lounge license(s).

California State Level Overview

In 1996, California was the first state to legalize medical marijuana through Proposition 215, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996. This legalized the use, possession, and cultivation of medical marijuana by patients with a physician



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recommendation for treatment of cancer, anorexia, AIDS, chronic pain, spasticity, glaucoma, arthritis, migraine, or any other illness for which marijuana provides relief.

In 2003, Senate Bill 420 was signed into law establishing an optional identification card system for medical marijuana patients. In September 2015, the California legislature passed three bills collectively known as the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (“MCRSA”). The MCRSA established a licensing and regulatory framework for medical marijuana businesses in California. The system created multiple license types for dispensaries, infused products manufacturers, cultivation facilities, testing laboratories, transportation companies, and distributors. Edible infused product manufacturers would require either volatile solvent or non-volatile solvent manufacturing licenses depending on their specific extraction methodology. Multiple agencies would oversee different aspects of the program and businesses would require a state license and local approval to operate. However, in November 2016, voters in California overwhelmingly passed Proposition 64, the Adult-Use of Marijuana Act (“AUMA”) creating an adult-use marijuana program for adults 21 years of age or older. AUMA had some conflicting provisions with MCRSA, so in June 2017, the California State Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 94, known as Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (“MAUCRSA”), which amalgamates MCRSA and AUMA to provide a set of regulations to govern a medical and adult-use licensing regime for cannabis businesses in the State of California. The four agencies that regulate marijuana at the state level are the Bureau of Cannabis Control (“BCC”), California Department of Food and Agriculture, California Department of Public Health, and California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

MAUCRSA came into effect on January 1, 2018. One of the central features of MAUCRSA is known as “local control.” In order to legally operate a medical or adult-use marijuana business in California, an operator must have both a local and state license. This requires license holders to operate in cities or counties with marijuana licensing programs. Cities and counties in California are allowed to determine the number of licenses they will issue to marijuana operators or can choose to outright ban marijuana.

The Corporation (through Newtonian) is in compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory framework enacted by the State of California.

State cannabis licenses in California must be renewed annually. Depending on the jurisdiction, the Corporation's local authorizations must generally be renewed annually as well. Each year, licensees are required to submit a renewal application per State cannabis regulatory guidelines. Provided renewal applications are submitted in a timely manner, the Corporation can expect the renewals to be granted in the ordinary course of business.

On January 10, 2020, the three commercial cannabis licensing agencies in California, the Bureau of Cannabis Control, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Public Health (collectively, “California Licensing Agencies”) announced that California Governor Gavin Newsom’s budget proposal for cannabis industry regulation and taxation included plans to consolidate the three licensing entities that are currently housed at the California Licensing Agencies into a single Department of Cannabis Control by July 2021. Per the announcement, the “Establishment of a standalone department with an enforcement arm will centralize and align critical areas to build a successful legal cannabis market, by creating a single point of contact for cannabis licensees and local governments. The Administration will provide more details on this proposal in spring 2020.”

The announcement also included a proposal for tax simplification by moving the point of collection from the responsibility for the cultivation excise tax from the final distributor to the first, and for the retail excise tax from the distributor to the retailer. Per a May 15, 2020, Summary of Governor Gavin Newsom’s May Budget Revision for the 2020-21 Fiscal Year (the “May Revision”) provided by the California Cannabis Industry Association, the Governor’s May budget revision postponed agency consolidation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic to the 2021-22 fiscal year budget.

Considering the delayed cannabis consolidation effort, the May Revision maintains funding for licensing and enforcement activities within the existing licensing entities, with some modifications. When asked whether anything would be proposed relative to agency consolidation in the 2020 legislative year, Nicole Elliott (Senior Advisor on



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Cannabis, Governor Gavin Newsom) suggested that uniform licensing protocols and regulatory clean-up were under consideration and could be part of a short-term, as well as a longer-term strategy. Additionally, the tax simplification for cannabis has been postponed until 2021.

MAUCRSA allows local municipalities and jurisdictions to authorize the on-site consumption of cannabis by state-licensed retailers and/or microbusinesses. If a city or county permits it, retailers and microbusinesses can have on-site consumption if: (i) access to the area where cannabis consumption is allowed is restricted to persons 21 years of age and older, (ii) cannabis consumption is not visible from any public place or nonage-restricted area, and (iii) the sale or consumption of alcohol or tobacco is not allowed on the premises.

The City of Santa Ana is silent on on-site consumption and does not explicitly prohibit cannabis lounges and on-site consumption by licensees. Santa Ana does prohibit the on-site sales of alcohol or tobacco products, (excluding rolling papers and lighters) and no on-site consumption of food, alcohol or tobacco by patrons. Currently, on-site consumption is permitted in various forms in the City of West Hollywood, San Francisco, City of Oakland, City of Alameda and Palm Springs.

U.S. Legal Advice

The Company is in compliance with U.S. state law and the related licensing framework. The Company uses reasonable commercial efforts to confirm, through the advice of its U.S. counsel, through the monitoring and review of its business practices, and through regular monitoring of changes to U.S. Federal enforcement priorities, that its businesses are in compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory frameworks enacted by Nevada. The Company is not aware of the receipt by any of its subsidiaries of noncompliance orders, citations or notices of violation, that may have an impact on such entities' licences, business activities or operations.

Regulatory Risks

The U.S. cannabis industry is highly regulated, highly competitive and evolving rapidly. As such, new risks may emerge, and management may not be able to predict all such risks or be able to predict how such risks may impact on actual results.

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

The U.S. cannabis industry is subject to extensive controls and regulations, which may significantly affect the financial condition of market participants. The marketability of any product may be affected by numerous factors that are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be predicted, such as changes to government regulations, including those relating to taxes and other government levies which may be imposed. Changes in government levies, including taxes, could reduce the Company's earnings and could make future growth uneconomic. The industry is also subject to numerous legal challenges, which may significantly affect the financial condition of the Company, and which cannot be reliably predicted.

The Company expects to derive the majority of its revenues from the U.S. cannabis industry, which industry is illegal under U.S. federal law. As a result of the conflicting views between state legislatures and the federal government regarding cannabis, cannabis businesses in the U.S. are subject to inconsistent legislation and regulation. The



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Company remains focused in the state of Nevada, which has legalized the medical and recreational adult-use of cannabis, but the Company is moving forward with plans to expand in other states with licensed marijuana opportunities. The U.S. federal government has not enacted similar legislation, and the cultivation, sale and use of cannabis remains illegal under federal law pursuant to the CSA. The federal government of the U.S. has specifically reserved the right to enforce federal law in regard to the sale and disbursement of medical or recreational adult-use marijuana even if state law sanctioned such sale and disbursement. It is presently unclear whether the U.S. federal government intends to enforce federal laws relating to cannabis where the conduct at issue is legal under applicable state law. This risk was further heightened by the revocation of the Cole Memorandum in January 2018.

Further, there can be no assurance that state laws legalizing and regulating the sale and use of cannabis will not be repealed or overturned, or that local government authorities will not limit the applicability of state laws within their respective jurisdictions. It is also important to note that local and city ordinances may strictly limit and/or restrict the distribution of cannabis in a manner that will make it extremely difficult or impossible to transact business in the cannabis industry. If the U.S. federal government begins to enforce federal laws relating to cannabis in states where the sale and use of cannabis is currently legal, or if existing state laws are repealed or curtailed, then the Company's business would be materially and adversely affected. U.S. federal actions against any individual or entity engaged in the marijuana industry, or a substantial repeal of marijuana related legislation could adversely affect the Company. The Company's involvement in the medical and recreational adult-use cannabis industry is illegal under the applicable federal laws of the United States and may be illegal under other applicable law. There can be no assurances the federal government of the United States or other jurisdictions will not seek to enforce the applicable laws against the Company. The consequences of such enforcement would be materially adverse to the Company and the Company's business and could result in the forfeiture or seizure of all or substantially all of the Company's assets.

Nature of the Company's Involvement in the U.S. Cannabis Industry

The Company has a material direct involvement in the cannabis industry in Nevada. Currently, the Company is directly engaged in the cultivation, manufacture and production, possession, use, sale and distribution of cannabis in the medical and adult-use recreational cannabis marketplace in Nevada. Approximately 100% of the Company's assets and revenues are directly attributable to the medical and recreational adult-use cannabis market in Nevada. The Company holds cultivation, production and retail distribution licenses for the State of Nevada.

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

The Company's involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry is presently only in the States of Nevada and California. The Company may, in future periods, expand its operations outside of Nevada and California and intends to restrict such future expansion to (i) only in those states that have enacted laws legalizing cannabis; and (ii) only in those state's where the Company can comply with state (and local) laws and regulations and has the licenses, permits or authorizations to properly carry on each element of its business.

In addition, the Company will continue to ensure it is in compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory framework enacted in Nevada by continuous review of its licenses and affirmation certifications from management.



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The Company will continue to monitor, evaluate and re-assess the regulatory framework in the States of Nevada and California and any state that it may look to expand its operations to in the future, and the federal laws applicable thereto, on an ongoing basis; and will update its continuous disclosure regarding government policy changes or new or amended guidance, laws or regulations regarding cannabis in the U.S.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws and Regulations

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

The Company's activities, and any proceeds thereof, may be considered proceeds of crime due to the fact that cannabis remains illegal federally in the U.S. This may restrict the ability of the Company to declare or pay dividends or effect other distributions. Furthermore, while the Company has no current intention to declare or pay dividends on its common shares (the "**Common Shares**") in the foreseeable future, the Company may decide to, or be required to, suspend declaring or paying dividends without advance notice and for an indefinite period of time.

Ability to Access Private and Public Capital

Prior to the RTO, the Company relied entirely on access to private capital in order to support its continuing operations and capital expenditure requirements. The Company expects to rely on both private and public capital markets to finance its growth plans in the U.S. legal cannabis industry. Although such business carries a higher degree of risk, and despite the legal standing of cannabis businesses pursuant to U.S. federal laws, the Company has been successful and believes it will continue to be successful in raising private and public financing in the future. However, there is no assurance the Company will be successful, in whole or in part, in raising funds, particularly if the U.S. federal authorities change their position toward enforcing the CSA. Further, access to funding from U.S. residents may be limited due to their unwillingness to be associated with activities which violate U.S. federal laws.

Compliance with Nevada and California State Law

The Corporation complies with applicable Nevada state licensing requirements as follows: (i) MMDC is licensed pursuant to applicable Nevada state law to cultivate, possess and/or distribute marijuana in Nevada; (ii) renewal dates for such licenses are docketed by legal counsel and/or other advisors; (iii) random internal audits of the Corporation's business activities are conducted by the applicable Nevada state regulator and by the Corporation to ensure compliance with applicable Nevada state law; (iv) each employee of the Corporation is provided with an employee handbook that outlines internal standard operating procedures in connection the cultivation, possession and distribution of marijuana to ensure that all marijuana inventory and proceeds from the sale of such marijuana are properly accounted for and tracked and using scanners to confirm each customer's legal age and the validity of each customer's drivers' license; (v) each room that marijuana inventory and/or proceeds from the sale of such inventory enter is monitored by video surveillance; (vi) software is used to track marijuana inventory from seed to sale; and (vii) the Corporation is contractually obligated to comply with applicable Nevada state law in the United States in connection with the cultivation, possession and/or distribution of marijuana in Nevada.

The Corporation, through its subsidiary Newtonian, holds the Santa Ana Permit and the California License. In order to qualify for these licenses, the Corporation submitted applications with detailed plans and procedures evidencing to the applicable regulators that it complies with all statutory and regulatory requirements in California for the operation of the licenses. The Corporation has further retained a California regulatory consultant, with experience operating



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regulatory-compliant California license operations, to advise the Corporation on regulatory requirements and updates in that state.

The Corporation has a full time General Counsel on staff in Nevada, who is a licensed attorney under the State Bar of Nevada, in good standing, whose responsibilities include monitoring the day-to-day activities of staff, including ensuring that the established standard operating procedures are being adhered to at each stage of the cultivation, processing and distribution cycle, to identify any non-compliance matters and to put in place the necessary modifications to ensure compliance. The General Counsel, performs monthly, unannounced audits against the Corporation's established standard operating procedures and State of Nevada regulations. Each employee is provided with an employee handbook outlining the standard operating procedures and state regulations upon hiring and is then provided with one on one quality and regulatory training through programs overseen by the General Counsel. The General Counsel works regularly with the Corporation's California regulatory consultant and oversees all aspects of services provided in connection with the Santa Ana Permit and the California License to ensure compliance and continuity of those licenses. See "Directors and Officers".

The Corporation's licenses are in good standing to cultivate, possess and/or wholesale marijuana in the State of Nevada and the Corporation, through MMDC, is in compliance with Nevada's marijuana regulatory program. MMDC has responded to all DOT and CCB inspections and received approval on all corrective actions.

The Corporation is in compliance with U.S. state law and the related licensing framework. The Corporation uses reasonable commercial efforts to confirm, through the advice of its General Counsel, through the monitoring and review of its business practices, and through regular monitoring of changes to U.S. Federal enforcement priorities, that its businesses are in compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory frameworks enacted by Nevada and California. The Corporation's General Counsel works with external legal advisors in Nevada and California to ensure that the Corporation and its subsidiaries are in compliance with applicable state laws, specifically in Nevada and California, including:

- weekly correspondence and updates with advisors;
- development of standard operating procedures with respect to cultivation, processing and distribution;
- ongoing monitoring of compliance with operating procedures and regulations by on-site management;
- appropriate employee training for all standard operating procedures; and
- subscription to monitoring programs to ensure compliance with the FinCEN Memorandum.

The Corporation, through MMDC, has not received any noncompliance orders, citations or notices of violation that remain uncorrected or that may have an ongoing impact on MMDC's licenses, business activities or operations.

In addition, the Corporation will continue to ensure it is in compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory framework enacted in Nevada and California by continuous review of its licenses and affirmation certifications from management. Each new license received by MMDC undergoes both internal and independent reviews, and is subject to all compliance monitoring and requirements that are applied to existing licenses held or controlled by the Corporation. While the Corporation's business activities are compliant with applicable state and local law, such activities remain illegal under United States federal law. See "Risk Factors".

Reporting Requirements

Both California and Nevada have selected Franwell Inc.'s METRC solution ("METRC") as the state's track-and-trace system used to track commercial cannabis activity and movement across the distribution chain ("seed-to-sale"). Individual licensees whether directly or through third-party integration systems are required to push data to the state



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to meet all reporting requirements. For all licensed facilities, the Corporation has designated an in-house computerized seed to sale software that integrates with METRC via an application programming interface, and captures the required data points for cultivation, manufacturing and retail as required by Nevada and California statutes and regulations.

Storage and Security

To ensure the safety and security of cannabis business premises and to maintain adequate controls against the diversion, theft, and loss of cannabis or cannabis products, the Company does the following in full compliance with statutes and regulations:

- have an enclosed, locked facility, with appropriate entrance security;
- trained employees in security measures and controls, emergency response protocol, confidentiality requirements, safe handling of equipment, procedures for handling products, as well as the differences in strains, methods of consumption, methods of cultivation, methods of fertilization and methods for health monitoring;
- installed sophisticated, regulatory-compliant security equipment to deter and prevent unauthorized entrances.
- installed security alarms to alert local law enforcement of unauthorized breach of security; and
- implemented security procedures that:
 - restrict access of the establishment to only those persons/employees authorized to be there;
 - deter and prevent theft;
 - provide identification (badge) for those persons/employees authorized to be in the establishment;
 - prevent loitering;
 - require and explain electronic monitoring; and
 - require and explain the use of automatic or electronic notification to alert local law enforcement of an unauthorized breach of security.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS IN THE PERIOD

Normally the Planet 13 Superstore is open 24 hours, seven days a week, 365 days per year. However, the Company has been operating the Planet 13 Superstore at reduced hours and at a reduced capacity in order to comply with COVID-19 social distancing and operating protocols (such as limiting the number of customers in the facility to 50% of the fire rated capacity of the building during the three months ended March 31, 2021. These restrictions eased to 80% capacity as of May 1, 2021, and further eased to allow the Company to return to a fully open status on of June 1, 2021). The Company has organically grown its customer database and has introduced a customer loyalty program to help continue to drive both customer visits and product demand.

On November 15, 2020, the State of Nevada reintroduced COVID-19 restrictions that saw diminished tourist traffic in the November 2020 to February 2021 period, coinciding with additional COVID 19 restrictions in the state of California that also caused a reduction in the number of tourists from California during this period. Tourist traffic began to pick up in March 2021 and the Company recorded record revenue during the month of March. This trend continued through to the end of June 2021 with records set for monthly revenue in April and May , with June revenue remaining in-line with May and additional growth during the month of July 2021.



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The State of Nevada announced its full reopening plan beginning June 1, 2021, and a number of resorts and casino properties have reported robust advanced bookings and reservations for the balance of 2021. The Company was able to return to full operation on June 1, 2021, and continues to abide by the State of Nevada COVID-19 protocols.

The Company's in-house brands, HaHa Gummies, Dreamland Chocolate, TRENDI, Medizin, Leaf & Vine and our line of HaHa beverages, made up 21.3% of revenue during the six months ended June 30, 2021, in line with the % of revenue experienced during the six months ended June 30, 2020, The Company's in-house brands accounted for the following as a % of total revenue from Planet 13 branded retail channels:

In-store	Three Months Ended 30-Jun-21		Three Months Ended 30-Jun-20	
	Own Brand Revenue	% of Total Category Revenue	Owened Brand Revenue	% of Total Category Revenue
Flower	\$ 2,390,903	13.3%	\$ 1,176,288	17.9%
Concentrates	610,725	31.1%	672,608	55.8%
Edibles	1,913,340	39.4%	519,368	50.3%
Vape	1,089,066	23.4%	523,777	38.3%
Owened brands total	\$ 6,004,034	20.4%	\$ 2,892,040	28.4%

In-store	Six Months Ended 30-Jun-21		Six Months Ended 30-Jun-21	
	Own Brand Revenue	% of Total Category Revenue	Owened Brand Revenue	% of Total Category Revenue
Flower	\$ 4,555,549	14.3%	\$ 1,997,839	14.7%
Concentrates	1,292,124	35.1%	880,264	45.6%
Edibles	3,060,585	39.1%	1,476,189	31.7%
Vape	1,968,048	25.8%	1,080,262	20.7%
Owened brands total	\$ 10,876,306	21.3%	\$ 5,434,554	21.4%

The success of our brands coupled with the recent addition of additional indoor cultivation capacity that is expected to be fully on-line in Q2 2022, should enable the Company to achieve its goal of becoming 50% vertically integrated.

While it is too early to forecast what the long-term customer demand will be as the Las Vegas economy reopens or predict the timing and number of tourist customers that will return to Las Vegas on an on-going basis, the Company notes that it has experienced a return to pre-COVID levels of customers and increasing levels of revenue during the March to August 2021 period.

Q2 2021 revenue was approximately \$32.8 million, an increase of 37.9% over Q1 2021 and an increase of 205.2% over Q2 2020(Q2 2020 was negatively impacted by COVID-19 related shutdowns, compared to Q2 2021 where the Company faced COVID -19 capacity reductions but did not have to shut its operations).

The State of Nevada initiated renewed COVID 19 restrictions in November 2020, and, coupled with the lockdowns in California that drastically reduced the amount of tourist traffic to Las Vegas during November and December, caused a significant reduction in tourist traffic to the Superstore during the first two months of 2021. The number of visitors to the Planet 13 Las Vegas Superstore and the number of customers who purchased products has rebounded as the state of Nevada eased its COVID-19 operating restrictions. The following revenue amounts are before the allocation of sales discounts and loyalty accruals and are for the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020:

- Superstore In-Store revenue of \$40.1 million in 2021 compared to \$19.8 million in 2020.
- Delivery & Curbside revenue of \$6.7 million in 2021 compared to \$7.2 million in 2020.



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- Wholesale & Other revenue of \$2.3 million in 2021 compared to \$0.308 million in 2020.
- Medizin In-Store revenue of \$6.5 million in 2021 compared to *nil* in 2020.
- Other revenue (Restaurant and other) of \$1.05 million in 2021 compared to \$0.282 million in 2020
- Total revenue of \$56.7 million in 2021 compared to \$27.6 million 2020, representing an increase of 105.4% over 2020.

The Company announced that it was expanding the Las Vegas SuperStore dispensary and adding new entertainment features. The Company is increasing the dispensary floor space and expanding the dispensary to a total of 23,000 square feet inside the 112,000 Planet 13 Cannabis Entertainment Complex. The expanded dispensary is expected to significantly reduce customer wait times once it comes online, currently expected to be completed before the end of Q3 2021. The expansion will add 40 additional point-of-sale terminals and an 80-foot video wall. The expansion capital expenditures are anticipated to cost between \$1.5 to \$2.5 million.

The Company is working with Nevada State CCB and regulators to provide information regarding the safety and feasibility of consumption lounges. Upon Nevada State authorizing lounges in Nevada, the Company believes that it is well-positioned, operationally and by virtue of the Superstore location, to apply for a lounge license(s).

The Company cautions that current global uncertainty with respect to the spread of the COVID-19 virus and its effect on the broader global economy may have a significant negative effect on the Company. While the precise impact of the COVID-19 virus on the Company remains unknown, the rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus may have a material adverse effect on global economic activity and can result in volatility and disruption to global supply chains, operations, mobility of people and the financial markets, which could affect interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, inflation, business, financial conditions, results of operations and other factors relevant to the Company.

As of the date of this MD&A, The Company holds a California License and a Santa Ana Permit, and operates the Planet 13 Orange County Superstore, which opened July 1, 2021. The Company intends to continue to hold the California License, the Santa Ana Permit, and the Santa Ana Regulatory Phase 1 distribution permit, and submit applications for renewals of such license and permit as required. The construction budget for the 33,001 square foot adult-use retail facility at the Santa Ana Premise was \$7,500,000-\$8,500,000

Common shares issued on the conversion of Class A shares

During the six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company issued 55,232,940 common shares on the conversion of 55,232,940 class A restricted voting shares. The Company did not receive any cash proceeds on the conversion.

Common shares issued on warrant exercise

During the six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company issued 3,758,940 Common Shares to warrant holders who exercised 3,758,940 warrants resulting in cash proceeds of \$14,076,477 (CAD\$17,809,039). Details as follows:



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Date	Number of warrants exercised	CAD\$ Exercise price	CAD\$ Share price
04-Jan-21	8,000	\$5.00	\$6.86
04-Jan-21	5,600	\$2.85	\$6.86
05-Jan-21	11,400	\$3.75	\$7.06
06-Jan-21	98,000	\$3.75	\$7.20
07-Jan-21	357,515	\$5.00	\$7.69
07-Jan-21	72,300	\$3.75	\$7.69
08-Jan-21	14,800	\$3.75	\$7.71
11-Jan-21	97,200	\$5.00	\$8.05
11-Jan-21	1,100	\$2.85	\$8.05
11-Jan-21	167,650	\$3.75	\$8.05
12-Jan-21	21,700	\$5.00	\$7.31
12-Jan-21	19,700	\$5.00	\$7.31
12-Jan-21	7,300	\$2.85	\$7.31
12-Jan-21	1,700	\$3.75	\$7.31
13-Jan-21	4,000	\$5.00	\$7.45
13-Jan-21	1,200	\$2.85	\$7.45
13-Jan-21	56,600	\$3.75	\$7.45
14-Jan-21	6,500	\$5.00	\$7.41
14-Jan-21	19,900	\$2.85	\$7.41
14-Jan-21	44,749	\$3.75	\$7.41
15-Jan-21	50,000	\$5.00	\$7.24
15-Jan-21	30,600	\$2.85	\$7.24
15-Jan-21	27,200	\$3.75	\$7.24
18-Jan-21	2,513	\$3.75	\$7.05
18-Jan-21	48,900	\$3.75	\$7.05
20-Jan-21	575	\$3.75	\$7.25
21-Jan-21	28,800	\$3.75	\$7.16
22-Jan-21	106,200	\$3.75	\$7.08
25-Jan-21	15,500	\$5.80	\$7.03
25-Jan-21	79,700	\$3.75	\$7.03
26-Jan-21	11,800	\$3.75	\$6.97
27-Jan-21	188,716	\$3.75	\$6.75
28-Jan-21	24,500	\$5.00	\$7.14
28-Jan-21	93,561	\$3.75	\$7.14
08-Feb-21	300	\$5.00	\$8.26
09-Feb-21	1,800	\$5.00	\$8.88
09-Feb-21	3,000	\$2.85	\$8.88
10-Feb-21	20,000	\$9.00	\$10.37
10-Feb-21	8,600	\$5.00	\$10.37
12-Feb-21	3,100	\$5.80	\$9.40
12-Feb-21	16,625	\$5.00	\$9.40
12-Feb-21	1,500	\$2.85	\$9.40
16-Feb-21	87,125	\$5.00	\$9.75
16-Feb-21	100	\$2.85	\$9.75
17-Feb-21	1,700	\$5.80	\$9.76
17-Feb-21	18,200	\$5.80	\$9.76
17-Feb-21	11,600	\$5.00	\$9.76
17-Feb-21	1,600	\$2.85	\$9.76
18-Feb-21	8,200	\$5.00	\$9.25



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Date	Number of warrants exercised	CAD\$ Exercise price	CAD\$ Share price
19-Feb-21	10,500	\$5.80	\$8.98
19-Feb-21	20,300	\$5.00	\$8.98
22-Feb-21	900	\$5.80	\$9.20
22-Feb-21	106,846	\$5.00	\$9.20
22-Feb-21	300	\$2.85	\$9.20
24-Feb-21	295,838	\$7.00	\$9.28
24-Feb-21	3,040	\$5.00	\$9.28
24-Feb-21	5,900	\$5.00	\$9.28
24-Feb-21	40,500	\$2.85	\$9.28
25-Feb-21	1,800	\$5.80	\$8.94
26-Feb-21	334	\$5.80	\$8.66
26-Feb-21	775	\$5.00	\$8.66
01-Mar-21	150,963	\$4.30	\$8.83
05-Mar-21	80,800	\$5.00	\$7.41
08-Mar-21	200	\$5.00	\$7.25
08-Mar-21	100	\$2.85	\$7.25
09-Mar-21	5,700	\$2.85	\$7.69
12-Mar-21	19,200	\$5.00	\$8.28
24-Mar-21	25	\$5.00	\$7.66
29-Mar-21	281,300	\$5.00	\$7.41
06-Apr-21	366,900	\$5.00	\$8.69
08-Apr-21	242,700	\$5.80	\$9.10
09-Apr-21	200	\$5.00	\$8.94
09-Apr-21	26,900	\$2.85	\$8.94
12-Apr-21	2,400	\$5.00	\$8.71
13-Apr-21	8,400	\$2.85	\$8.68
14-Apr-21	10,000	\$5.00	\$8.54
15-Apr-21	6,800	\$5.00	\$8.28
15-Apr-21	18,700	\$5.00	\$8.28
15-Apr-21	1,600	\$2.85	\$8.28
15-Apr-21	11,300	\$5.80	\$8.28
19-Apr-21	24,300	\$5.00	\$8.12
19-Apr-21	9,800	\$5.80	\$8.12
21-Apr-21	100	\$5.00	\$8.13
21-Apr-21	2,000	\$2.85	\$8.13
22-Apr-21	4,700	\$5.00	\$8.16
22-Apr-21	7,400	\$2.85	\$8.16
23-Apr-21	900	\$2.85	\$8.28
26-Apr-21	47,100	\$2.85	\$8.62
30-Apr-21	14,400	\$2.85	\$8.42
30-Apr-21	6,300	\$5.80	\$8.42
05-May-21	290	\$5.00	\$8.75
21-May-21	8,500	\$5.00	\$8.05
21-May-21	900	\$2.85	\$8.05
01-Jun-21	2,100	\$5.00	\$8.22
	3,758,940		



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Common shares issued on RSU exercises

During the six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company issued 855,858 Common Shares to restricted share unit (“RSUs”) holders who exercised 855,858 RSUs. The Company did not receive any cash proceeds on the exercise of the RSUs and transferred \$1,775,286 to share capital from Restricted Share Units. The RSU’s are a form of compensation issued to employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company. During the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Company recognized share-based compensation expense in the amount of \$5,594,617 on the vesting of RSUs during the six months ended June 30, 2021.

Common shares issued on the exercise of options

During the six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company issued Common Shares to option holders who exercised 109,669 common share purchase options and realized cash proceeds in the amount of \$79,202 (CAD\$100,235). The options had the following strike prices:

Date	Number of options exercised	CAD\$ Exercise price	CAD\$ Share price
04-Jan-21	83,002	\$0.80	\$6.86
04-Jan-21	16,667	\$1.55	\$6.86
11-Jan-21	10,000	\$0.80	\$8.05
Total	109,669		

Common shares issued on financings

On February 2, 2021, the Company completed a bought deal financing (the “**February Bought Deal Financing**”) for aggregate gross proceeds of \$53,852,980 (CAD\$69,028,750). A total of 9,861,250 units of the Company were issued at a price of CAD\$7.00 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half (1/2) of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of CAD\$9.00 for a period of 24 months from the closing of the financing. As consideration for services rendered, the February Bought Deal Underwriters were paid a cash commission equal to 6.0% of the gross proceeds of the February Bought Deal Offering and issued compensation options equal to 6% of the number of Bought Deal Units sold (the “**February Bought Deal Compensation Options**”). Each February Bought Deal Compensation Option entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price of CAD\$7.00 for a period of 24 months following the closing of the February Bought Deal Offering.

Use of Available Gross Proceeds	Estimated allocation of Proceeds CAD\$	Estimated allocation of Proceeds USD\$¹	Actual allocation of Proceeds USD\$
Share issuance costs paid in cash	\$ 4,479,801	\$ 3,496,448	\$ 3,496,448
Retail and integrated operation expansion (new locations)	64,548,949	50,356,532	-
Total gross proceeds	\$ 69,028,750	\$ 53,852,980	\$ 3,496,448

¹ Based on the daily exchange rate for the United States dollare in terms of Canadian dollars, as quoted by the Bank of Canada on February 2, 2021 of USD\$1.00= CAD\$1.2818



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The balance of funds allocated to retail and integrated operation expansion includes funds anticipated to be spent on the acquisition of operations and licenses and the build out of new retail locations in states where recreational cannabis is legal, and for retail acquisition and other growth opportunities that may arise over the next 12-18 months.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE PERIOD

On August 5, 2021, the Company's subsidiary, Planet 13 Illinois LLC, won a Conditional Adult Use Dispensing Organization License in the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin region from the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. Planet 13 Illinois LLC is owned 51% by Frank Cowan and 49% by the Company.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

<i>Expressed in USDS</i>	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2021	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2020	Percentage Change	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2021	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2020	Percentage Change
Revenue						
Revenues, net of discounts	32,843,588	10,760,996	205.2%	56,659,796	27,553,998	105.6%
Cost of Goods Sold	(14,149,025)	(6,051,963)	133.8%	(25,155,555)	(13,798,885)	82.3%
Gross Profit, Before Biological Asset Adjustment	18,694,563	4,709,033	297.0%	31,504,241	13,755,113	129.0%
Gross Profit Margin %	56.9%	43.8%		55.6%	49.9%	
Realized fair value amounts included in COGS	47,052	(327,997)	(114.3%)	(241,424)	(521,193)	(53.7%)
Unrealized fair value gain on growth of biological assets	(419,444)	372,353	(212.6%)	235,778	799,968	(70.5%)
Gross profit	18,322,171	4,753,389	285.5%	31,498,595	14,033,888	124.4%
Gross Profit Margin %	55.8%	44.2%		55.6%	50.9%	
Expenses						
General and Administrative	10,927,038	5,559,623	96.5%	18,700,617	11,082,137	68.7%
Sales and Marketing	1,543,406	246,353	526.5%	2,203,355	1,692,961	30.1%
Depreciation and Amortization	1,096,897	1,040,065	5.5%	2,180,019	2,027,073	7.5%
Share based payments	5,393,748	626,017	761.6%	5,597,721	1,436,840	289.6%
Total Expenses	18,961,089	7,472,058	153.8%	28,681,712	16,239,011	76.6%
Income (Loss) From Operations	(638,918)	(2,718,669)	(76.5%)	2,816,883	(2,205,123)	(227.7%)
Other (Income) Expense:						
Interest Expense, net	481,578	572,265	(15.8%)	952,441	853,262	11.6%
Realized Foreign Exchange gain (loss)	(145,556)	-	na	(145,556)	-	na
Other expense (income)	(123,527)	(4,111)	2904.8%	(186,424)	(76,059)	145.1%
Total Other (Income) Expense	212,495	568,154	(62.6%)	620,461	777,203	(20.2%)
Income (loss) for the period before tax	(851,413)	(3,286,823)	(74.1%)	2,196,422	(2,982,326)	(173.6%)
Provision for income tax (current and deferred)	3,567,432	701,272	408.7%	6,172,504	2,414,831	155.6%
Income (Loss) for the period	(4,418,845)	(3,988,095)	10.8%	(3,976,082)	(5,397,157)	(26.3%)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/loss</i>						
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	970,356	(83,699)		1,799,991	(52,630)	
Net Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the period	(3,448,489)	(4,071,794)		(2,176,091)	(5,449,787)	
Income (Loss) per share for the period						
Basic and fully diluted income (loss) per share	(\$0.02)	(\$0.03)		(\$0.01)	(\$0.04)	
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding						
Basic and diluted	196,292,786	143,947,783		193,550,424	137,845,886	



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The Company experienced a 205.25% increase in revenue during the three months ended June 30, 2021, when compared to the three months ended June 30, 2020. The increase is directly attributable to an increase in the number of customers and an increase in average spend per customer at the Company’s Superstore dispensary during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 when compared to the same periods ended June 30, 2020. The increase in wholesale transactions during the period and the re-opening of the Medizin Dispensary in late November also contributed to the increase in overall revenue when compared to Q2 2020 that was negatively impacted by the COVID-19 related shutdown. The Medizin dispensary was not open during Q2 2020, and the Company had limited wholesale business during the prior year period. Curb-side pick-up and home delivery revenue decreased by 36% and 57% respectively in Q2 2021 when compared to Q2 2020 as a result of the easing of COVID-19 operating protocols during Q2 2021 that lead to more customers opting for an in-person shopping experience. While the COVID-19 shutdown impacted the Company’s tourist customer base due to the partial shutdown of hotels and resorts in the state of Nevada during April 2021, the increase in average spend per customer during May and June 2021 more than off-set the decline in curb side pick-up and home delivery revenue. The reopening of the Medizin dispensary and the addition of a robust wholesale business drove an overall 205.2% increase in revenue in Q2 2021 when compared to Q2 2020. Overall revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2021, increased by 105.6% when compared to revenue during the six months ended June 30, 2020.

The Company experienced a 37.9% increase in revenue during the Q2 2021 when compared to Q1 2021. The increase is directly attributable to an increase in average spend per customer at the Company’s Superstore dispensary as well as a 20% increase in wholesale revenue and the continued ramp up of the Medizin dispensary during Q2 2021 when compared to Q1 2021 lead to the robust sequential growth in revenue.

Details of net revenue by product category are as follows:

	Three Months Ended 30-Jun-21	Three Months Ended 30-Jun-20	Percentage Change	Six Months Ended 30-Jun-21	Six Months Ended 30-Jun-20	Percentage Change
Flower	\$17,041,085	\$6,357,618	168.0%	\$30,545,490	\$13,597,591	124.6%
Concentrates	\$8,051,212	\$2,523,359	219.1%	\$13,457,007	\$7,012,230	91.9%
Edibles	\$4,608,126	\$1,280,651	259.8%	\$7,395,066	\$5,058,891	46.2%
Topicals and Other Revenue	\$1,893,493	\$347,816	444.4%	\$2,971,509	\$1,569,739	89.3%
Wholesale	\$1,249,672	\$251,552	396.8%	\$2,290,724	\$315,547	626.0%
Total Revenue	\$32,843,588	\$10,760,996	205.2%	\$56,659,796	\$27,553,998	105.6%

Gross Profit margin after the impact of biological fair value adjustments for Q2 2021 increased significantly to 55.8% when compared to the 44.2% experienced during Q1 2020 (55.0% compared to 50.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020 respectively). Wholesale revenue has lower gross margin profitability when compared to retail sales and home delivery and curb side pick-up revenue is heavily skewed to the local Nevada customer that receives a set discount off of the listed price for being a Nevada state resident. The costs of internal cultivation have continued to trend down as the Company continues to improve its yields and cultivation efficiency across all of its cultivation facilities. In addition, margin enhancement through the creation of internally generated brands, such as TRENDI, Leaf & Vine, HaHa Gummies, Dreamland Chocolate, HaHa Beverages and Medizin, continue to have a positive impact on gross margins during Q2 2021 and during the six months ended June 30, 2021, helping offset the lower margins received on the sale of wholesale product and the sales to local customers. The Company anticipates that margins will trend upward as tourist customers return to Las Vegas and the Superstore in greater numbers.

The Company’s premium cultivation facilities were operating near capacity during the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020. The amount of cannabis grown during Q2 2021 (and the six months ended June 30, 2021) increased significantly when compared to Q2 2020 (and the six months ended June 30, 2020) due to the addition of the 25,000



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square feet of cultivation capacity that was added as part of the WVapes acquisition that closed in November 2020. The yield per plant for the six months ended June 30, 2021, was negatively impacted by the Company's acquisition of the WCDN cultivation facility and the WCDN strains thereby acquired. Several of the acquired WCDN strains genetically yield a lesser number of grams per plant than the Company's Medizin strains. The Company has optimized the WCDN facility, both by introducing higher yielding Medizin strains as well as increasing the yield of the retained WCDN strains through improved cultivation techniques. Management believes that aggregate yields for the balance of 2021 will continue to show improvement. The comparative metrics for the overall cultivation were as follows:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Stage of growth	38.90%	35.10%
Yield by plant	127 grams	143 grams
Survival rate	77.40%	83.50%
Wholesale Selling price	\$4.63	\$5.29

Overall gross margin was \$18,322,171 in Q2 2021 compared to \$4,753,389 in Q2 2020, an increase of 285.5% (Gross margins of \$31,498,595 and \$14,033,888 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020 respectively, an increase of 124.4%).

General and Administrative expenses (which excludes non-cash share-based compensation expenses, sales and marketing expenses and depreciation and amortization expenses) increased by 96.5% in Q2 2021 when compared to Q2 2020 (increased 68.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2021, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2020). The large increase in General and Administrative expenses incurred during Q2 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2021, was a result of increased costs incurred as a result of COVID-19 operating procedures, Medizin dispensary G&A expense for the full six-month period, pre-operating labor and expenses for Planet 13 Orange County, and the expansion of the Company's wholesale and delivery sales channels as well as increased expenditures related to corporate initiatives during the current periods when compared to the prior periods. Overall, G&A expenses as a percentage of revenue equalled 33.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2021, as compared to 51.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2020, 933.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2021, compared to 40.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2020).

A detailed breakdown of general and administrative expenses is as follows:

	For the three months ended June, 30		Percentage Change	For the six months ended June, 30		Percentage Change
	2021	2020		2021	2020	
Salaries and wages	\$ 4,898,490	\$ 2,059,394	137.9%	\$ 8,346,619	\$ 4,126,115	102.3%
Executive compensation	437,873	225,819	93.9%	937,209	505,060	85.6%
Licenses and permits	700,900	491,550	42.6%	1,288,941	994,988	29.5%
Payroll taxes and benefits	766,179	441,571	73.5%	1,448,221	919,472	57.5%
Supplies and office expenses	378,535	263,530	43.6%	749,356	368,490	103.4%
Subcontractors	738,303	277,854	165.7%	1,212,943	612,324	98.1%
Professional fees (legal, audit and other)	1,268,400	946,193	34.1%	1,904,570	1,743,605	9.2%
Miscellaneous general and administrative expenses	1,738,358	853,712	103.6%	2,812,758	1,812,083	55.2%
	<u>\$ 10,927,038</u>	<u>\$ 5,559,623</u>	96.5%	<u>\$ 18,700,617</u>	<u>\$ 11,082,137</u>	68.7%



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Sales and marketing expenses increased by 526.5% during Q2 2021 when compared to Q2 2020. The large increase was a result of the State of Nevada easing COVID-19 operating restrictions resulting in a return of the tourist customer to Las Vegas with sales and marketing expenditures ramping up to promote the Planet 13 Superstore location to potential tourist customers. The Company continues to refine its marketing efforts to optimize marketing spend on initiatives that drive increased customer traffic to the Superstore complex, in light of the phased reopening of the Las Vegas Strip and the Superstore since on May 1, 2021, and the return to full operating capacity on June 1, 2021.

Depreciation and Amortization increased by 5.5% during Q2 2021 when compared to Q2 2020 and increased 7.5% during the six months ended June 30, 2021, when compared to the six months ended June 30, 2020, as a result of the Company recording depreciation on the WCDN cultivation facility during Q2 2021. Please refer to Notes 8 and 10 in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, for additional detail.

Non-cash, share based payments of \$5,393,748 were recognized during Q2 2021 (\$5,597,721 during the six months ended June 30, 2021) and increased from the \$626,017 incurred in Q2 2020 (\$1,436,840 for the six months ended June 30, 2020). The increase can be attributable to the vesting schedule for both RSUs and incentive stock options that were previously granted, particularly the RSUs that were granted on April 18, 2021, that vest 1/3 on November 1, 2021, and 1/3 on the first and second anniversary of the first vesting date. During the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Company also granted 50,000 RSUs to an employee on January 1, 2020, that vest 1/3 on the grant date and 1/3 on the first and second anniversary of the grant date. These amounts are non-cash, and the expense is recognized in accordance with the vesting schedule of the underlying stock options and RSUs. (See Note 14 in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, for additional details on the assumptions used to calculate fair value as well as information regarding the vesting of the various components of the non-cash share-based compensation).

Interest expenses recorded in Q2 2021 and Q2 2020 (as well as the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020), relates to the prorated portion of lease payments split between principal repayments and interest expense from lease liabilities that were recognized with the adoption of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019. The balance of long-term debt as of June 30, 2021, was \$884,000 compared to \$884,000 as of December 31, 2020.

The Company conducts its operations in both the United States and Canada holding financial assets in both currencies and incurs expenses in both USD and CAD. On December 31, 2020, the value of the USD was USD\$1.00=CAD\$1.2732 compared to the value of the USD of USD\$1.00=CAD\$1.2394 as at June 30, 2021, resulting in the Company realizing a foreign exchange gain of \$145,556 and a foreign exchange translation gain of \$970,356 for the three months ended June 30, 2021 (realized foreign currency gain of \$145,556 and a foreign exchange translation gain of \$1,799,991 for the six months ended June 30, 2021). It is the Company's policy to not hedge its CAD\$ or USD\$ exposure.

The income tax provision for Q2 2021, was \$3,567,432 compared to \$701,272 for Q2 2020. The tax provision increased due to the increase in revenue and taxable profitability during the period. The Company is subject to US Federal tax legislation that denies the deduction of certain expenditures for tax purposes that would otherwise be available to non-cannabis-based businesses that results in the Company being subject to a higher overall tax rate on net income. Refer to Note 19 in the Company's audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, for additional details.

Overall net income after tax for Q2 2021, was (\$4,418,845) compared to a net loss of (\$3,988,095) for Q2 2020. Overall net loss of \$3,976,082 and \$5,397,157 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020 respectively.



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SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment as a vertically integrated cannabis company with cultivation, production, wholesale, and retail operations in the state of Nevada and retail dispensary operations in the State of California (retail dispensary operations in California started on July 1, 2021). The following tables present the results of the Company's cannabis operations in the United States and its Corporate activities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020:

<i>Expressed in USDS</i>	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2021			Three Months Ended Jun-30-2020		
	US Cannabis Operations	Canadian Corporate Overhead	Consolidated Total	US Cannabis Operations	Canadian Corporate Overhead	Consolidated Total
	Revenues, net of discounts	\$ 32,843,588	\$ -	\$ 32,843,588	\$ 10,760,996	\$ -
Gross profit	\$ 18,322,171	\$ -	\$ 18,322,171	\$ 4,753,389	\$ -	\$ 4,753,389
Gross Profit Margin % after fair value asset adjustment	55.8%	na	55.8%	44.2%	na	44.2%
Expenses						
General and Administrative	9,251,312	1,675,726	10,927,038	4,622,673	936,950	5,559,623
Sales and Marketing	1,543,406	-	1,543,406	246,353	-	246,353
Depreciation and Amortization	1,096,897	-	1,096,897	1,040,065	-	1,040,065
Share based payments	-	5,393,748	5,393,748	-	626,017	626,017
Total Expenses	\$ 11,891,615	\$ 7,069,474	\$ 18,961,089	\$ 5,909,091	\$ 1,562,967	\$ 7,472,058
Income (Loss) From Operations	\$ 6,430,556	(\$7,069,474)	(\$638,918)	(\$1,155,702)	(\$1,562,967)	(\$2,718,669)
Total Other (Income) Expense	\$ 389,086	(\$176,591)	\$ 212,495	568,154	\$ -	\$ 568,154
Income tax provision	\$ 3,567,432	\$ -	\$ 3,567,432	\$ 701,272	\$ -	\$ 701,272
Income (Loss) for the period after tax	\$ 2,474,038	(\$6,892,883)	(\$4,418,845)	(\$2,425,128)	(\$1,562,967)	(\$3,988,095)
Foreign currency translation adjustment gain (loss)	\$ -	\$ 970,356	\$ 970,356	\$ -	(\$83,699)	(\$83,699)
Net Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the period	\$ 2,474,038	(\$5,922,527)	(\$3,448,489)	(\$2,425,128)	(\$1,646,666)	(\$4,071,794)



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Expressed in USDS	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2021			Six months Ended Jun-30-2021		
	US Cannabis Operations	Canadian Corporate Overhead	Consolidated Total	US Cannabis Operations	Canadian Corporate Overhead	Consolidated Total
	Revenues, net of discounts	\$ 56,659,796	\$ -	\$ 56,659,796	\$ 27,553,998	\$ -
Gross profit	\$ 31,498,595	\$ -	\$ 31,498,595	\$ 14,033,888	\$ -	\$ 14,033,888
Gross Profit Margin % after fair value asset adjustment	55.6%	na	55.6%	50.9%	na	50.9%
Expenses						
General and Administrative	15,910,293	2,790,324	18,700,617	9,223,522	1,858,615	11,082,137
Sales and Marketing	2,203,355	-	2,203,355	1,692,961	-	1,692,961
Depreciation and Amortization	2,180,019	-	2,180,019	2,027,073	-	2,027,073
Share based payments	-	5,597,721	5,597,721	-	1,436,840	1,436,840
Total Expenses	\$ 20,293,667	\$ 8,388,045	\$ 28,681,712	\$ 12,943,556	\$ 3,295,455	\$ 16,239,011
Income (Loss) From Operations	\$ 11,204,928	(\$8,388,045)	\$ 2,816,883	\$ 1,090,332	(\$3,295,455)	(\$2,205,123)
Total Other Expense	807,370	(\$186,909)	\$ 620,461	777,203	\$ -	\$ 777,203
Income tax provision	\$ 6,172,504	\$ -	\$ 6,172,504	\$ 2,414,831	\$ -	\$ 2,414,831
Income (Loss) for the year after tax	\$ 4,225,054	(\$8,201,136)	(\$3,976,082)	(\$2,101,702)	(\$3,295,455)	(\$5,397,157)
Foreign currency translation adjustment gain (loss)	\$ -	\$ 1,799,991	\$ 1,799,991	\$ -	(\$52,630)	(\$52,630)
Net Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the year	\$ 4,225,054	(\$6,401,145)	(\$2,176,091)	(\$2,101,702)	(\$3,348,085)	(\$5,449,787)

EBITDA

	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2021	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2021	Three Months Ended Jun-30-2020	Percentage Change	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2021	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2021	Six Months Ended Jun-30-2020	Percentage Change
	EBITDA							
Profit (loss) before taxes	6,041,470	(851,413)	(3,286,823)	74.1%	10,397,558	2,196,422	(2,982,326)	173.6%
Add back:								
Biological asset adjustments	372,392	372,392	(44,356)	939.6%	5,646	5,646	(278,775)	102.0%
Non-cash share based payments	-	5,393,748	626,017	761.6%	-	5,597,721	1,436,840	289.6%
Depreciation and amortization	1,096,897	1,096,897	1,040,065	5.5%	2,180,019	2,180,019	2,027,073	7.5%
Depreciation included in COGS	634,740	634,740	406,322	56.2%	1,151,917	1,151,917	819,579	40.5%
ROU Interest included in COGS	374,476	374,476	113,152	230.9%	747,388	747,388	225,402	231.6%
Interest and non-operating expense (income)	212,495	212,495	568,154	(62.6%)	807,370	620,461	777,203	(20.2%)
EBITDA	8,732,470	7,233,335	(577,469)	1352.6%	15,289,898	12,499,574	2,024,996	517.3%
Margin	26.6%	22.0%	(5.4%)		27.0%	22.1%	7.3%	

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Three months ended	Jun-30-2021	Mar-31-2021	Dec-31-2020	Sep-30-2020	Jun-30-2020	Mar-31-2020	Dec-31-2019	Sep-30-2019
US\$								
Total revenue	32,843,588	23,816,208	20,139,944	22,797,338	10,760,996	16,793,002	16,540,324	16,696,932
Net income (loss)	(4,418,845)	442,763	(2,905,317)	360,949	(3,988,095)	(1,409,062)	(2,577,173)	(1,722,353)
Comprehensive net income (loss)	(3,448,489)	1,175,540	(2,571,789)	208,636	(4,071,794)	(1,377,993)	(2,601,780)	(1,689,720)
Net income (loss) per share	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Total assets	225,495,109	218,442,345	150,003,005	125,475,384	81,468,864	66,521,303	62,898,546	67,117,149
Total liabilities	36,858,961	35,022,373	29,300,698	39,294,574	30,538,325	24,729,360	21,603,954	25,979,599
Working capital	142,065,824	144,168,694	83,084,355	49,707,647	15,584,126	10,234,141	11,840,146	13,627,453
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Selected Annual Information	Dec-31-2020	Dec-31-2019	Dec-31-2018
US\$			
Total assets	\$150,003,005	\$62,898,546	\$44,945,306
Total liabilities	\$29,300,698	\$21,603,954	\$7,040,566
Net Loss for the period	(\$7,941,525)	(\$6,658,333)	(\$10,723,704)
Comprehensive Loss	(\$7,812,940)	(\$6,463,120)	(\$11,526,624)
Net Loss per share	(\$0.05)	(\$0.05)	(\$0.11)

The Company has continued to see increases in the number of average daily customers and average ticket size and has been able to adjust its product offering in order to meet customer demand and improve margins. The onset of the COVID-19 shutdown which began in Nevada on March 18, 2020, resulted in a reduction in the number of tourist customers visiting Las Vegas and therefore negatively impacted the number of customers and traffic to the store. The Company began offering online ordering/home delivery during the first 6 weeks of the COVID19 shutdown, expanded with curb side pickup as allowed by the state of Nevada and has begun offering instore purchases under strictly controlled circumstances (no more than 10 customers were allowed in the store at any given time as required under the current restrictions imposed by the State of Nevada as the state begins to reopen its economy.) On June 1, 2020, the State of Nevada moved to allow dispensaries to open at 50% of their fire rated occupancy capacity. Gross margin percentages were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 shutdown. The months of July through October 2020 saw a return to pre-COVID-19 operating levels and a return to profitability and record revenues. A COVID-19 pause was reintroduced in the State of Nevada in November 2020 and lasted until the partial easing on February 15, 2021. While the state of Nevada has begun to reopen its economy, with most businesses able to operate at 80% capacity during the month of May 2021 and returned to 100% occupancy beginning June 2, 2021, while still following the State of Nevada and CDC guidelines with respect to mask mandates and social distancing. Even with the revised opening plan, there is uncertainty as to the timing for, and number of, tourists that will begin to return to Las Vegas in meaningful numbers and potential risks that the State may reimpose more strict operating procedures or implement another lock-down due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

OUTSTANDING SHARES

As of August 26, 2021, the Company had 196,463,520 Common Shares and *nil* Restricted Voting Shares issued and outstanding for a total of 196,463,520 shares outstanding. There were 169,167 options issued and outstanding of which 169,167 have fully vested. There were 8,875,651 warrants outstanding and 4,943,789 RSU's outstanding of which *nil* RSUs had fully vested as at the date of this MD&A.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND LIQUIDITY

As of June 30, 2021, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and sales tax receivables. The Company has no speculative financial instruments, derivatives, forward contracts, or hedges.

As of June 30, 2021, the Company had working capital of \$142,065,824 compared to working capital of \$83,084,355 as of December 31, 2020.

The following table relates to the six months ended June 30, 2021, and compares that to the six months ended June 30, 2020.



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	Six Months Ended Jun 30, 2021	Six Months Ended Jun 30, 2020
Cash flows provided by operating activities	4,035,294	5,224,972
Cash flows used in investing activities	(11,486,978)	(3,505,982)
Cash flows provided by financing activities	62,901,940	8,243,752

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Financial instrument classification and measurement

Financial instruments of the Company carried on the annual audited consolidated statement of financial position are carried at amortized cost with the exception of cash, which is carried at fair value. There are no significant differences between the carrying value of financial instruments and their estimated fair values as of June 30, 2021, or December 31, 2020, due to the immediate or short-term maturities of the financial instruments.

b) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts payable and accrued expenses. On June 30, 2021, the carrying value of cash is fair value. Financial instruments classified as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Transaction costs are included in the amount initially recognized. Accounts payable and other liabilities, notes payable, and notes payable related parties have been classified as other financial liabilities.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from these financial instruments. A portion of the Company's revenue utilizes third-party payment platforms. These platforms batch process several days' worth of activity before funds are remitted to the Company. A failure of such platforms, or the inability of the platform provider to remit funds in a timely manner to the Company could have a material impact on the Company's financial position. The Company limits credit risk by entering into business arrangements with high credit-quality counterparties. Thus, the credit risk associated with other receivables is also considered to be negligible.

d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of losses that arise as a result of changes in contracted interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

e) Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. The Company primarily operates in Canada and the United States and incurs certain expenditures and obtains financing in both Canadian and US dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company or subsidiary that holds the financial asset or liability. The Company's risk management policy is to review its exposure to non-US dollar forecast operating costs on a case-by-case basis. The majority of the Company's forecast operating costs are in US dollars and Canadian dollars. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.



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The carrying amount of foreign currency financial assets and liabilities in US dollars as of June 30, 2021, is as follows:

<u>US Dollar amounts of foreign currency assets and liabilities</u>		
	Assets	Liabilities
Canadian Dollars	\$2,568,692	\$166,207

Based on the financial instruments held as at June 30, 201, the Company's other comprehensive income (loss) would have changed by \$218,048 had the US dollar shifted by 10% as a result of foreign exchange effect on translation of non-US dollar denominated financial instruments. As at June 30, 2021, the Company had no hedging agreements in place with respect to foreign exchange rates. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

f) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining at all times sufficient cash and liquid investments to meet the Company's commitments as they arise. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. Where insufficient liquidity may exist, the Company may pursue various debt and equity instruments for short or long-term financing of its operations.

As of June 30, 2021, the Company had working capital of \$142,065,824 (December 31, 2020 - \$83,084,355) and anticipates that revenue from operations will provide sufficient funds to cover all the Company's operating expenditures for the next 12 months. The Company cautions that current global uncertainty with respect to the spread of the COVID-19 virus (the "coronavirus") and its effect on the broader global economy may have a significant negative effect on the Company. While the precise impact of the COVID-19 virus on the Company remain unknown, rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus may have a material adverse effect on global economic activity, and can result in volatility and disruption to global supply chains, operations, mobility of people and the financial markets, which could affect interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, inflation, business, financial conditions, results of operations and other factors relevant to the Company.

Planned expansion of the Company's cultivation facilities, its production and manufacturing facilities and its retail distribution facilities will require it to raise additional capital from outside sources. The Company will consider financing alternatives while contemplating minimal shareholder dilution.

The Company's potential sources of cash flow in the upcoming year will be from the proceeds of the sale of cannabis and cannabis related products and possible equity financings, loans, lease financing and entering into joint venture agreements, or any combination thereof.

g) Pricing risk

Price risk is the risk of variability in fair value due to movements in equity or market prices. See Note 6 in the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2021, for the Company's assessment of certain changes in the fair value assumption used in the calculation of biological asset values.

h) Concentration risk

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



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CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has a recent history of operating losses. It may be necessary for the Company to arrange for additional financing to meet its on-going growth initiatives.

Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes the risks attached thereto. There can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing may be favourable.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital consists of shareholders' equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the development of its businesses and maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. This is done primarily through equity financing and incurring debt. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Company will be able to raise funds in the future. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, highly liquid, high-grade financial instruments. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements as of June 30, 2021, and as at the date hereof.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are summarized as follows:

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the period:

(a) Officer Compensation

The Company's key management personnel have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company and consists of the Company's executive management team and board of directors. The following table summarizes amounts paid to related parties as compensation for the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020:

	Six Months ended June 30,	Remuneration or fees ⁽¹⁾	Share based payments ⁽¹⁾	Included in accounts payable ⁽¹⁾
Management compensation	2021	\$ 1,303,279	\$ 4,491,752	\$ -
	2020	807,491	1,004,580	-
Director compensation	2021	\$ 100,000	\$ 566,317	\$ -
	2020	-	137,307	-

⁽¹⁾ Amounts disclosed were paid or accrued to the related party during the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

(b) Other

The Company sub-lets approximately 2,000 square feet of office space and purchases certain printed marketing collateral and stationery items from a company owned by one of the Company's Co-CEOs. Amounts paid to such company for rent for the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020 equalled \$10,017 and \$12,020, respectively. Amounts paid for printed marketing collateral and stationery items equalled \$171,641 and \$97,738 respectively for



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the six months ended June 30, 2021, and 2020. As of June 30, 2021, there was *\$nil* included in accounts payable that was owed to this related party.

A company owned by one of the Company's executives pays the Company for storage space. Amounts paid to the Company for storage space equalled \$65,415 for the six months ended June 30, 2021 (2020 – nil).

Through to April 30, 2021, the Company leased a cultivation facility from an entity owned by the Company's co-CEOs. Rents paid for this facility for the six months ended June 30, 2021, equalled \$301,894 (2020 – nil). On April 30, 2021, the Company's Co-CEOs sold this building to an arm's length third party who assumed the lease.

MANAGEMENT

The Company is dependent upon the personal efforts and commitments of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company.

Risk Factors

The Company operates in the US medical and recreational adult-use cannabis market, and more specifically in the state of Nevada, and may face many and varied kinds of risks. While risk management cannot eliminate the impact of all potential risks, the Company strives to manage such risks to the extent possible and practical. Following are the risk factors most applicable to the Company:

- The production and sale of recreational cannabis remain illegal under federal law, and it is possible that the Company may be forced to cease activities. The U.S. federal government, through both the Drug Enforcement Agency (“DEA”) and Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), has the right to actively investigate, audit and shut-down marijuana growing facilities, processors and retailers. The U.S. federal government may also attempt to seize the Company's property. Any action taken by the DEA and/or the IRS to interfere with, seize, or shut down the Company's operations will have an adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.
- Some of the Company's current and planned business activities, while believed to be compliant with certain applicable U.S. state and local law, are illegal under United States federal law. Although certain states and territories of the U.S. authorize medical or recreational adult-use cannabis production and distribution by licensed or registered entities under applicable state laws, under U.S. federal law, the possession, use, cultivation, and transfer of cannabis and any related drug paraphernalia is illegal, and any such acts are criminal acts under federal law under any and all circumstances under the U.S. Controlled Substances Act (“CSA”). A shareholder's contribution to and involvement in such activities may result in federal civil and/or criminal prosecution, including forfeiture of his, her or its entire investment.
- Violations of any federal laws and regulations could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions or settlements arising from civil proceedings conducted by either the federal government or private citizens, or criminal charges, including but not limited to disgorgement of profits, cessation of business activities or divestiture. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including its reputation and ability to conduct business, its holding (directly or indirectly) of cannabis licenses in the United States, the listing of its securities on various stock exchanges, its financial position, operating results,

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profitability or liquidity or the market price of its publicly traded shares. In addition, it is difficult to estimate the time or resources that would be needed for the investigation of any such matters or its final resolution because, in part, the time and resources that may be needed are dependent on the nature and extent of any information requested by the applicable authorities involved, and such time or resources could be substantial.

- The possession and use of cannabis and any related drug paraphernalia is illegal under U.S. federal law and the Company may be deemed to be aiding and abetting illegal activities through the contracts it has entered into and the products that it provides and sells. The Company intends to continue to cultivate cannabis, process and sell cannabis products, operate dispensaries, lease intellectual property and/or real property in Nevada. As a result, U.S. law enforcement authorities, in their attempt to regulate the illegal use of cannabis and any related drug paraphernalia, may seek to bring an action or actions against the Company, including, but not limited to, aiding and abetting another's criminal activities. The Federal aiding and abetting statute provides that anyone who "commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal." Because of such an action, the Company may be forced to cease operations and members could lose their entire investment. Such an action would have a material negative effect on the business and operations of the Company.
- Nevada's regulatory system is relatively new and constantly evolving, so there are uncertainties as to how authorities in the state of Nevada will interpret and administer applicable regulatory requirements. Any determination that the Company fails to comply with state cannabis regulations would require the Company either to significantly change or terminate lines of business, or the business as a whole, which could adversely affect the Company's business.
- Regulatory risks are inherent to the Company. The activities of the Company are subject to regulation by governmental authorities. The Company's business objectives are contingent upon, in part, compliance with regulatory requirements enacted by US Federal and the state of Nevada governmental authorities and obtaining all regulatory approvals, where necessary, for the sale of its products in each jurisdiction in which it operates. The Company cannot predict the time required to secure all appropriate regulatory approvals for its products, or the extent of testing and documentation that may be required by relevant governmental authorities. Any delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain regulatory approvals would significantly delay the development of markets and products and could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company. Furthermore, although the operations of the Company are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail the Company's ability to import, distribute or, in the future, produce cannabis. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the importation, distribution, transportation and/or production of cannabis, or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.
- Regulatory scrutiny of the Company's industry may negatively impact its ability to raise additional capital. The Company's business activities are expected to rely on newly established and/or developing laws and regulations in Nevada. These laws and regulations are



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rapidly evolving and subject to change with minimal notice. Regulatory changes may adversely affect the Company's profitability or cause it to cease operations entirely. The cannabis industry may come under the scrutiny or further scrutiny by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), Securities and Exchange Commission, the DOJ, the Financial Industry Regulatory Advisory or other federal, Nevada or other applicable state or nongovernmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise or regulate the production, distribution, sale or use of cannabis for medical or nonmedical purposes in the United States. It is impossible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations or initiatives that may be proposed, or whether any proposals will become law. The regulatory uncertainty surrounding the Company's industry may adversely affect the business and operations of the Company, including without limitation, the costs to remain compliant with applicable laws and the impairment of its business or the ability to raise additional capital, which could reduce, delay or eliminate any return on investment in the Company.

- The size of the Company's target market is difficult to quantify, and members will be reliant on their own estimates on the accuracy of market data. Because the cannabis industry is in an early stage with uncertain boundaries, there is a lack of information about comparable companies available for shareholders and potential shareholders to review in deciding about whether to invest in the Company and, few, if any, established companies whose business model the Company can follow or upon whose success the Company can build. Accordingly, shareholders and potential shareholders will have to rely on their own estimates in deciding about whether to invest in the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company's estimates are accurate or that the market size is sufficiently large for its business to grow as projected, which may negatively impact its financial results. The Company regularly purchases and follows market research.
- The Company may have difficulty accessing the service of banks and processing credit card payments in the future, which may make it difficult for the Company to operate. In February 2014, FinCEN issued guidance (which is not law) 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 defenses from examination or regulatory or criminal enforcement actions by the DOJ, FinCEN or other federal regulators. Thus, most banks and other financial institutions do not appear to be comfortable providing banking services to cannabis-related businesses, or relying on this guidance, which can be amended or revoked at any time by the Trump Administration. 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, the Company may have limited or no access to banking or other financial services in the United States and may have to operate the Company's U.S. business on an all-cash basis. The inability or limitation in the Company's ability to open or maintain bank accounts, obtain other banking services and/or accept credit card and debit card payments may make it difficult for the Company to operate and conduct its business as planned. The Company is actively pursuing alternatives that ensure its operations will continue to be compliant with the FinCEN guidance and existing disclosures around cash management and reporting to the IRS once it moves from development into production.
- U.S. Federal trademark and patent protection may not be available for the intellectual property



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of the Company due to the current classification of cannabis as a Schedule I controlled substance. As long as cannabis remains illegal under U.S. federal law as a Schedule I controlled substance pursuant to the CSA, the benefit of certain federal laws and protections which may be available to most businesses, such as federal trademark and patent protection regarding the intellectual property of a business, may not be available to the Company. As a result, the Company's intellectual property may never be adequately or sufficiently protected against the use or misappropriation by third parties. In addition, since the regulatory framework of the cannabis industry is in a constant state of flux, the Company can provide no assurance that it will ever obtain any protection of its intellectual property, whether on a federal, state or local level.

- The Company's contracts may not be legally enforceable in the United States. Because the Company's contracts involve cannabis and other activities that are not legal under U.S. federal law and in some jurisdictions, the Company may face difficulties in enforcing its contracts in U.S. federal and certain state courts.
- There is uncertainty surrounding the Biden Administration and Attorney General Merrick Garland, and their influence and policies in opposition to the cannabis industry as a whole. As a result of the conflicting views between state legislatures and the federal government regarding cannabis, investments in cannabis business 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 the Cole Memorandum. The Cole Memorandum was 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 US states have enacted laws relating to cannabis for medical purposes. The Cole Memorandum outlined certain priorities for the DOJ 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 DOJ 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 DOJ 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, US former Attorney General Jeff Sessions issued a memorandum to US district attorneys which rescinded the Cole Memorandum. With the Cole Memorandum rescinded, US federal prosecutors can exercise their discretion in determining whether to prosecute compliant state law cannabis-related operations as violations of U.S. federal law throughout the United States. The potential impact of the decision to rescind the Cole Memorandum is unknown and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.
- The Company's business interests in the United States include the cultivation and provision of cannabis and cannabis-infused and related products. The Company is not aware of any non-compliance with the applicable licensing requirements or regulatory framework enacted by the state of Nevada where the Company's businesses are operating. In February 2017, the Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety was established through an executive order

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by the President of the United States. Names of those serving on the task force have not been published, and the group was supposed to deliver its recommendations by July 27, 2017. The recommendations of the group were not made public on that date, but the Attorney General issued a public statement which said he had received recommendations “on a rolling basis” and he had already “been acting on the task force’s recommendations to set the policy of the department.” Based on previous public statements made by the Attorney General, there had been some expectation that the task force may make some recommendations with respect to laws relating to cannabis. However, to date there has been no public announcement in this regard from the Attorney General. Due to the classification of cannabis as a Schedule I controlled substance under the CSA, banks and other financial institutions which service the cannabis industry are at risk of violating certain financial laws, including anti-money laundering statutes. Because the manufacture, distribution, and dispensation of cannabis remains illegal under the CSA, banks and other financial institutions providing services to cannabis-related businesses risk violation of federal anti-money laundering statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and 1957), the unlicensed money-remitter statute (18 U.S.C. § 1960) and the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act. These statutes can impose criminal liability for engaging in certain financial and monetary transactions with the proceeds of a “specified unlawful activity” such as distributing controlled substances which are illegal under federal law, including cannabis, and for failing to identify or report financial transactions that involve the proceeds of cannabis-related violations of the CSA. The Company may also be exposed to the foregoing risks.

- In the event that any of the Company’s investments, or any proceeds thereof, any dividends or distributions therefrom, or any profits or revenues accruing from such investments in the United States were found to be in violation of money laundering legislation or otherwise, 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 any such investments in the United States could reasonably be shown to constitute proceeds of crime, the Company may decide to, or be required to, suspend declaring or paying dividends without advance notice and for an indefinite period of time.
- Third party service providers to the Company may withdraw or suspend their service under threat of prosecution. Since under U.S. federal law the possession, use, cultivation, and transfer of cannabis and any related drug paraphernalia is illegal, and any such acts are criminal acts under federal law, companies that provide goods and/or services to companies engaged in cannabis- related activities may, under threat of federal civil and/or criminal prosecution, suspend or withdraw their services. Any suspension of service and inability to procure goods or services from an alternative source, even on a temporary basis, that causes interruptions in the Company’s operations could have a material and adverse effect on the Company’s business.
- The FDA regulation of medical-use cannabis and the possible registration of facilities where medical- use cannabis is grown could negatively affect the medical-use cannabis industry, which would directly affect the Company’s financial condition. Should the federal



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government legalize cannabis for medical use, it is possible that the FDA would seek to regulate it under the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act of 1938. Additionally, the FDA may issue rules and regulations including certified good manufacturing practices, related to the growth, cultivation, harvesting and processing of medical cannabis. Clinical trials may be needed to verify efficacy and safety. It is also possible that the FDA would require that facilities where medical-use cannabis is grown register with the FDA and comply with certain federally prescribed regulations. In the event that some or all of these regulations are imposed, it is unknown what the impact would be on the medical-use cannabis industry, including what costs, requirements and possible prohibitions may be enforced. If the Company is unable to comply with the regulations or registration as prescribed by the FDA it may have an adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

- The Company is subject to Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 because of our business activities and the resulting disallowance of tax deductions could cause us to incur more than anticipated U.S. federal income tax. Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") provides that, with respect to any taxpayer, no deduction or credit is allowed for expenses incurred during a taxable year "in carrying on any trade or business if such trade or business (or the activities which comprise such trade or business) consists of trafficking in controlled substances (within the meaning of Schedule I and II of the CSA) which is prohibited by federal law or the law of any state in which such trade or business is conducted." Because cannabis is a Schedule I controlled substance under the CSA, Section 280E by its terms applies to the purchase and sale of cannabis products and the Company is subject to Section 280E. If the IRS were to take the position that the Company is primarily or vicariously liable under federal law for "trafficking" a Schedule I substance (cannabis) under section 280E of the Code or for any other violations of the CSA, the IRS may seek to apply the provisions of Section 280E to the Company and disallow certain ordinary tax deductions. If such tax deductions are disallowed it may increase the Company's effective tax rate and have an adverse effect on the Company's operating results and financial condition.
- The approach to the settlement of trades in Canada through CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. ("CDS") of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the United States may be subject to change or may not proceed as previously outlined. On February 8, 2018, CDS announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") with recognized Canadian equities exchanges outlining the parties' understanding of Canada's regulatory framework applicable to the rules and procedures and regulatory oversight of the exchanges and CDS. The MoU confirms, with respect to the clearing of listed securities, that CDS relies on the exchanges to review the conduct of listed issuers. Accordingly, CDS will not ban the clearing of securities of issuers with marijuana-related activities in the United States. However, there can be no guarantee that this approach to regulation will continue in the future. If such a ban were to be implemented at a time when the Common Shares are listed on a stock exchange, it would have a material adverse effect on the ability of holders of Common Shares to make and settle trades. In particular, the Common Shares would become highly illiquid until an alternative was implemented, investors would have no ability to effect a trade of the Common Shares through the facilities of the applicable stock exchange. Additionally, although CDS will not implement policies that would result in the refusal to settle trades for cannabis issuers that have investments in the United States, individual stock exchanges in Canada retain the ability under certain circumstances, when applying listing requirements and rules related to issuers' compliance with applicable laws, to halt or delist an issuers' listed



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securities.

- Notwithstanding that a majority of states have legalized medical marijuana, there has been no change in US federal banking laws related to the deposit and holding of funds derived from activities related to the marijuana industry. Given that US federal law provides that the production and possession of cannabis is illegal, there is a strong argument that banks cannot accept for deposit funds from businesses involved with the marijuana industry. Consequently, businesses involved in the marijuana industry often have difficulty accessing the US banking system and traditional financing sources. The inability to open bank accounts with certain institutions may make it difficult to operate the business of the Company and leaves their cash holdings vulnerable.
- Because the cannabis industry remains illegal under US federal law, any property owned by participants in the cannabis industry which are either used in the course of conducting such business, or are the proceeds of such business, could be subject to seizure by law enforcement and subsequent civil asset forfeiture. Even if the owner of the property was never charged with a crime, the property in question could still be seized and subject to an administrative proceeding by which, with minimal due process, it could be subject to forfeiture.
- The current global uncertainty with respect to the spread of the COVID-19 virus (the “coronavirus”) and its effect on the broader global economy may have a significant negative effect on the Company. While the precise impact of the COVID-19 virus on the Company remain unknown, rapid spread of the COVID-19 virus may have a material adverse effect on global economic activity and can result in volatility and disruption to global supply chains, operations, mobility of people and the financial markets, which could affect interest rates, credit ratings, credit risk, inflation, business, financial conditions, results of operations and other factors relevant to the Company.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

Management has established processes to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021 do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented, and (ii) the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of the Company, as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings* (“**NI 52-109**”), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (“**DC&P**”) and internal control over financial reporting (“**ICFR**”), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing the certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- (i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under



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- securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- (ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's generally accepted accounting principles.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in the certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.