UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

☐ **Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

or

☒ **Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 Commission File Number: 001-40258

HIGH TIDE INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A
(Translation of Registrant's name into English (if applicable))

Alberta, Canada
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

5990
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

N/A
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if applicable))

Unit 112, 11127 – 15 Street N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T3K 2M4
(403) 770-9435

(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

CCS Global Solutions, Inc.
530 Seventh Avenue, Suite 508
New York, New York 10018
(800) 300-5067

(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code)
of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares	**HITI**	**NASDAQ Capital Market**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act **None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

☒ Annual information form ☒ Audited annual financial statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

The number of common shares of the issuer outstanding as of October 31, 2022 was71,021,233

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

☒ Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

† The term “new or revised financial accounting standard” refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

EXPLANATORY NOTE

High Tide Inc. (the "Corporation," "Registrant," or "High Tide") is a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and is a Canadian issuer eligible to file its annual report ("Annual Report") pursuant to Section 13 of the Exchange Act on Form 40-F pursuant to the multi-jurisdictional disclosure system (the "MJDS") adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Corporations common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and the Nasdaq Capital Market ("NASDAQ") under the trading symbol "HITI".

In this annual report, references to "we", "our", "us", the "Corporation," the "Registrant," or "High Tide", mean High Tide Inc. and our wholly-owned subsidiaries, unless the context suggests otherwise.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this MD&A, and in the documents incorporated by reference in this MD&A, constitute "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (together "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws and are based on assumptions, expectations, estimates and projections as at the date of this MD&A. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A herein include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the Business objectives and milestones and the anticipated timing of, and costs in connection with, the execution or achievement of such objectives and milestones (including, without limitation proposed acquisitions);
- the Company's future growth prospects and intentions to pursue one or more viable Business opportunities;
- the development of the Business and future activities following the date of this MD&A;
- expectations relating to market size and anticipated growth in the jurisdictions within which the Company may from time to time operate or contemplate future operations;
- expectations with respect to economic, Business, regulatory and/or competitive factors related to the Company or the cannabis industry generally;
- the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's current and future operations;
- the market for the Company's current and proposed product offerings, as well as the Company's ability to capture market share;
- the Company's strategic investments and capital expenditures, and related benefits;
- the distribution methods expected to be used by the Company to deliver its product offerings;
- the competitive landscape within which the Company operates and the Company's market share or reach;

- the performance of Business operations and activities of the Company;
- the number of additional cannabis retail store locations the Company proposes to add to its Business, with Ontario representing the lion's share of the increase;
- the Company's ability to obtain, maintain, and renew or extend, applicable Authorizations, including the timing and impact of the receipt thereof;
- the realization of cost savings, synergies or benefits from the Company's recent and proposed acquisitions, and the Company's ability to successfully integrate the operations of any business acquired within the Business;
- the Company's intention to devote resources to the protection of its intellectual property rights, including by seeking and obtaining registered protections and developing and implementing standard operating procedures;
- the anticipated sales from continuing operations for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2023;
- the intention of the Company to complete the ATM Program and any additional offering of securities of the Company and the aggregate amount of the total proceeds that the Company will receive pursuant to the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering;
- the Company's expected use of the net proceeds from the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering;
- the anticipated effects of the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering on the Business and operations of the Company;
- the listing of Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering;
- the Company deploying Fastendr™ technology across the Company's retail stores upon the timelines disclosed herein, including licensing this technology towards the end of 2023;
- the Company's ability to generate cash flow from operations and from financing activities;
- the Company continuing to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year;
- the Company continuing to integrate and expand its CBD brands;
- Cabana Club and Cabana ELITE loyalty programs membership continuing to increase;
- the Company hitting its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first quarter of 2023;and
- the Company launching additional Cabana Cannabis Co. and NuLeaf Naturals branded SKUs on the timelines outlined herein.

Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Although Management believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable in light of, among other things, its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that Management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements, as forward looking statements may prove to be incorrect. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or

projection contained in the forward-looking statements. Importantly, forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and in documents incorporated by reference are based upon certain assumptions that Management believes to be reasonable based on the information currently available to Management, including, but not limited to, the assumptions that:

- current and future members of Management will abide by the Business objectives and strategies from time to time established by the Company;
- the Company will retain and supplement its Board and Management, or otherwise engage consultants and advisors having knowledge of the industries (or segments thereof) within which the Company may from time to time participate;
- the Company will have sufficient working capital and the ability to obtain the financing required in order to develop and continue its Business and operations;
- the Company will continue to attract, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified and skilled consultants and/or employees, as the case may be;
- no adverse changes will be made to the regulatory framework governing cannabis, taxes and all other applicable matters in the jurisdictions in which the Company conducts Business and any other jurisdiction in which the Company may conduct Business in the future;
- the Company will be able to generate cash flow from operations, including, where applicable, distribution and sale of cannabis and cannabis products;
- the Company will be able to execute on its Business strategy as anticipated;
- the Company will be able to meet the requirements necessary to obtain and/or maintain Authorizations required to conduct the Business;
- general economic, financial, market, regulatory, and political conditions, including the impact of COVID-19, will not negatively affect the Company or its Business;
- the Company will be able to successfully compete in the cannabis industry;
- cannabis prices will not decline materially;
- the Company will be able to effectively manage anticipated and unanticipated costs;
- the Company will be able to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure, and procedures in order to ensure compliance with applicable laws;
- the Company will be able to conduct its operations in a safe, efficient and effective manner;
- general market conditions will be favourable with respect to the Company's future plans and goals;
- the Company will complete the ATM Program;
- the Company's will use of the net proceeds from the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering as outlined;
- the Company will list the Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering;

- the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering will have the anticipated effects on the Business and operations of the Company;
- the Company will reach the anticipated sales from continuing operations for the financial year ending October 31, 2023;
- the Company will complete its proposed acquisitions;
- same-store sales and consolidated gross margins will continue to increase in the first fiscal quarter of 2023 and beyond;
- the Company will make meaningful increases to its revenue profile;
- the Company will continue to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year;
- the Company will hit its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first fiscal quarter of 2023;
- the Company will deploy Fastendr™ technology across the Company's retail stores upon the timelines disclosed herein and license this technology;
- the Company will launch additional Cabana Cannabis Co. and NuLeaf Naturals branded SKUs on the timelines disclosed herein;
- the Company will add the additional cannabis retail store locations to the Business, with Ontario representing the lion's share of the increase, and remain on a positive growth trajectory;
- the Company will complete the development of its cannabis retail stores;
- the Company will continue to integrate and expand its CBD brands;
- Cabana Club and Cabana ELITE loyalty programs membership will continue to increase; and
- the Company will continue to grow its online retail portfolio through further strategic and accretive acquisitions.

By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Although Management believes that the expectations reflected in, and assumptions underlying, such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for Management to predict all of those factors or to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Some of the risks that could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements in this MD&A and in documents incorporated by reference herein include:

- the Company's inability to attract and retain qualified members of Management to grow the Business and its operations;
- unanticipated changes in economic and market conditions (including changes resulting from COVID-19) or in applicable laws;

- the impact of the publications of inaccurate or unfavourable research by securities analysts or other first parties;
- the Company's failure to complete future acquisitions or enter into strategic Business relationships;
- interruptions or shortages in the supply of cannabis from time to time available to support the Company's operations from time to time;
- unanticipated changes in the cannabis industry in the jurisdictions within which the Company may from time to time conduct its Business and operations, including the Company's inability to respond or adapt to such changes;
- the Company's inability to secure or maintain favourable lease arrangements or the required Authorizations necessary to conduct the Business and operations and meet its targets;
- the Company's inability to secure desirable retail cannabis store locations on favourable terms;
- the Company will be unable to add any additional cannabis retail store locations to its Business;
- risks relating to projections of the Company's operations;
- the Company's inability to effectively manage unanticipated costs and expenses, including costs and expenses associated with product recalls and judicial or administrative proceedings against the Company;
- the Company will not complete the ATM Program;
- the Company's inability to list the Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering;
- the Company's failure to utilize the use of proceeds from the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering as expected;
- the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering will not have the anticipated effects on the Business and operations of the Company;
- the Company inability to complete its proposed acquisitions;
- same-store sales and/or consolidated gross margins will not increase, but decease and/or plateau;
- the Company will not hit its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first fiscal quarter of 2023;
- Cabana Club and/or Cabana ELITE loyalty programs membership will decrease and/or plateau;
- the Company will be unable to deploy Fastendr™ technology across the Company's retail stores or upon on the timelines anticipated and will not be able to license this technology;
- the Company will be unable to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year, but that it will decease and/or plateau;
- risk that the Company will be unable to launch additional Cabana Cannabis Co. and/or Nuleaf Naturals branded SKUs on the timelines disclosed herein or at all;
- the Company will be unable to continue to integrate and expand its CBD brands;

- the Company will be unable to grow its online retail portfolio through further strategic and accretive acquisitions;
- the Company will be unable to complete the development of any or all of its cannabis retail stores;
- risks surrounding the legality of Delta-8 derived from hemp;
- risks surrounding the uncertainty and legality of Delta-8 and Delta-9 state to state;
- risk that the DEA could consider the Company's Delta-8 products an illegal controlled substance under the CSA or Federal Analogue Act in the United States;
- risk that that state or federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that the Delta-8 and Delta-9 products and/or this in-process hemp extract are/is a Schedule I controlled substance in violation of the CSA and similar state laws;
- risk that the Company's Delta-9 products could be considered by state law enforcement and state regulators to be marijuana illegal under state laws criminalizing the possession, distribution, trafficking and sale of marijuana;
- risks surrounding the sale of Hemp seeds;
- risk that should the Company become subject to enforcement action by federal or state agencies, the Company could: (i) be forced to stop offering some or all of it Delta-8 and Delta-9 products or stop all Business operations, (ii) be subject to other civil or criminal sanctions and/or (iii) be required to defend against such enforcement and if unsuccessful could cause the Company to cease its operations; and
- risk that enforcement or regulatory action at the United States federal and/or state level could adversely impact the listings of the Common Shares on the TSXV and Nasdaq.
- Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and the documents incorporated by reference herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of that date of this document and the Company does not assume any obligation to publicly update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required pursuant to Applicable Securities Laws.
- In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements pertaining, without limitation, to the following: changes in general and administrative expenses; future Business operations and activities and the timing thereof; the future tax liability of the Company; the estimated future contractual obligations of the Company; the future liquidity and financial capacity of the Company; and its ability to fund its working capital requirements and forecasted capital expenditures.
- These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in the documents incorporated by reference into this MD&A. The actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this MD&A: counterparty credit risk; access to capital; limitations on insurance; changes in environmental or legislation applicable to our operations, and our ability to comply with current and future environmental and other laws; changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the cannabis industry; and the other factors discussed under "Financial Instruments" and *"Risk Assessment"* in this MD&A.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FUTURE ORIENTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This MD&A, and documents incorporated by reference herein, may contain FOFI within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws and analogous U.S. securities Laws, about prospective results of operations, financial position or cash flows, based on assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action, which FOFI is not presented in the format of a historical balance sheet, income statement or cash flow statement. The FOFI has been prepared by Management to provide an outlook of the Company's activities and results and has been prepared based on a number of assumptions including the assumptions discussed under the heading "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information*" and assumptions with respect to the costs and expenditures to be incurred by the Company, capital expenditures and operating costs, taxation rates for the Company and general and administrative expenses. Management does not have, or may not have had at the relevant date, firm commitments for all of the costs, expenditures, prices or other financial assumptions which may have been used to prepare the FOFI or assurance that such operating results will be achieved and, accordingly, the complete financial effects of all of those costs, expenditures, prices and operating results are not, or may not have been at the relevant date of the FOFI, objectively determinable.

Importantly, the FOFI contained in this MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein are, or may be, based upon certain additional assumptions that Management believes to be reasonable based on the information currently available to Management, including, but not limited to, assumptions about: (i) the future pricing for the Company's products, (ii) the future market demand and trends within the jurisdictions in which the Company may from time to time conduct the Business, (iii) the Company's ongoing inventory levels, and operating cost estimates, and (iv) the Company's net proceeds from the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility. The FOFI or financial outlook contained in MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein do not purport to present the Company's financial condition in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and there can be no assurance that the assumptions made in preparing the FOFI will prove accurate. The actual results of operations of the Company and the resulting financial results will likely vary from the amounts set forth in the analysis presented in any such document, and such variation may be material (including due to the occurrence of unforeseen events occurring subsequent to the preparation of the FOFI). The Corporation and Management believe that the FOFI has been prepared on a reasonable basis, reflecting Management's best estimates and judgments as at the applicable date. However, because this information is highly subjective and subject to numerous risks including the risks discussed under the heading "*Risk Assessment*", FOFI or financial outlook within this MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein, should not be relied on as necessarily indicative of future results.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the FOFI, or financial outlook contained in this MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein. Except as required by Applicable Securities Laws, the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update such FOFI.

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES READERS - DIFFERENCES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

The Registrant is permitted, under the MJDS, to prepare this Annual Report in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different from those of the United States. The Registrant has historically prepared its consolidated financial statements, which are filed as Exhibit 99.2, and incorporated herein by reference, to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, which are subject to Canadian auditing and auditor independence standards. Financial statements prepared in IFRS may differ from financial statements prepared in United States GAAP ("U.S. GAAP") and from practices prescribed by the SEC. Therefore, the Registrant's financial statements filed with this Annual Report may not be comparable to financial statements of United States companies prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this Annual Report are in Canadian dollars. The exchange rate of Canadian dollars into U.S. dollars, on January 30, 2023 based upon the closing rate published by the Bank of Canada, was U.S.$1.00=CDN$1.3356. Bank of Canada exchange rates are nominal quotations and are not buying or selling rates. These rates are intended for statistical or analytical purposes. Rates available from financial institutions will differ.

PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS

The following documents have been filed as part of this annual report on Form 40-F:

A. Annual Information Form

The Registrant's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 is attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 40-F, and is incorporated by reference herein.

B. Audited Annual Financial Statements

The Registrant's consolidated audited annual financial statements, including the reports of the independent registered public accounting firm with respect thereto, are attached as Exhibit 99.2 to this annual report on Form 40-F and is incorporated by reference herein.

C. Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Registrant's management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2022 is attached as Exhibit 99.3 to this annual report on Form 40-F and is incorporated by reference herein.

C. Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Registrant's Management's Discussion and Analysis of financial condition and results of operations for the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2022 is attached as Exhibit 99.3 to this annual report on Form 40-F, and is incorporated by reference herein.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The information provided in the section entitled Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting in the 2022 MD&A filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F is incorporated by reference herein.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The information provided in the section entitled Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting in the 2022 MD&A filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F is incorporated by reference herein.

ATTESTATION REPORT OF THE REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Registrant's registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by rules of the SEC for newly public companies. Under Section 3 of the Exchange Act, as a result of enactment of the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the "JOBS Act"), "emerging growth companies" are exempt from Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which generally requires that a public company's registered public accounting firm provide an attestation report relating to management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting. The Registrant qualifies as an "emerging growth company" and therefore has not included in, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report such an attestation report as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There has been no change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

None.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Registrant has adopted a written "code of ethics" (as defined by the rules and regulations of the SEC), entitled "Code of Business Conduct and Ethics" (the "Code"). This Code applies to all members of the Board of Directors, officers, employees, consultants, contractors, and agents of the Corporation and its affiliates and subsidiaries worldwide. Adherence to this Code is a condition of employment with or providing services to the Corporation.

The Code is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.8 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F. The code may also be obtained upon request from High Tide Inc.'s head office at #112, 11127 - 15th Street NE, Calgary, AB T3K 2M4, or by viewing the Registrant's web site at https://hightideinc.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Schedule-F-Code-of-Ethics-Final.pdf

All amendments to the code, and all waivers of the code with respect to any director, executive officer, or principal financial and accounting officers, will be posted on the Registrant's web site within five business days following the date of the amendment or waiver and any amendment will be provided in print to any shareholder upon request.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Our Board of Directors has established the Audit Committee in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act and Rule 5605(c) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules for the purpose of overseeing our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of our annual financial statements.

The Audit Committee is comprised of Nitin Kaushal (Chair), Arthur Kwan, and Christian Sinclair. Our Board of Directors has determined that the Audit Committee meets the composition requirements set forth by Section 5605(c)(2) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, and that each of the members of the Audit Committee is independent as determined under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. All three members of the Audit Committee are financially literate, meaning they are able to read and understand the Registrant's financial statements and to understand the breadth and level of complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Registrant's financial statements.

Our Board of Directors has determined that Nitin Kaushal:

- qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" (as defined in paragraph (8)(b) of General Instruction B to Form 40-F);
- has past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or any other comparable experience or background which results in his financial sophistication (pursuant to Rule 5605(c)(2)(A) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules); and
- is independent (as determined under Exchange Act Rule 10A-3 and Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules).

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Tabular disclosure of the amounts billed to us by our independent auditors for each of our last two fiscal years ended October 31, as Audit Fees, Audit-Related Fees, Tax Fees and All Other Fees, is made on page 69 of the Annual Information Form, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report.

PRE-APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES PROVIDED BY INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee Charter sets out responsibilities regarding the provision of non-audit services by the Registrant's external auditors and requires the Audit Committee to pre-approve all permitted non-audit services to be provided by the Registrant's external auditors, in accordance with applicable law.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Registrant currently has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table lists as of October 31, 2022, information with respect to the Registrant's known contractual obligations in Canadian dollars:

	Payments due by period				
Contractual Obligations	**Total**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	29,369		-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	$ 29,369	$	$	$
Notes payable	$ 12,257	$ -	$ -	$ 12,257	$ -
Derivative liability	$ 6,336	$ 6,336	$ -	$ -	$ -
Convertible debentures	$ 7,466	$ 2,696	$ 4,770	$ -	$ -
Undiscounted lease obligations	$ 33,769	$ 6,336	$ 11,533	$ 7,437	$ 8,462
Total	**$** 89,197	$ 44,737	$ 16,303	$ 19,694	$ 8,462

NASDAQ CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Registrant is a foreign private issuer and its common shares are listed on the NASDAQ.

NASDAQ Rule 5615(a)(3) permits a foreign private issuer to follow its home country practice in lieu of the requirements of the Rule 5600 Series, the requirement to distribute annual and interim reports set forth in Rule 5250(d), and the Direct Registration Program requirement set forth in Rules 5210(c) and 5255; provided, however, that such a company shall comply with the Notification of Material Noncompliance requirement (Rule 5625), the Voting Rights requirement (Rule 5640), have an audit committee that satisfies Rule 5605(c)(3), and ensure that such audit committee's members meet the independence requirement in Rule 5605(c)(2)(A)(ii).

The Registrant has reviewed the NASDAQ corporate governance requirements and confirms that except as described below, the Registrant is in compliance with the NASDAQ corporate governance standards in all significant respects:

Shareholder Meeting Quorum Requirement: The Registrant does not follow Rule 5620(c). Under Rule 5620(c) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, a listed company that is not a limited partnership must provide in its by-laws for a quorum of not less than 33 1/3% of the outstanding shares of the company's common voting stock in respect of all meetings of the holders of its common stock. The Registrant's Bylaws provide that a quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of Shareholders is two persons who are, or who represent by proxy, Shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting who hold, in aggregate, at least twenty five percent of the votes attached to the outstanding Common Shares. This quorum requirement is consistent with the laws, customs, and practices in Canada.

Further information about the Registrant's governance practices is included on the Registrant's website.

BOARD DIVERSITY MATRIX

The table below reports self-identified diversity statistics for the Board of Directors of the Registrant as required by NASDAQ Rule 5606.

Board Diversity Matrix (*reporting year ended October 31, 2022*) (as of December 6, 2022)

Country of Principal Executive Offices	**Canada**			
Foreign Private Issuer	**Yes**			
Disclosure Prohibited Under Home Country Law	**No**			
Total Number of Directors	**5**			
	Female	**Male**	**Non-Binary**	**Did Not Disclose Gender**
Part I: Gender Identity				
Directors	1	4	0	0
Part II: Demographic Background				
Underrepresented Individual in Home Country Jurisdiction	5			
LGBTQ+	0			
Did not disclose Demographic Background	0			

MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

UNDERTAKING

The Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the SEC staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the SEC staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

The Registrant has previously filed with the SEC a written consent to service of process on Form F-X. Any change to the name or address of the Registrant's agent for service shall be communicated promptly to the SEC by amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of the Registrant.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Registrant may be found on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com and on the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval (EDGAR) system at www.sec.gov.

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT
99.1	The Registrant's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022
99.2	Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022
99.3	Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended October 31, 2022
99.4	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14 of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.5	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14 of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.6	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.7	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.8	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
99.9	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, PCAOB ID No. 1263
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document)
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

DATED the 30th day of January, 2023.

HIGH TIDE INC.

By: /s/ Raj Grover
Name: Raj Grover
Title: Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer

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Exhibit 99.1

HIGH TIDE INC.

Annual Information Form
For the Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2022
Dated: January 30, 2023

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ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

This Annual Information Form (as defined hereinafter) is dated as of January 30, 2023 (the " **AIF Date**"), and unless otherwise indicated, the information contained herein is dated as of the last day of the most recently completed financial year of High Tide Inc. ended October 31, 2022 (the "**Fiscal Year-End Date**").

In this Annual Information Form, unless otherwise indicated or if the context otherwise requires, (i) " **High Tide**" means High Tide Inc., and where the context so requires, includes its predecessors, (ii) the "**Corporation**", "**we**", "**us**" and "**our**" means, collectively, High Tide and its Subsidiaries (as defined hereinafter), together with their respective predecessors (where the context so requires), (iii) "**Material Adverse Effect**" means a material adverse effect on the Business (as defined hereinafter), the properties, assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities), results of operations, financial performance, financial condition, or the market and trading price of the securities, of the Corporation and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, and (iv) "**Hemp**" means the plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof, and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a THC (as defined hereinafter) concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis.

All financial information and all dollar amounts in this Annual Information Form are prepared in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and in accordance with IFRS (as defined hereinafter) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and as set out in Part I of the Handbook of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

On May 13, 2021, the Corporation consolidated all of its issued and outstanding Common Shares (as defined hereinafter) on a 15:1 basis (the "**Consolidation**"). All references to the Common Shares and securities issuable into Common Shares such as the Trading Warrants (as defined hereinafter), February 2021 Warrants (as defined hereinafter), May 2021 Warrants (as defined hereinafter), Options (as defined hereinafter) and RSUs (as defined hereinafter) in this Annual Information Form, other than in documents dated prior to May 13, 2021 that are incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, reflect post-Consolidation amounts unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires. All documents dated prior to May 13, 2021 that are incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form reflect pre-Consolidation amounts unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain terms used in this Annual Information Form. Words importing the singular, where the context requires, include the plural and vice versa, and words importing any gender include all genders.

"**102 Saskatchewan Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"U.S. Cannabis Related Activities Disclosure – General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**102 Saskatchewan Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"U.S. Cannabis Related Activities Disclosure – General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**102 Saskatchewan**" means 102105699 Saskatchewan Ltd.

"**2014 Cole Memorandum**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"U.S. Cannabis Related Activities Disclosure – History of Legal Developments in the U.S. Cannabis Industry – The Cole Memorandums".*

"**2014 Farm Bill**" means the *Agricultural Act of 2014* (U.S.), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended.

"**2018 Farm Bill**" means the *Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018* (U.S.), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended.

"**2020 Meta Circular**" means the management information circular of Meta Growth, dated September 23, 2020.

"**2021 Credit Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**2021 Credit Facility**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**2021 Information Circular**" means the management information circular of the Corporation dated June 14, 2021.

"**2022 Information Circular**" means the management information circular of the Corporation dated April 19, 2022.

"**2022 June Debt Financing"** has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**2680495**" means 2680495 Ontario Inc.

"**2686068**" means 2686068 Ontario Inc.

"**3 Sixty Partial Revocation Order**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"Directors and Officers – Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions – Cease Trade Orders".*

"**3 Sixty**" means 3 Sixty Risk Solutions Ltd.

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended.

"**ACLC Handbook**" means the Retail Cannabis Store Handbook published by the AGLC.

"**ACMPR**" *Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations* (Canada).

"**AGCO**" means the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario.

"**AGLC**" means the Alberta Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Commission (formerly, Alberta Gaming, and Liquor Commission).

"**AIF Date**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Annual Information Form".*

"**Amended Debenture**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020*".

"**Amended Halo APA**" means the amended and restated asset purchase agreement dated September 1, 2020 and entered into by High Tide and Halo, as the same may be amended, restated, modified or supplemented from time to time.

"**Annual Financial Statements**" means the audited consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the years ended October 31, 2022, and 2021 and the notes thereto, together with the auditor's report thereon.

"**Annual Information Form**" means this annual information form of High Tide for the financial year ended October 31, 2022, dated January 30, 2023.

"**Applicable Securities Laws**" means, as applicable, the securities legislation, securities regulation and securities rules, and the policies, notices, instruments and blanket orders of each Canadian securities regulator having the force of applicable Law and in force from time to time.

"**Application**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Legal Proceeding and Regulatory Actions – Legal Proceedings".*

"**Approval Committee**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Description of Capital Structure – Options".*

"**April 2022 Credit Facilities**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**AR 13/2018**" means Alberta Regulation 13/2018.

"**Arrangement Agreement**" means the arrangement agreement dated August 20, 2020 and entered into by and between Old Meta Growth and High Tide, as the same may be amended, restated, modified or supplemented from time to time.

"**Arrangement**" means the statutory plan of arrangement completed by High Tide and Old Meta Growth pursuant to the ABCA, in accordance with the terms of the Arrangement Agreement.

"**ASA**" means the U.K. Advertising Standards Agency.

"**ATM Program**" means the at-the-market equity offering program of the Corporation established pursuant to the ATM Prospectus Supplement on December 6, 2021, which allows the Corporation to issue up to $40,000,000 (or the equivalent in U.S. dollars) of Common Shares from its treasury to the public from time to time, at the Corporation's discretion and subject to regulatory requirements.

"**ATM Prospectus Supplement**" means the prospectus supplement of the Corporation dated December 3, 2021 relating to the ATM Program.

"**Audit Committee Charter**" means the charter for the Audit Committee, as adopted.

"**Audit Committee**" means the audit committee of the Board, as constituted from time to time.

"**Authorizations**" means, collectively, all consents, licenses, registrations, permits, authorizations, permissions, orders, approvals, clearances, waivers, certificates, and declarations issued, granted, given or otherwise made available by or under the authority of any Government Entity or pursuant to any requirement under applicable Law.

"**Awards**" means Options, Stock Appreciation Rights, restricted share awards, RSUs, performance shares, performance units, cash-based awards and other share-based awards issuable pursuant to the Omnibus Plan.

"**BC Handbook**" means the Cannabis Retail Terms and Conditions.

"**BCLDB**" means British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch

"**Bill 26**" means Bill 26, *An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis* (Alberta).

"**Bill 36**" means Bill 36, *An Act to enact a new Act and make amendments to various other Acts respecting the use and sale of cannabis and vapour products in Ontario.*

"**Bill 6**" means the *Gaming and Liquor Statues Amendment Act, 2018.*

"**Blessed Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Blessed Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Blessed Call Option**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Blessed Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Blessed Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Blessed Share Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Blessed**" means Enigmaa Ltd., operating as 'Blessed CBD' .

"**Board**" means the board of directors of High Tide, as constituted from time to time.

"**Boreal Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Boreal Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Boreal Share Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"Boreal" means 2080791 Alberta Ltd., operating as 'Boreal Cannabis Company'.

"**Bud Heaven Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Bud Heaven Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Bud Heaven Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Bud Heaven**" means Livonit Foods Inc.

"**Bud Room Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022".*

"**Bud Room Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022".*

"**Bud Room Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022".*

"**Bud Room**" means Bud Room Inc.

"**Business**" means the business carried on by High Tide and its Subsidiaries as at AIF Date, and where the context so requires, includes the business carried on by High Tide and its Subsidiaries prior to the AIF Date.

"**Cabanalytics**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020*".

"**Canna Cabana**" means Canna Cabana Inc., a wholly owned Subsidiary formed under the ABCA on November 1, 2020, pursuant to articles of amalgamation filed in respect of the amalgamation of Old Canna Cabana and Canna (SK).

"**Canna SK**" means Canna Cabana (SK) Inc., a former, wholly owned Subsidiary incorporated under the ABCA, which amalgamated with Old Canna Cabana, on November 1, 2020, to form Canna Cabana.

"**Cannabis Act**" means the *Cannabis Act* (Canada), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended.

"**Cannabis Laws**" means, all applicable State, provincial, municipal, and/or federal legislation and regulations governing cannabis, cannabis paraphernalia, cannabis products, cannabis accessories, cannabis extracts, and activities related thereto in the United States, Canada and other jurisdictions in which the Corporation operates the Business, together with any successor legislation and regulations thereto, and for greater certainty, includes the Cannabis Act and Cannabis Regulations.

"**Cannabis Regulations**" means the *Cannabis Regulations* (Canada), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended.

"**Cannabis**" or "**cannabis**" means the plant Cannabis sativa L.

"**Cash-Based Awards**" means an Award denominated in cash and granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan.

"**CBD**" means industrial Hemp-based cannabidiol.

"CBG" means industrial Hemp-based cannabigerol.

"**CBPM**" means an unlicensed cannabis-based product for medicinal use.

"**CCA**" means the *Cannabis Control Act* (Ontario).

"**CCAA**" means the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (Alberta), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended.

"**CCLA**" means the *Cannabis Control and Licensing Act* (British Columbia).

"**CCSA**" means the *Cannabis Control (Saskatchewan) Act*.

"**CDA**" means the *Cannabis Distribution Act* (British Columbia).

"**CDSA**" means the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (Canada).

"**Choom Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Choom First Tranche Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Choom Second Tranche Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Choom**" means Choom Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries.

"**CLA**" means *Cannabis Licence Act, 2018* (Ontario).

"**CLR**" means the *Cannabis Licensing Regulation*.

"**Cole Memorandum**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"U.S. Cannabis Related Activities Disclosure – History of Legal Developments in the U.S. Cannabis Industry – The Cole Memorandums".*

"**Common Shares**" means the common shares in the capital of High Tide.

"**Compensation Committee**" means the compensation committee of the Board, as constituted from time to time.

"**connectFirst**" means Connect First Credit Union Ltd.

"**Consolidation**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"Annual Information Form".*

"**Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee**" means the corporate governance and nominating committee of the Board, as constituted from time to time.

"**Corporation**", "**we**", "**us**" and "**our**" means, collectively, High Tide and its Subsidiaries together with their respective predecessors (where the context so requires).

"**COVID-19**" means the Coronavirus disease 2019, an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

"**Crossroads Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022".*

"**Crossroads Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022".*

"**Crossroads**" means Crossroads Cannabis.

"**CSE**" means the Canadian Securities Exchange.

"**Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Daily High Club Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Daily High Club Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021."*

"**Daily High Club**" means DHC Supply LLC, operating as 'Daily High Club'.

"**Dankstop Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Dankstop Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Dankstop Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Dankstop**" means DS Distribution Inc., operating as 'DankStop.com'.

"**DEA**" means the U.S Drug Enforcement Administration.

"**Deferred Amount**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020*".

"**Delta-8**" means Delta-8 tetrahydrocannabinol.

"**Discounted Market Price**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 1.2 of the TSXV policy 1.1.

"DSHEA" means the *Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994* (United States).

"EBITDA" means earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization.

"**Equity Distribution Agreement**" means the equity distribution agreement dated December 3, 2021 entered into between the Corporation and ATB Capital Markets Inc. and ATB Capital Markets USA Inc. in connection with the ATM Program.

"**Escrowed Securities**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Escrowed Securities and Securities subject to Contractual Restrictions on Transfer*".

"**Exercise Period**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Description of Capital Structure –Options"*.

"**FABCBD Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**FABCBD Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**FABCBD Call Option**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**FABCBD Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**FABCBD Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**FABCBD Share Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**FABCBD**" means Fab Nutrition, LLC.

"**Fair Market Value"** means, at any date when the fair market value of Common Shares is to be determined, the Market Price of the Common Shares, or if the Common Shares are not listed on any stock exchange, the value as is determined solely by the committee or subcommittee of the Board, acting reasonably and in good faith.

"**Famous Brandz**" means Famous Brandz Inc., a former, wholly owned Subsidiary incorporated under the OBCA, which was continued under the ABCA on October 29, 2020, and subsequently, amalgamated with RGR Canada, on November 1, 2020, to form Valiant Canada.

"**FDA**" means U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

"**FDCA**" mean *Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act* (United States).

"**February 2021 Bought Deal Offering**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**February 2021 Underwriting Agreement**" means the underwriting agreement dated February 16, 2021 entered into by the Corporation and a group of underwritings in connection with the February 2021 Bought Deal Offering.

"**February 2021 Unit**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**February 2021 Warrant Indenture**" means the warrant indenture entered into between the Corporation and Capital Transfer Agency, ULC in connection with the February 2021 Bought Deal Offering.

"**February 2021 Warrant**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Federal Paraphernalia Law**" means U.S. Code Title 21 Section 863.

"**Fiscal Year-End Date**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Annual Information Form*".

"**FOFI**" means future oriented financial information.

"**forward-looking statements**" means statements contained in this Annual Information Form, and in the documents incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, which constitute "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws and are based on assumptions, expectations, estimates and projections as at the AIF Date.

"**FSA**" means the U.K. Food Standards Agency.

"**FSE**" means the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

"**FTC**" means the U.S. Federal Trade Commission.

"**FTCA**" means the *Federal Trade Commission Act* (United States).

"**GLCA**" means the *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Act*.

"**GLCR**" means the *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Regulation*.

"**GMC**" means the U.K.'s General Medical Council.

"**Governmental Entities**" means: (a) any international, multi-national, national, federal, provincial, territorial, State, regional, municipal, local or other government, governmental or public department, central bank, court, tribunal, arbitral body, commission, board, bureau, commissioner, minister, cabinet, governor in council, ministry, agency or instrumentality, domestic or foreign, including, for greater certainty, the AGCO, the Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority, the LGCA, and AGLC, (b) any subdivision or authority of any of the foregoing, (c) any quasi-governmental or private body exercising any regulatory, expropriation or taxing authority under or for the account of any of the foregoing, or (d) any stock exchange, including, for greater certainty, the TSXV.

"**Grasscity Entities**" means collectively, SJV B.V. and SJV2 B.V.

"**Halo**" means Halo Collective Inc. (formerly Halo Labs Inc.).

"**Hemp**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Annual Information Form*".

"**High Tide Debt Restructuring Agreement**" means the debt restructuring agreement dated July 23, 2020 and entered into by and among High Tide and the High Tide Key Investor in connection with the High Tide Debt Restructuring, as the same may be amended, restated, modified or supplemented from time to time.

"**High Tide Debt Restructuring**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020*".

"**High Tide Key Investor**" means the counterparty to the High Tide Debt Restructuring and a key industry investor operating at arm's length from High Tide.

"**High Tide**" means High Tide Inc., a corporation incorporated under the ABCA, and where the context so requires, includes its predecessors.

"**HITI Unsecured Trading Debentures**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**HMR**" means the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (U.K.) .

"**Home Office**" means the U.K. Home Office

"IFR" means Interim Final Rule.

"**IFRS**" means International Financial Reporting Standards.

"**IND Preclusion**" means section 201(ff)(3)(B)(ii) of the FDCA.

"IND" means Investigational New Drug Application.

"**Jimmy's Cannabis Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Jimmy's Cannabis Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Jimmy's Cannabis Definitive Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Jimmy's Cannabis**" means 1171882 B.C. Ltd., operating as 'Jimmy's Cannabis Shop BC'.

"**July 2022 Bought Deal Offering**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022".*

"**July 2022 Unit**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**July 2022 Warrant**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**June 2022 Debenture**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Key Personnel**" means collectively Management and certain consultants .

"**KushBar SPA**" means the share purchase agreement dated December 10, 2019 and entered into by and among High Tide and 2651576 Ontario Inc., as the same may be amended, restated, modified or supplemented from time to time.

"**KushBar**" means KushBar Inc., a wholly owned Subsidiary incorporated under the ABCA.

"**Laws**" means, with respect to any Person, any and all applicable law (statutory, common or otherwise), constitution, treaty, convention, ordinance, code, rule, regulation, order, injunction, judgment, decree, ruling or similar requirement, whether domestic or foreign, enacted, adopted, promulgated or applied by a Governmental Entity that is binding upon or applicable to such Person or its business, undertaking, property or securities, and to the extent that they have the force of law, policies, guidelines, notices and protocols of any Governmental Entity, as amended, unless expressly specified otherwise, and for greater certainty, includes Cannabis Laws.

"**LCRB**" means the British Columbia Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch.

"**Leahy Amendment**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"U.S. Cannabis-Related Activities Disclosure – History of Legal Developments in the U.S. Cannabis Industry – The Leahy Amendment and Medical Cannabis".*

"**LGCA**" means the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba.

"**Licensed Producers**" means any Person duly authorized by Health Canada pursuant to applicable Laws to engage in the cultivation, production, growth and/or distribution of cannabis.

"**M&A Master Line**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Management**" means the management of High Tide, as constituted from time to time.

"**Manager Licence**" means a cannabis retail manager licence.

"**Manitoba Cannabis Regulation**" means the *Cannabis Regulation*, 120/2018 (Manitoba).

"**Market Price**" has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 1.2 of the TSXV policy 1.1

"**Material Adverse Effect**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Annual Information Form"*.

"**May 2021 Bought Deal Offering**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**May 2021 Underwriting Agreement**" means the underwriting agreement dated May 20, 2021 entered into by the Corporation and a group of underwriters in connection with the May 2021 Bought Deal Offering.

"**May 2021 Unit**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**May 2021 Warrant Indenture**" means the warrant indenture entered into between the Corporation and Capital Transfer Agency, ULC in connection with the May 2021 Bought Deal Offering.

"**May 2021 Warrant**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**MBLL**" means the Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Company .

"**MDA**" means *Misuse of Drugs Act 1971* (U.K.).

"**MDR 2001**" means The Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 (U.K.) .

"**Meta Conversion Price**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Meta Convertible Debentures**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Meta Growth BAR**" means the business acquisition report of the Corporation dated January 15, 2021 in respect of the Corporation's acquisition of Meta Growth pursuant to the Arrangement.

"**Meta Growth Credit Facilities**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Meta Growth**" means Meta Growth Corp., a wholly owned Subsidiary incorporated under the ABCA, as constituted following the completion of the Arrangement.

"**Meta Special Meeting**" means the special meeting of the shareholders of Meta Growth held on October 27, 2020 in connection with the Arrangement.

"**Meta Warrants**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**MHRA**" means the U.K. Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency.

"**Minority Interest**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020".*

"**Nasdaq**" means the Nasdaq Stock Market.

"**NCA**" means the National Crime Agency in the U.K.

"**NFR**" means Regulation (EU) 2015/2283.

"**NI 52-110**" means National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees.*

"**Non-Exhaustive List of Risk Factors**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*Risk Factors*".

"**Novel Food**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"U.K. CBD Activities Disclosure".*

"**NuLeaf Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**NuLeaf Acquisition**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**NuLeaf Call Option**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021*".

"**NuLeaf Closing**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**NuLeaf Share Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**NuLeaf**" means NuLeaf Naturals, LLC.

"**OCN Amending Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020".*

"**OCN**" means Opaskwayak Cree Nation.

"**OCS**" means the Ontario Cannabis Store.

"**Old Canna Cabana**" means Canna Cabana Inc., a former, wholly owned Subsidiary incorporated under the ABCA, which amalgamated with Canna SK, on November 1, 2020, to form Canna Cabana.

"**Old Meta Debentures**" means the convertible debentures of Old Meta Growth issued under the debenture indenture dated November 23, 2018, entered into by and between Old Meta Growth and TSX Trust Company, as trustee for the holders thereof.

"**Old Meta Growth**" means Meta Growth Corp., a corporation incorporated under the ABCA, as constituted prior to the completion of the Arrangement.

"**Old Meta RSU**" means a restricted share unit of Old Meta Growth.

"**Old Meta Share**" means common shares in the capital of Old Meta Growth.

"**Old Meta Warrants**" means Old Meta Share purchase warrants.

"**Omnibus Plan**" means the fixed 20% equity incentive omnibus plan of the Corporation, as amended.

"**Ontario Cannabis Regulations**" means the General Regulation under the CLA.

"**Options**" means the incentive stock options of High Tide granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan.

"**Original Debenture**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020*".

"**Outstanding 3 Sixty Filings**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"Directors and Officers – Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions – Cease Trade Orders".*

"**Participants**" means all directors, officers, employees, management company employees and consultants of the Corporation and/or its affiliates.

"**Performance Award**" means an Award of performance shares or performance units.

"**Person**" includes any individual, partnership, association, body corporate, organization, trust, estate, trustee, executor, administrator, legal representative or government (including any Governmental Entity), syndicate or other entity, whether or not having legal status.

"**POCA**" means the U.K. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

"**Predecessor Plans**" means the Stock Option Plan and RSU Plan.

"**Product Safety Regulations**" means the Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment to Extent and Meaning of Market) (European Union Exit) Regulations 2019 and subsequent amendments.

"**Remaining OCN Credit Balance**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Remaining OCN Credit Facility**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**Retail Store Authorization**" means, collectively, the Authorizations required to engage in the retail sale and distribution of adult-use cannabis and cannabis products at licensed premises.

"**Retail Store Operator Licence**" means a retail operator licence.

"**RGR Canada**" means RGR Canada Inc., a former, wholly owned Subsidiary incorporated under the ABCA, which amalgamated with Famous Brandz, on November 1, 2020, to form Valiant Canada.

"**RSU Plan**" means the former RSU award plan of High Tide.

"**RSU**" means restricted share units of High Tide granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan.

"**Sarbanes-Oxley"** means the U.S. *Sarbanes-Oxley Act* (United States).

"**SC Cash Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**SC Share Consideration**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**SC Shares**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading *"General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021".*

"**SCPN**" means U.K.'s 'Submit Cosmetic Product Notifications Service'.

"**SEC**" means the U.S. Securities and Exchanges Commission.

"**Secured Debenture**" means the secured convertible debentures of High Tide.

"**SEDI**" means the System for Electronic Disclosure by Insiders.

"**September 2022 Credit Facility**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Developments of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022*".

"**Sessions Memorandum**" means the U.S. Department of Justice Memorandum issued by former Attorney General James Jeff Sessions on January 4, 2018.

"**Short Form Prospectus**" means the short form base shelf prospectus dated April 22, 2021, as supplement by the prospectus supplements dated May 20, 2021 and July 20, 2022 and ATM Prospectus Supplement.

"**SLGA**" means the Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority.

"**Smoke Cartel Acquisition Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021*".

"**Smoke Cartel**" means Smoke Cartel Inc.

"**Smoker's Corner**" means Smoker's Corner Ltd., a wholly owned Subsidiary incorporated under the ABCA.

"**SRRCA**" means the *Safe and Responsible Retailing of Cannabis Act* (Manitoba).

"**Staff Notice 51-352**" means Staff Notice 51-352 (Revised) – *Issuers with U.S. Marijuana-Related Activities*.

"**State**" means a state in the United States.

"**Stock Appreciation Rights**" means a right granted to a Participant pursuant the Omnibus Plan to receive payment, for each Common Share subject to such Award, of an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the Fair Market Value of a Common Share on the date of exercise of the Award over the exercise price thereof.

"**Stock Option Plan**" means the former 10% rolling stock option plan of High Tide.

"**Subsidiary**" means a Person that is controlled directly or indirectly by another Person and includes a subsidiary of that subsidiary.

"**Supremacy Clause**" means the supremacy clause in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.

"**THC**" means Delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol.

"**Trading Warrants**" means certain Warrants of High Tide which, effective November 19, 2020, began trading on the TSXV under the symbol HITI.WT.

"**TSXV**" means the TSX Venture Exchange.

"**U.K.**" means the United Kingdom.

"**U.S. CSA**" means the *Controlled Substance Act of 1970* (U.S.).

"**U.S. GAAP**" means U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

"**Unit**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2018*".

"**United States**" or "**U.S.**" means the United States of America and its territories and possessions.

"**Unsecured Debentures**" means the unsecured convertible debentures of High Tide which effective November 19, 2020 began trading on the TSXV under the symbol HITI.DB.

"USDA" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"**Valiant Canada**" means Valiant Distributions Canada Inc., a wholly owned Subsidiary formed under the ABCA on November 1, 2020, pursuant to articles of amalgamation filed in respect of the amalgamation of RGR Canada and Canna SK.

"Valiant" means Valiant Distributions Inc., a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware on April 6, 2019.

"**Warrants**" means the Common Share purchase warrants of High Tide.

"**Windsor Credit Facility**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020*".

"**Windsor Loan Agreement**" means the senior secured loan agreement dated January 6, 2020 and entered into by and among High Tide and Windsor, as the same may be amended, restated, modified or supplemented from time to time.

"**Windsor Loan Amending Agreement**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021*".

"**Windsor Warrants**" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "*General Development of the Business – Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021*".

"**Windsor**" means Windsor Private Capital.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

Unless otherwise indicated, information contained in this Annual Information Form (or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein) concerning the industry and the markets in which the Corporation operates, including its general expectations and market position, market opportunities and market share, is, or may be, based on information from independent industry organizations, other third-party sources (including industry publications, surveys and forecasts) and the studies and estimates of Management.

Unless otherwise indicated, the Corporation's estimates are derived from publicly available information released by independent industry analysts and third-party sources as well as data from the Corporation's internal research, and include assumptions made by Management which Management believe to be reasonable based on their knowledge of the relevant industry and markets. Such internal research and assumptions have not been verified by any independent source, and the Corporation and Management have not independently verified any third-party information. While Management believes the market position, market opportunity and market share information included, or which may be included, in this Annual Information Form or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein is generally reliable, such information is inherently imprecise. In addition, projections, assumptions and estimates of the Corporation's future performance and the future performance of the industry and markets in which the Corporation operates are subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described under the headings "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information*" and "*Risk Factors*".

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements contained in this Annual Information Form, and in the documents incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, constitute "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (together, "**forward-looking statements**") within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws and are based on assumptions, expectations, estimates and projections as at the AIF Date. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology.

Forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form and in documents incorporated by reference herein include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the Business objectives and milestones and the anticipated timing of, and costs in connection with, the execution or achievement of such objectives and milestones;
- the Corporation's future growth prospects and intentions to pursue one or more viable business opportunities;
- the development of the Business and future activities following the AIF Date;

- expectations relating to market size and anticipated growth in the jurisdictions within which the Corporation may from time to time operate or contemplate future operations;
- expectations with respect to economic, business, regulatory and/or competitive factors related to the Corporation or the cannabis industry generally;
- the impact of COVID-19 on the Corporation's current and future operations;
- the market for the Corporation's current and proposed product offerings, as well as the Corporation's ability to capture market share;
- the Corporation's strategic investments and capital expenditures, and related benefits;
- the distribution methods expected to be used by the Corporation to deliver its product offerings;
- the competitive landscape within which the Corporation operates and the Corporation's market share or reach;
- the performance of the Business and the operations and activities of the Corporation;
- the Corporation's ability to generate cash flow from operations and from financing activities;
- the Corporation's ability to obtain, maintain, and renew or extend, applicable Authorizations, including the timing and impact of the receipt thereof;
- the realization of cost savings, synergies or benefits from the Corporation's recent and proposed acquisitions, and the Corporation's ability to successfully integrate the operations of any business acquired within the Business;
- the Corporation's intention to devote resources to the protection of its intellectual property rights, including by seeking and obtaining registered protections and developing and implementing standard operating procedures;
- the intention of the Corporation to complete the ATM Program and any additional offering of securities of the Corporation and the aggregate amount of the total proceeds that the Corporation will receive pursuant to the ATM Program, April 2022 Credit Facilities, September 2022 Credit Facility and/or any future offering;
- the Corporation's expected use of the net proceeds from the ATM Program, April 2022 Credit Facilities, September 2022 Credit Facility and/or any future offering;
- the anticipated effects of the ATM Program, April 2022 Credit Facilities, September 2022 Credit Facility and/or any future offering on the Business and operations of the Corporation;
- the listing of Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering; and
- the Corporation's ability to generate cash flow from operations and from financing activities.

Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Although Management believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable in light of, among other things, its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that Management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection contained in the forward-looking statements. Importantly, forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form and in documents incorporated by reference are based upon certain assumptions that Management believes to be reasonable based on the information currently available to Management, including, but not limited to, the assumptions that:

- current and future members of Management will abide by the Business objectives and strategies from time to time established by the Corporation;

- the Corporation will retain and supplement its Board and Management, or otherwise engage consultants and advisors having knowledge of the industries (or segments thereof) within which the Corporation may from time to time participate;
- the Corporation will have sufficient working capital and the ability to obtain the financing required in order to develop and continue its business and operations;
- the Corporation will continue to attract, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified and skilled consultants and/or employees, as the case may be;
- no adverse changes will be made to the regulatory framework governing cannabis, taxes and all other applicable matters in the jurisdictions in which the Corporation conducts business and any other jurisdiction in which the Corporation may conduct business in the future;
- the Corporation will be able to generate cash flow from operations, including, where applicable, distribution and sale of cannabis and cannabis products;
- the Corporation will be able to execute on its business strategy as anticipated;
- the Corporation will be able to meet the requirements necessary to obtain and/or maintain Authorizations required to conduct the Business;
- general economic, financial, market, regulatory, and political conditions, including the impact of COVID-19, will not negatively affect the Corporation or its Business;
- the Corporation will be able to successfully compete in the cannabis industry;
- cannabis prices will not decline materially;
- the Corporation will be able to effectively manage anticipated and unanticipated costs;
- the Corporation will be able to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure, and procedures in order to ensure compliance with applicable Laws;
- the Corporation will be able to conduct its operations in a safe, efficient and effective manner;
- general market conditions will be favourable with respect to the Corporation's future plans and goals;
- the Corporation will complete the ATM Program;
- the Corporation will use the net proceeds from the ATM Program, September 2022 Credit Facility and/or any future offering as outlined;
- the Corporation will list the Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering;
- the Corporation will make interest payments for the April 2022 Credit Facilities, 2022 June Debt Financing and September 2022 Credit Facility;
- the ATM Program, April 2022 Credit Facilities and September 2022 Credit Facility and/or any future offering will have the anticipated effects on the Business and operations of the Corporation;
- the Corporation will reach the anticipated sales from continuing operations for the financial year ending October 31, 2023;
- the Corporation will complete its proposed acquisitions;

- same-store sales and consolidated gross margins will continue to increase in the first fiscal quarter of 2023 and beyond;
- the Corporation will make meaningful increases to its revenue profile;
- the Corporation will continue to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year;
- the Corporation will hit its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first fiscal quarter of 2023;
- the Corporation will complete the development of its cannabis retail stores; and
- the Corporation will continue to grow its online retail portfolio through further strategic and accretive acquisitions.

By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Although Management believes that the expectations reflected in, and assumptions underlying, such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for Management to predict all of those factors or to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Some of the risks that could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form and in documents incorporated by reference herein include:

- the Corporation's inability to attract and retain qualified members of Management to grow the Business and its operations;
- unanticipated changes in economic and market conditions (including changes resulting from COVID-19) or in applicable Laws;
- the impact of the publications of inaccurate or unfavourable research by securities analysts or other third parties;
- the Corporation's failure to complete future acquisitions or enter into strategic business relationships;
- interruptions or shortages in the supply of cannabis from time to time available to support the Corporation's operations from time to time;
- unanticipated changes in the cannabis industry in the jurisdictions within which the Corporation may from time to time conduct its Business and operations, including the Corporation's inability to respond or adapt to such changes;
- the Corporation's inability to secure or maintain favourable lease arrangements or the required Authorizations necessary to conduct the Business and operations and meet its targets;
- the Corporation's inability to secure desirable retail cannabis store locations on favourable terms;
- risks relating to projections of the Corporation's operations;
- the Corporation will not complete the ATM Program;
- the Corporation's inability to effectively manage unanticipated costs and expenses, including costs and expenses associated with product recalls and judicial or administrative proceedings against the Corporation;
- the Corporation's inability to list the Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or in any future offering;
- the Corporation's failure to utilize the use of proceeds from the ATM Program, April 2022 Credit Facilities and September 2022 Credit Facility and/or any future offering as expected;

- the Corporation's inability to make interest payments for the April 2022 Credit Facilities, 2022 June Debt Financing and September 2022 Credit Facility;
- the Corporation inability to complete its proposed acquisitions;
- same-store sales and/or consolidated gross margins will not increase, but decease and/or plateau;
- the Corporation will not hit its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first fiscal quarter of 2023;
- the Corporation will be unable to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year, but that it will decease and/or plateau;
- the Corporation will be unable to continue to integrate and expand its CBD brands;
- the Corporation will be unable to complete the development of any or all of its cannabis retail stores;
- risks surrounding the legality of Delta-8 derived from Hemp;
- risks surrounding the uncertainty and legality of Delta-8 and Delta-9 state to state;
- risk that the DEA could consider the Corporation's Delta-8 products an illegal controlled substance under the U.S. CSA or Federal Analogue Act in the United States;
- risk that that state or federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that the Delta-8 and Delta-9 products and/or this in-process Hemp extract are/is a Schedule I controlled substance in violation of the U.S. CSA and similar State laws;
- risk that the Corporation's Delta-9 products could be considered by state law enforcement and state regulators to be marijuana illegal under state laws criminalizing the possession, distribution, trafficking and sale of marijuana;
- risks surrounding the sale of Hemp seeds;
- risk that should the Corporation become subject to enforcement action by federal or state agencies, the Corporation could: (i) be forced to stop offering some or all of it Delta-8 and Delta-9 products or stop all Business operations, (ii) be subject to other civil or criminal sanctions and/or (iii) be required to defend against such enforcement and if unsuccessful could cause the Corporation to cease its operations; and
- risk that enforcement or regulatory action at the United States federal and/or state level could adversely impact the listings of the Common Shares on the TSXV and Nasdaq.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors are not exhaustive. The Corporation provides 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, and, in evaluating these forward-looking statements, readers should specifically consider various factors, including the risks outlined under the heading "*Risk Factors*", and in documents incorporated by reference herein, which may cause actual results to differ materially from the results, performance or achievements of the Corporation expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the AIF Date, and except as required by Applicable Securities Laws, the Corporation does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FUTURE ORIENTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This Annual Information Form, and documents incorporated by reference herein, may contain FOFI within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws and analogous U.S. securities Laws, about prospective results of operations, financial position or cash flows, based on assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action, which FOFI is not presented in the format of a historical balance sheet, income statement or cash flow statement. The FOFI has been prepared by Management to provide an outlook of the Corporation's

activities and results and has been prepared based on a number of assumptions including the assumptions discussed under the heading "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information*" and assumptions with respect to the costs and expenditures to be incurred by the Corporation, capital expenditures and operating costs, taxation rates for the Corporation and general and administrative expenses. Management does not have, or may not have had at the relevant date, firm commitments for all of the costs, expenditures, prices or other financial assumptions which may have been used to prepare the FOFI or assurance that such operating results will be achieved and, accordingly, the complete financial effects of all of those costs, expenditures, prices and operating results are not, or may not have been at the relevant date of the FOFI, objectively determinable.

Importantly, the FOFI contained in this Annual Information Form, and in documents incorporated by reference herein are, or may be, based upon certain additional assumptions that Management believes to be reasonable based on the information currently available to Management, including, but not limited to, assumptions about: (i) the future pricing for the Corporation's products, (ii) the future market demand and trends within the jurisdictions in which the Corporation may from time to time conduct the Business, (iii) the Corporation's ongoing inventory levels, and operating cost estimates, (iv) the Corporation's net proceeds from the ATM Program, April 2022 Credit Facilities and September 2022 Credit Facility. The FOFI or financial outlook contained in Annual Information Form, and in documents incorporated by reference herein do not purport to present the Corporation's financial condition in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and there can be no assurance that the assumptions made in preparing the FOFI will prove accurate. The actual results of operations of the Corporation and the resulting financial results will likely vary from the amounts set forth in the analysis presented in any such document, and such variation may be material (including due to the occurrence of unforeseen events occurring subsequent to the preparation of the FOFI). The Corporation and Management believe that the FOFI has been prepared on a reasonable basis, reflecting Management's best estimates and judgments as at the applicable date. However, because this information is highly subjective and subject to numerous risks including the risks discussed under the heading "*Risk Factors*", FOFI or financial outlook within this Annual Information Form, and in documents incorporated by reference herein, should not be relied on as necessarily indicative of future results.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the FOFI, or financial outlook contained in this Annual Information Form, and in documents incorporated by reference herein. Except as required by Applicable Securities Laws, the Corporation does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update such FOFI.

NOTE TO U.S. READERS REGARDING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN REPORTING PRACTICES

The Corporation prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, which differs from U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, the financial statements incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, and in the documents incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, may not be comparable to financial statements of United States companies prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

CERTAIN DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Information has been incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form from documents filed with the various securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in Canada and the SEC. Copies of the documents incorporated herein by reference may be obtained on request without charge from the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation at Unit 112, 11127-15 Street N.E. Calgary, Alberta T3K 2M4, Telephone: 1-403-703-4272, Email: ir@hightideinc.com, and are also accessible under the Corporation's issuer profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov.

The following documents, filed with the various securities commission or similar securities regulatory authorities in Canada are specifically incorporated by reference in, and form an integral part of, this Annual Information Form:

(a) the 2020 Meta Circular, prepared in connection with the Meta Special Meeting to approve the components of the Arrangement, excluding the following sections, schedules and appendices of, or information in, as applicable, the 2020 Meta Circular:

  (i) Appendix "C" – "*Fairness Opinion*", being the fairness opinion of Echelon Wealth Partners Inc. dated as of August 20, 2020, and delivered to the board of directors of Meta Growth;

  (ii) Appendix "F" – "*Pro Forma Financial Statements of High Tide*", being the unaudited pro forma financial statements for the Corporation as at and for the period ended July 31, 2020 and for the year ended October 31, 2019, prepared strictly for use in connection with the Meta Special Meeting;

(iii) Schedule "B" to Appendix "D" – "*U.S. Cannabis-Related Activities Disclosure*";

(iv) any information in the 2020 Meta Circular that has been specifically revised, corrected and supplanted under the heading "*Revisions to Certain Previously Disclosed Information*"; and

(v) in each case of (i) through to and including (iv) above, any summary information or information derived therefrom in the 2020 Meta Circular;

(b) the Meta Growth BAR;

(c) the material change report of the Corporation dated February 5, 2021 in respect of the entering into of the OCN Amending Agreement;

(d) the material change report of the Corporation dated February 5, 2021, in respect of the entering into of a binding asset purchase agreement with Halo;

(e) the Short Form Prospectus;

(f) the material change report of the Corporation dated December 17, 2021 in respect of the Corporation launching the ATM Program;

(g) the 2022 Information Circular;

(h) the material change report of the Corporation dated July 25, 2022 in respect of the Corporation closing the July 2022 Bought Deal Offering;

(i) the material change report of the Corporation dated September 23, 2022 in respect of the Corporation securing the September 2022 Credit Facility;

(j) the material change report of the Corporation dated October 6, 2022 in respect of the entering into of the Jimmy's Cannabis Definitive Agreement;

(k) the material change report of the Corporation dated January 6, 2023 in respect of the closing of the Jimmy's Cannabis Acquisition;

(l) the Annual Financial Statements; and

(m) the management's discussion and analysis of the Corporation for the Annual Financial Statements.

Any statement contained in this Annual Information Form or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded, for purposes of this Annual Information Form, to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. The modifying or superseding statement need not state that it has modified or superseded a prior statement or include any other information set forth in the document that it modifies or supersedes. The making of a modifying or superseding statement shall not be deemed an admission for any purposes that the modified or superseded statement, when made, constituted a misrepresentation, an untrue statement of a material fact or an omission to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances in which it was made. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed in its unmodified or superseded form to constitute part of this Annual Information Form.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

High Tide was incorporated under the ABCA on February 8, 2018, under the name "High Tide Ventures Inc." Effective October 4, 2018, High Tide amended its articles of incorporation and changed its name to "High Tide Inc." On October 4, 2018, High Tide also amended its articles of incorporation and completed a share split of its then outstanding pre-split Common Shares, on the basis of 2.76

post-split Common Shares for each one pre-split Common Share issued and outstanding. On May 13, 2021, the Corporation completed the Consolidation.

The head office of High Tide is located at Unit 112, 11127 – 15 Street N.E., Calgary, Alberta, T3K 2M4 and the registered office of High Tide is located at 120 – 4954 Richard Road SW, Calgary, Alberta, T3E 6L1.

High Tide is a reporting issuer in Canada, in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut.

Effective June 2, 2021, the Corporation became a reporting company within the U.S. upon the Corporation's Form 40-F registration statement being declared effective, which occurred concurrently with listing on the Nasdaq.

The Common Shares are listed on the TSXV, under the trading symbol "HITI", on the Nasdaq, under the trading symbol "HITI", and on the FSE, under the trading symbol "2LYA". Effective May 13, 2021, the Corporation's FSE symbol was updated in connection with the Consolidation from "2LY" to "2LYA". Prior to November 19, 2020, the Common Shares were listed on the CSE under the trading symbol "HITI" from December 17, 2018 to November 18, 2020. Effective November 19, 2020, the Trading Warrants and HITI Unsecured Trading Debentures began trading on the TSXV under the symbols "HITI.WT" and "HITI.DB", respectively. Effective February 25, 2021, the February 2021 Warrants issued pursuant to the February 2021 Bought Deal Offering began trading on the TSXV under the symbol "HITI.WR". As of close of business on September 16, 2021, the HITI Unsecured Trading Debentures were delisted from the TSXV.

Intercorporate Relationships

As at the AIF Date, High Tide has 11 direct and 23 indirect Subsidiaries, two direct, majority-owned Subsidiaries, and three indirect, majority-owned Subsidiaries. High Tide also holds a 50% direct interest in Saturninus Partners, a general partnership existing under the Laws of the Province of Ontario, and 49% indirect interest in two partnerships existing under the Laws of the Province of Manitoba.

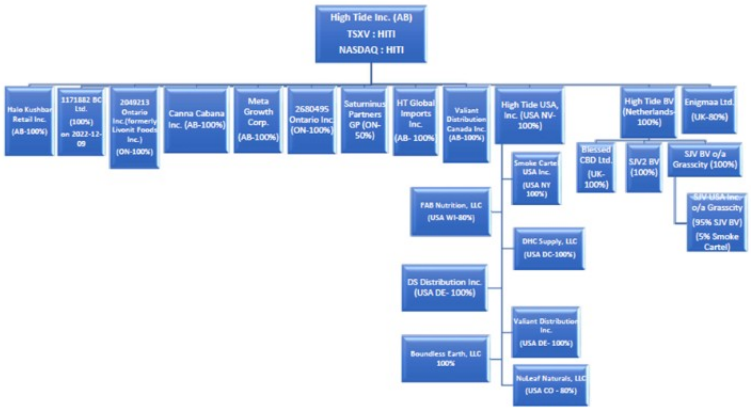
Meta Growth, a wholly owned Subsidiary, has 13 direct, wholly owned Subsidiaries, 6 indirect, majority-owned Subsidiaries, and 2 indirect, minority-owned Subsidiaries. In addition, Meta Growth holds a 49% direct interest in NAC Northern Alberta Limited Partnership, a limited partnership existing under the Laws of the Province of Alberta, as well as an indirect, 51% interest in NAC Northern Alberta Limited Partnership, and an indirect, 51% interest in each of 2 limited partnerships existing under the Laws of the Province of Manitoba.

As at the AIF Date, the Corporation operates the Business through the following material wholly owned Subsidiaries:

- Canna Cabana, a wholly owned Subsidiary, formed under the ABCA on November 1, 2020, pursuant to articles of amalgamation filed in respect of the amalgamation of Old Canna Cabana, Canna SK and 2686068, each of which were wholly owned Subsidiaries.
- Meta Growth, a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the ABCA on June 18, 2015.
- 2680495 Ontario Inc., a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) on February 11, 2019.
- Valiant Canada, a wholly owned Subsidiary, formed under the ABCA on November 1, 2020, pursuant to articles of amalgamation filed in respect of the amalgamation of RGR Canada and Famous Brandz, both of which were wholly owned Subsidiaries.
- Valiant, a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware on April 6, 2019.
- High Tide Inc. B.V., a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of the Netherlands on November 20, 2018.
- Smoke Cartel, a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.
- High Tide USA, Inc., a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of the State of Nevada

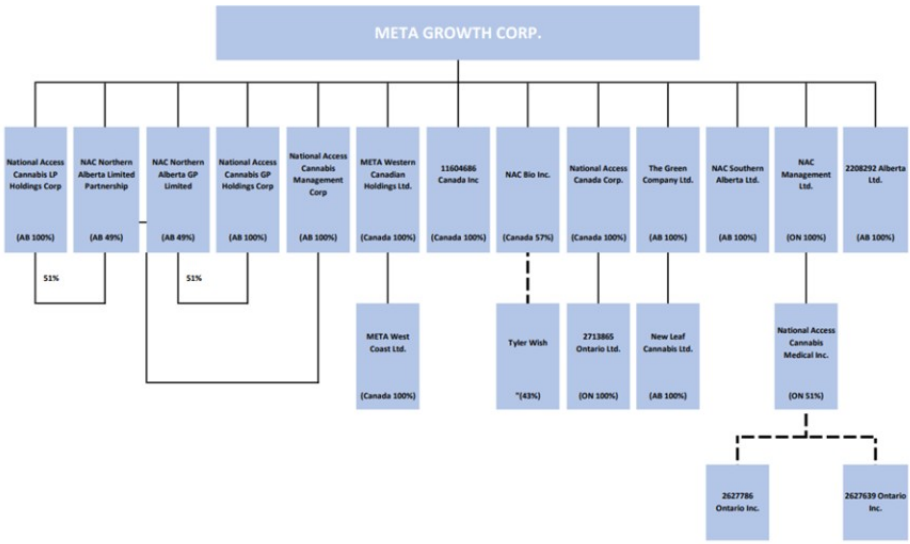
- FABCBD, a majority owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of the State of Wisconsin.
- Daily High Club, a wholly owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of England and Wales.
- NuLeaf, a majority owned Subsidiary, incorporated under the Laws of Colorado.

The following chart sets out the material intercorporate relationships of the Corporation as at the AIF Date:



Note:
(1) Saturninus Partners is a general partnership established in the Province of Ontario, in which the Corporation holds a direct 50% interest.

The following chart sets out the material intercorporate relationships of Meta Growth, a wholly owned Subsidiary, as at the AIF Date:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The following is a description of the general development of the Business during the last three financial years ended October 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020

- December 12, 2019: High Tide acquired the remaining 49.9% interest (the " **Minority Interest**") in High Tide's then majority-owned Subsidiary, KushBar, pursuant to the terms of the Kushbar SPA. Following the completion of the acquisition of the Minority Interest, KushBar became a wholly owned Subsidiary. The consideration for the Minority Interest was satisfied by the issuance, to 2651576 Ontario Inc., of a Secured Debenture in the principal amount of approximately $700,000 (and due 24 months from the date of issuance) and the issuance of 2,645,503 Common Shares. The outstanding principal amount under the Secured Debenture was convertible, at the holder's option, before the maturity date into Common Shares at a price of $0.25 per Common Share. The Secured Debenture did not bear any interest until the maturity date, whereupon any principal amount outstanding would bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum until repaid.

- January 1, 2020: High Tide launched its proprietary data analytics service platform (" **Cabanalytics**"), which provides High Tide with a deep understanding of consumer behaviours and preferences. Cabanalytics serves as a new revenue stream by providing consumer and product insights to Licensed Producers and other companies supporting the cannabis sector. High Tide continues to develop the program with a number of Licensed Producers and other market participants.

- January 6, 2020: High Tide entered into the Windsor Loan Agreement, and secured a senior secured, non-revolving term credit facility in the amount of up to $10,000,000 (the "**Windsor Credit Facility**"). The Windsor Credit Facility provided High Tide with immediate access to an initial $6,000,000, and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, will provide High Tide with access to an additional $4,000,000. Amounts drawn down under the Windsor Credit Facility bear interest at a rate of 11.5% per annum, with interest payable monthly in arrears on the last day of each calendar month. Provided that certain conditions are satisfied, the Windsor Credit Facility will automatically extend for an additional one-year term. The principal amount advanced under the Windsor Credit Facility is convertible, during its term at any time after an initial 6 month hold period, and at Windsor's option, into Common Shares at a conversion price of $0.17 (subject to downward adjustments in certain instances). In connection with the Windsor Credit Facility, High Tide also issued to Windsor 58,823,529 Warrants. The Warrants are subject to vesting, with 35,294,117 Warrants having vested as of the AIF Date, and the remaining Warrants having been cancelled and rendered null and void. Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof, following the vesting date applicable to such Warrant, to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price equal to 150% of the conversion price per Common Share provided for in the Windsor Loan Agreement in respect of the principal amount advanced thereunder, for a period of two years from the date of issuance. See also "*Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2020* " below for further details on certain amendments to the Windsor Credit Facility.

- January 24, 2020: High Tide completed the acquisition of an 100% interest in 2680495 Ontario Inc., the operator of a Canna Cabana branded retail cannabis store in the City of Hamilton, Ontario. As consideration for the acquisition, High Tide paid to the vendor $2,097,816 in cash and issued to the vendor 4,761,904 Common Shares. Following the completion of the acquisition, 2680495 Ontario Inc. became a wholly owned Subsidiary.

- January 27, 2020: High Tide acquired a 50% interest in Saturninus Partners, the operator of a Canna Cabana branded retail cannabis store in the City of Sudbury, Ontario. As consideration for the acquisition, High Tide issued to a nominee of the partners of Saturninus Partners an aggregate of 5,319,149 Common Shares, as well as 2,500,000 Warrants. Each Warrant entitled the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of $0.40 per share for a period of two years from the date of issuance.

- February 21, 2020: High Tide completed the acquisition of a retail cannabis store currently operating in Tisdale, Saskatchewan as licensed by the Saskatchewan Liquor and Gaming Authority. The consideration paid to acquire the Tisdale store was comprised of $219,000 in cash, $500,000 in the form of a promissory note due six months from the time of closing of the transaction, and 5,000,000 Common Shares having a fair value of $975,000.

- July 23, 2020: High Tide completed a debt restructuring transaction with the High Tide Key Investor (the " **High Tide Debt Restructuring**"), as part of which, the parties amended and restated an 8.5% senior Unsecured Debenture issued by High Tide in December 2018 to the High Tide Key Investor (the "**Original Debenture**"). Pursuant to the High Tide Debt Restructuring,

in consideration of High Tide's agreement to pay to the High Tide Key Investor certain structured installment payments over a period of over approximately three years, beginning on November 1, 2021, the parties agreed to (a) amend the Original Debenture into a secured convertible debenture of High Tide (the "**Amended Debenture**") in the principal amount of $10,807,500 (the "**Deferred Amount**"), (b) extend the maturity date of the Amended Debenture to January 1, 2025, (c) amend the conversion price such that the Deferred Amount is convertible into Common Shares at a conversion price of $0.425 per Common Share, and (d) amend the interest provisions such that the Deferred Amount will not bear any interest until maturity, with the portion of the Deferred Amount outstanding on maturity bearing interest on and from the maturity date at a rate of 8.5% per annum. High Tide's obligations under the Amended Debenture are secured by the assets of High Tide and certain of its Subsidiaries pursuant to a subordinated security interest (ranking behind the senior creditors of High Tide) granted in favour of the High Tide Key Investor and such other persons who may from time to time become a party to the security agreement entered into by the parties in connection with the High Tide Debt Restructuring.

- August 20, 2020: High Tide entered into the Arrangement Agreement with Old Meta Growth, pursuant to which High Tide agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding Old Meta Shares. See "*November 17, 2020*" below for further details on the Arrangement.

- September 1, 2020, High Tide entered into the Amended Halo APA, pursuant to which High Tide has agreed to sell its three operating KushBar retail cannabis stores to Halo Kushbar Retail Inc., a wholly owned Subsidiary of Halo, for aggregate consideration of $5,700,000. The consideration for the acquisition was comprised of (a) an initial deposit of $3,500,000, paid in common shares in the capital of Halo, (b) a convertible promissory note in the amount of $1,800,000, with the principal amount thereof convertible in to common shares in the capital of Halo at a conversion price of $0.16 per common share, and (c) a convertible promissory note to be issued by Halo to High Tide on the 12 month anniversary of the closing date, in the principal amount of $400,000 (with the principal amount thereof convertible in to common shares in the capital of Halo at a conversion price of $0.16 per common share, provided that certain revenue thresholds are met). The Amended Halo APA amended an asset purchase agreement previously entered into by the parties in February 2020. See "*July 28, 2022*" below for further details on the Amended Halo APA.

- September 13, 2020: High Tide extended the term of a $2,000,000 loan (bearing interest at an interest rate of 12% per annum) which High Tide had previously obtained from an arm's length third party pursuant to a loan agreement dated September 4, 2019. Under the terms of an amending agreement entered into by High Tide and the lender, the parties agreed to extend the maturity of the loan until September 30, 2021. The parties also entered into a warrant exchange agreement wherein 1,600,000 Warrants previously issued to the lender in consideration for the loan (and having an exercise price of $0.85 per Common Share) were terminated and High Tide issued to the lender 1,600,000 new Warrants having an exercise price of $0.30 per Common Share and expiring on September 30, 2021.

Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2021

- November 17, 2020: High Tide and Meta Growth Corp. completed the Arrangement. Pursuant to the Arrangement, High Tide acquired all of the issued and outstanding Old Meta Shares in exchange for a consideration of 0.824 Common Share for each one Old Meta Share issued and outstanding prior to the Arrangement. As a result of the Arrangement, Meta Growth became a wholly owned Subsidiary. Old Meta Growth was delisted from the TSXV on the close of trading on November 18, 2020. In connection with the completion of the Arrangement, an aggregate of 48,636,422 Old Meta Warrants previously listed on the TSXV under the symbol "META.WT" were delisted from the TSXV. The delisted Old Meta Warrants were relisted for trading as an aggregate of 40,076,412 Warrants (such number being the number of Old Meta Warrants adjusted on the basis of the exchange ratio applicable under the Arrangement) on the TSXV under the symbol "HITI.WT", with such warrants to remain listed on the TSXV until the earlier of their exercise, expiry or delisting. Old Meta Debentures that had not been converted prior to closing of the Arrangement, continued as debt obligations of Meta Growth (but are convertible into Common Shares). The Old Meta Debentures were delisted from the TSXV in connection with the Arrangement and were relisted for trading as Unsecured Debentures on the TSXV under the symbol HITI.DB (the "**HITI Unsecured Trading Debentures**"), with such Unsecured Debentures to remain listed on the TSXV until the earlier of their conversion, maturity, or delisting. Each holder of an Old Meta RSU that had not vested prior to closing of the Arrangement, became entitled to receive, upon vesting, such number of Common Shares which the holder would have been entitled to receive pursuant to the Arrangement if such Old Meta RSUs had vested immediately prior to completion of the Arrangement and such holder had subsequently exchanged the number of Old Meta Shares to which such holder would have been entitled upon such vesting for Common Shares pursuant to the Arrangement. As of close of business on September 16, 2021, the HITI Unsecured Trading Debentures were delisted from the TSXV.

- December 14 2020: Windsor and High Tide entered into an amendment agreement (the "**Windsor Loan Amending Agreement**") in respect of the Windsor Loan Agreement, pursuant to which Windsor agreed to (a) extend the maturity date of the Windsor Loan Agreement by one year, to December 31, 2021 (with an ability to extend for a further one year period, to December 31, 2022, upon meeting certain specified conditions), and (b) reduce the interest rate applicable to the Windsor Loan Agreement, from 11.5% to 10.0% per annum. In addition, Windsor and High Tide agreed to amend the terms of the 58,823,529 Warrants (the "**Windsor Warrants**") issued to Windsor on January 7, 2020 in connection with the Windsor Loan Agreement (each such Windsor Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at a price per Common Share equal to 150% of the conversion price in effect on the date of the exercise of the Warrants for a period of two years from the date of issuance). The amendment (a) confirmed that only 35,294,117 Windsor Warrants had vested as at the date of the amendment, (b) confirmed that the remaining 23,529,412 Windsor Warrants were cancelled and rendered null and void, (c) fixed the exercise price per each outstanding Windsor Warrant at $0.255, (d) removes certain the downward adjustment provisions in respect of the said exercise price, and (e) extended the expiry date of the Windsor Warrants that have not been cancelled to December 31, 2022.

- January 6, 2021: Meta Growth, High Tide's wholly owned Subsidiary, entered into two loan amending agreements (together, the "**OCN Amending Agreement**") with the OCN to extend the maturity of certain credit facilities of Meta Growth, totaling $20,000,000 (the "**Meta Growth Credit Facilities**") to December 31, 2024, and remove an annual administration fee of 2.5% applicable to the Meta Growth Credit Facilities. Prior to the amendments, the Meta Growth Credit Facilities partially matured on December 31, 2022, and obligated Meta Growth to pay interest at a rate of 10.0% per annum (on amounts withdrawn under the Meta Growth Credit Facilities) and an annual administration fee of 2.5%. In addition, pursuant to the OCN Amending Agreement, Meta Growth and OCN agreed to transition the remaining undrawn balance under the Meta Growth Credit Facilities, in the amount of $6,750,000 (the "**Remaining OCN Credit Balance**"), from Meta Growth to High Tide, granting High Tide the ability to draw down on the Remaining OCN Credit Balance directly. High Tide and OCN have entered into a loan agreement for the Remaining OCN Credit Balance (the "**Remaining OCN Credit Facility**"), which facility matures on December 31, 2024, and accrues interest on amounts withdrawn at an interest rate of 10.0% per annum. High Tide's obligations under the Remaining OCN Credit Facility are secured by the assets of High Tide and certain of its Subsidiaries, pursuant to a subordinated security interest (ranking behind the senior creditors of High Tide and the applicable Subsidiaries) granted in favour of OCN and such other persons who may, from time to time, become a party to the security agreement.

- January 25, 2021: High Tide entered into a definitive agreement and plan of merger (the " **Smoke Cartel Acquisition Agreement**") with Smoke Cartel, one of the leading online retailers of consumption accessories, including glass water pipes and vaporizers, as well as CBD products (industrial-Hemp-derived) in the U.S. Pursuant to the Smoke Cartel Acquisition Agreement, High Tide agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Smoke Cartel (the "**SC Shares**").

- February 22, 2021: the Corporation completed a bought deal short-form prospectus offering (the "**February 2021 Bought Deal Offering**") of units (each, a "**February 2021 Unit**"). In connection with the February 2021 Bought Deal Offering, the Corporation issued an aggregate of 47,916,665 (including the exercise in full of the underwriters' over-allotment option) February 2021 Units (on a pre-Consolidation basis) at a price of $0.48 per February 2021 Unit (on a pre-Consolidation basis), for aggregate gross proceeds of $22,999,999.20. Each February 2021 Unit was comprised of one Common Share and one half of one Warrant (each, a "**February 2021 Warrant**"). Each whole February 2021 Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share at an exercise price of $0.58 (on a pre-Consolidation basis), until February 22, 2024. Effective February 25, 2021, the February 2021 Warrants issued pursuant to the February 2021 Bought Deal Offering began trading on the TSXV under the symbols "HITI.WR".

- March 15, 2021: the Corporation appointed Aman Sood as Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation.

- March 24, 2021: High Tide completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Smoke Cartel. Smoke Cartel is one of the leading online retailers of consumption and Hemp-derived CBD products offered through its company website www.smokecartel.com. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of the Smoke Cartel Acquisition Agreement. The Corporation acquired all of the SC Shares for US$8,000,000, implying an approximate value of US$0.31 per SC Share (on a pre-Consolidation basis).

    - The consideration was comprised of: (i) 9,540,754 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis), having an aggregate value of US$6,000,000 with each Common Share priced at the 10-day volume weighted average price of the Common Shares on the TSXV immediately prior to the closing of the acquisition (the "**SC Share Consideration**"); and (ii)

US$2,000,000 in cash (the "**SC Cash Consideration**"). As a result of U.S. securities law considerations and negotiations between the parties, certain Smoke Cartel significant shareholders agreed to allow the SC Cash Consideration to be allocated first to Smoke Cartel's shareholders generally, who were paid fully in cash, using all or a portion of the SC Cash Consideration. Pursuant to the Smoke Cartel Acquisition Agreement, 25% of the SC Share Consideration was placed in escrow for a period of 12 months from the date of closing. On March 24, 2022, the remaining SC Share Consideration were released from escrow.

- March 24, 2021: in connection with the Smoke Cartel acquisition, the Corporation appointed Sean Geng, founder and Chief Technology Officer of Smoke Cartel, as Chief Technology Officer of the Corporation to oversee all information technology and e-commerce initiatives for the Corporation globally.

- April 8, 2021: High Tide extended the maturity of its $2,000,000 convertible debenture and reduce the applicable interest rate pursuant to a debenture amendment agreement. The debenture amendment agreement extends the maturity date of the convertible debenture from April 18, 2021, to April 18, 2023, and reduces the applicable interest rate from 10.0% to 7.0%. The conversion price of $0.75 remains unchanged.

- April 29, 2021: High Tide completed the acquisition, by acquiring all of the shares, of the Canna Cabana retail cannabis store located at 435(B) Yonge Street in Toronto, Ontario. The Corporation paid $4,000,000 in cash consideration to facilitate the transaction and assumed the prior company's loan to build and open the Toronto store ($2,300,000).

- May 10, 2021: High Tide completed the acquisition (the "**FABCBD Closing**") of 80% of the issued and outstanding shares of FABCBD. FABCBD is one of the leading online retailers of Hemp-derived CBD products through its website www.fabcbd.com. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of an acquisition agreement dated May 2, 2021 (the "**FABCBD Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the terms of the FABCBD Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 80% interest in FABCBD for US$20,640,000 and acquired a three-year option to acquire the remaining 20% interest in FABCBD at any time (the "**FABCBD Acquisition**"). Consideration for the acquisition of the 80% interest in FABCBD was comprised of: (i) 15,154,109 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis) valued at US$8,080,000 on the basis of a deemed price of $0.648 per Common Share (on a pre-Consolidation basis) (the "**FABCBD Share Consideration**"), being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the FABCBD Closing; and (ii) US$12,560,000 in cash (collectively with the FABCBD Share Consideration, the "**FABCBD Consideration**"). Upon closing, FABCBD had approximately US$500,000 of cash and non-cash working capital, and inventory of approximately US$550,000.

  - In addition, pursuant to the terms of the FABCBD Acquisition Agreement:

    - The vendor was entitled to an earnout bonus of US$612,000 in the event that FABCBD exceeds gross revenues of at least US$13,500,000 in 2021, which would have been paid, if due, in Common Shares based on the volume weighted average price per Common Share for the 10 consecutive trading days on TSXV preceding payment, subject to a maximum of 1,425,106 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis); however, the earnout was not reached and therefore, no Common Shares were issued;

    - FABCBD granted the Corporation an option to acquire all the remaining equity interest in FABCBD, thus allowing the Corporation to become the sole shareholder of FABCBD (the "**FABCBD Call Option**"), at an enterprise value equal to the trailing twelve months of EBITDA multiplied by six, exercisable at any time for a period of three years from the FABCBD Closing;

    - The Corporation granted FABCBD's founder, an option to put to the Corporation, the remaining equity interest in FABCBD not held by the Corporation, at the same enterprise value of the FABCBD Call Option, exercisable by FABCBD's founder for a period of two years following the first anniversary of the FABCBD Closing;

    - 25% of the FABCBD Consideration, being 9,679,778 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis), was placed in escrow for a period of up to 24 months from the FABCBD Closing, with releases scheduled every six months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, 4,839,889 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis) were released from escrow.

- In connection with the FABCBD Acquisition, the Corporation paid their advisors, Bayline Capital Partners Inc., an arm's length party, an advisory fee equal to 3% of the FABCBD Consideration, of which approximately 60% was paid in cash, and the remaining 40% was satisfied through the issuance of 462,711 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis).

- In connection with the FABCBD Acquisition, Josh Delaney, founder and Chief Executive Officer of FABCBD joined the Corporation as general manager of FABCBD.

· May 12, 2021: High Tide completed the Consolidation on the basis of one post-Consolidation Common Share for each 15 pre-Consolidation Common Shares. Immediately prior to the Consolidation, there were 35,193,728 Warrants originally issued by Meta Growth ("**Meta Warrants**") listed for trading on the TSXV, each exercisable at $0.29 per Meta Warrant for 0.824 Common Share. Following the Consolidation, the number of listed Meta Warrants outstanding were not altered; however, the exercise terms were adjusted in accordance with the terms of the warrant indenture dated February 6, 2020, as supplemented on November 16, 2020, such that 15 Meta Warrants are exercisable for 0.824 post-Consolidation Common Shares following the payment of an adjusted exercise price of $4.35. Immediately prior to the Consolidation, there were 23,958,332 February 2021 Warrants originally issued as a part of the February 2021 Bought Deal Offering listed for trading on the TSXV, each exercisable at $0.58 per February 2021 Warrant for one Common Share. Following the Consolidation, the number of listed February 2021 Warrants outstanding were not altered; however, the exercise terms were adjusted in accordance with the terms of the warrant indenture dated February 22, 2021, such that 15 February 2021 Warrants were exercisable for one post-Consolidation Common Share following the payment of an adjusted exercise price of $8.70. Immediately prior to the Consolidation, there were $900,000 principal amount of convertible debentures originally issued by Meta Growth ("**Meta Convertible Debentures**") listed for trading on the TSXV, convertible at $0.22 per Common Share ("**Meta Conversion Price**"). Following the Consolidation, the number of listed Meta Convertible Debentures outstanding were not altered; however, the conversion terms were adjusted in accordance with the terms of the debenture indenture dated November 23, 2018, as supplemented on November 16, 2020, such that the Meta Conversion Price will be adjusted to $3.30 per post- Consolidation Common Share.

· May 26, 2021: the Corporation completed a bought deal offering of units (each, a " **May 2021 Unit**") pursuant to the Short Form Prospectus (the "**May 2021 Bought Deal Offering**"). In connection with the May 2021 Bought Deal Offering, the Corporation issued an aggregate of 2,415,000 (including the exercise in full of the underwriters' over-allotment option) May 2021 Units at a price of $9.60 per May 2021 Unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of $23,184,000. Each May 2021 Unit was comprised of one Common Share and one half of one Warrant (each, a "**May 2021 Warrant**"). Each whole May 2021 Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share at an exercise price of $12.25 per May 2021 Warrant for a period of 36 months from closing of the May 2021 Bought Deal Offering, subject to an accelerated expiry if the 10-trading day volume-weighted average price of the Common Shares on the TSXV is equal to or greater than $19.20 per Common Share.

· June 2, 2021: The Corporation commenced trading on the Nasdaq under the ticker symbol "HITI".

· July 6, 2021: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 100% interest in Daily High Club, through its wholly owned U.S. Subsidiary, High Tide USA, Inc. (the "**Daily High Club Closing**"). Daily High Club is one of the leading online retailers of consumption accessories, in addition to subscription boxes, through its website www.dailyhighclub.com. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of a definitive agreement dated June 24, 2021 (the "**Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the terms of the Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 100% interest in Daily High Club in consideration for: (i) 839,820 Common Shares, valued at US$6,750,000 on the basis of a deemed price per Common Share of $9.92, being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the Daily High Club Closing, and (ii) US$3,250,000 in cash (together, the "**Daily High Club Consideration**"). Common Shares having a value of 25% of the Daily High Club Consideration, being 311,049 Common Shares, were placed in escrow for a period of 24 months from the Daily High Club Closing, with releases scheduled every six months, to ensure certain indemnification obligations if claims arise.

  - In connection with the Daily High Club Closing, Harrison Baum, the Chief Executive Officer of Daily High Club, joined the Corporation as Director of Digital Marketing. Furthermore, the Corporation granted 13,333 Options to Mr. Baum, exercisable at $9.39 per Common Share for a period of three years.

  - On July 28, 2022, in connection with the Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation was indemnified for $58,250, which resulted in the Corporation cancelling 28,553 Common Shares previously held in escrow.

- As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, 155,524 Common Shares have been released from escrow and 126,972 Common Shares remain in escrow.

· August 6, 2021: the Corporation completed the acquisition (the "**102 Saskatchewan Acquisition**") of an 100% interest in 102 Saskatchewan. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of a definitive agreement (the "**102 Saskatchewan Acquisition Agreement**") entered into by the Corporation on July 13, 2021, as amended on August 5, 2021. Pursuant to the terms of the 102 Saskatchewan Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 100% interest in 102 Saskatchewan in consideration for: (i) 254,518 Common Shares, valued at $2,002,000 on the basis of a deemed price per Common Share of $7.8658, being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the closing of the 102 Saskatchewan Acquisition, and (ii) $698,000 in cash.

- In connection with the 102 Saskatchewan Acquisition, the Corporation acquired five retail cannabis locations in Regina, Saskatchewan, out of which one was operational and four were various stages of construction and development. All five locations are expected to be operational by the end of 2021. In addition, 102 Saskatchewan was working on finalizing a sixth location that will be included in the 102 Saskatchewan Acquisition. If secured and agreed, the Corporation shall pay the sellers $200,000 for the sixth property, of which $50,000 will be paid in cash and $150,000 will be paid in Common Shares. Upon closing the 102 Saskatchewan Acquisition, 102 Saskatchewan was amalgamated into Canna Cabana.High Tide completed the acquisition of an 100% interest in 102105699 Saskatchewan Ltd. The acquisition was completed at an aggregate purchase price of approximately $2,700,000, of which approximately $2,002,000 was satisfied through the issuance of 254,518 Common Shares.

· August 12, 2021: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 100% interest in Dankstop, through its wholly owned U.S. Subsidiary, High Tide USA, Inc. (the "**Dankstop Closing**"). Dankstop is one of the leading online consumption accessories retailers, operating its ecommerce retailer through www.DankStop.com. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of a definitive agreement dated July 20, 2021 (the "**Dankstop Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the terms of the Dankstop Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 100% interest in Dankstop in consideration for 612,087 Common Shares, valued at US$3,850,000 on the basis of a deemed price per Common Share of $7.88, being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the Dankstop Closing (the "**Dankstop Consideration**"). 153,021 Common Shares, representing 25% of the Dankstop Consideration were held in escrow to ensure certain indemnification obligations if claims arise for 12 months from the Dankstop Closing. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, all 153,021 Common Shares were released from escrow.

- In connection with the Dankstop Closing, Dankstop co-founder, Feliks Khaykin, joined the Corporation as Director of U.S. Operations.

· September 13, 2021: High Tide entered into two private label partnerships with Heritage Cannabis Holdings (CNSX:CANN), an industry leading and vertically-integrated cannabis provider and Loosh Inc. dba Loosh Brands, a privately held, next generation cannabis edibles and finished good manufacturer.

- October 15, 2021: $1,000,000 of debt was converted into equity, bringing the Corporation 's total outstanding debt balance to $27,400,000 as at October 15, 2021, of which, only $1,600,000 matures during the next 12 months.

- October 18, 2021: the Corporation entered into a credit agreement (the "**2021 Credit Agreement**") with ATB Financial establishing a revolving credit facility in an amount up to $25,000,000 (comprised of an initial $10,000,000 limit and $15,000,000 accordion, the "**2021 Credit Facility**"). The 2021 Credit Facility consists of secured prime rate loans, U.S base rate loans, LIBOR loans, letters of credit, Bankers' Acceptances, and a Corporate MasterCard.

  - The 2021 Credit Facility has an initial term of three years and provides the Corporation, upon completion of customary conditions, with access to an initial $10,000,000 in capital that can be drawn down at the Corporation's discretion, and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, will provide the Corporation with access to an additional $15,000,000 in capital.

  - Proceeds from the 2021 Credit Facility are expected to be used to finance acquisitions as well as working capital and for general corporate purposes. Amounts drawn down under the 2021 Credit Facility will bear interest calculated on the basis of the Corporation's adjusted debt-to-EBITDA ratio, which is expected to yield an effective interest rate of less than 6% per annum.

- October 19, 2021: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 80% interest in Blessed (the "**Blessed Closing**"). The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of a definitive agreement dated October 18, 2021 (the "**Blessed Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the terms of the Blessed Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired the 80% interest in Blessed for £9,064,000 and acquired a three-year option to acquire the remaining 20% interest in Blessed at any time (the "**Blessed Acquisition**"). Consideration for the acquisition of an 80% interest in Blessed was comprised of: (i) 1,136,551 Common Shares valued at £4,864,000 on the basis of a deemed price of $7.2856 per Common Share (the "**Blessed Share Consideration**"), being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the Blessed Closing; and (ii) £4,200,000 in cash (collectively with the Blessed Share Consideration, the "**Blessed Consideration**"). Following the Blessed Closing, pursuant to the terms of the Blessed Acquisition Agreement, there was an adjustment of £ 636,270 to the Blessed Consideration to account for an increase in net working capital.

  - In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Blessed Acquisition Agreement:

    - Blessed granted the Corporation an option to acquire all the remaining shares in Blessed, thus allowing the Corporation to become the sole shareholder of Blessed (the "**Blessed Call Option**"), at an enterprise value equal to the trailing twelve months of revenue multiplied by 2.2, exercisable at any time for a period of three years from the Blessed Closing;

    - The Corporation granted Blessed's founder, an option to put to the Corporation, the remaining shares in Blessed not held by the Corporation, at the same enterprise value of the Blessed Call Option, exercisable by Blessed's founder for a period of two years following the first anniversary of the Blessed Closing;

    - 25% of the Blessed Consideration, being 529,487 Common Shares, was placed in escrow for a period of up to two years from the Blessed Closing, with releases scheduled every twelve months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, 264,743 Common Shares were released from escrow.

  - In connection with the Blessed Acquisition, Vithurs Thiru, founder and Chief Executive Officer of Blessed joined the Corporation as Senior Manager of Search of the Corporation. In connection with Vithurs Thiru's appointment, the Corporation granted 25,000 Options to Vithurs Thiru, exercisable at $7.17 per Common Share for a period of three years.

Developments during the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022

- November 29, 2021: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 80% equity interest in NuLeaf (the " **NuLeaf Closing**"). NuLeaf is one of America's leading cannabinoid companies. Since 2014, NuLeaf has been committed to creating the world's highest quality cannabinoid products in their most pure and potent form. The Corporation operates it ecommerce retail through www.nuleafnaturals.com. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of a plan of merger agreement dated November 29, 2021 between High Tide Inc., Nuleaf Acquisition Corp., Bo Shirley, as member representative and NuLeaf (the "**NuLeaf Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the terms of the NuLeaf Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 80% interest in NuLeaf for US$31,243,000 and acquired a three-year option to acquire the remaining 20% interest in NuLeaf at any time (the "**NuLeaf Acquisition**"). Consideration for the acquisition of the 80% interest in NuLeaf was comprised of: 4,429,809 Common Shares valued at US$31,243,000 on the basis of a deemed price of US$7.0529 per Common Share (the "**NuLeaf Share Consideration**"), being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the Nasdaq for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the NuLeaf Closing.

  - In addition, pursuant to the terms of the NuLeaf Acquisition Agreement:

    - NuLeaf granted the Corporation an option to acquire all the remaining equity interests in NuLeaf, thus allowing the Corporation to become the sole equity holder of NuLeaf (the "**NuLeaf Call Option**"), at an enterprise value equal to the trailing twelve months of adjusted EBITDA multiplied by 7.1, exercisable at any time for a period of three years from the NuLeaf Closing;

    - The Corporation granted NuLeaf, an option to put to the Corporation, the remaining equity interest in NuLeaf not held by the Corporation, at the same enterprise value of the NuLeaf Call Option, exercisable by NuLeaf for a period of eighteen months following the first anniversary of the NuLeaf Closing;

- 25% of the NuLeaf Share Consideration, being 1,107,487 Common Shares, was placed in escrow for a period of up to two years from the NuLeaf Closing, with releases scheduled every six months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, 276,871 Common Shares were released from escrow.

- December 6, 2021: High Tide established the ATM Program which allows the Corporation to issue up to $40,000,000 (or the equivalent in U.S. dollars) of Common Shares from treasury to the public from time to time, at the Corporation's discretion and subject to regulatory requirements. Any Common Shares sold through the ATM Program will be sold at prevailing market prices when issued (i) in ordinary brokers' transactions on the Nasdaq or another U.S. marketplace on which the Common Shares are listed, quoted or otherwise traded or (ii) in ordinary brokers' transactions on the TSXV, or another Canadian marketplace on which the Common Shares are listed, quoted or otherwise traded. Since the Common Shares will be distributed at the prevailing market prices at the time of their sale or as otherwise permitted by law, prices may vary among purchasers and during the period of distribution. The Corporation will determine, at its sole discretion, the date, minimum price and maximum number of Common Shares to be sold under the ATM Program. The Common Shares will be distributed at the market prices prevailing at the time of each sale, at prices relating to such prevailing market prices, and/or in any other manner permitted by applicable law. As such, the prices may vary between purchasers over time. The Corporation is not required to sell any Common Shares at any time during the term of the ATM Program.

- February 9, 2022: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 100% equity interest in Bud Room (the " **Bud Room Closing**"), as well as the assignments of the vendors' shareholder loans for 674,650 Common Shares, valued at $3,600,000, on the basis of a deemed price of $5.3361 per Common Share, being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the closing of the Bud Room acquisition (the "**Bud Room Acquisition**"). The Bud Room Acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of a share purchase agreement dated January 5, 2022 (the "**Bud Room Acquisition Agreement**"). In connection with the Bud Room Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation also acquired all rights to the customized Fastendr™ retail kiosk and smart locker technology and Bud Room's retail cannabis store located at 1910 St. Laurent Blvd in Ottawa, Ontario. The purchase price was subject to a post-closing working capital adjustment provision, where the parties agreed to adjust the purchase price to offset any increase or decrease of the net working capital as of February 10, 2022. As of the AIF Date, the parties have not settled on the working capital adjustment.

  - In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Bud Room Acquisition Agreement:

    - An amount equal to $300,000, being 56,220 Common Shares, was placed in escrow for a period of 12 months to satisfy Bud Room's indemnity with respect to possible claims based on breaches of representation and warranties. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, no Common Shares have been released from escrow;

    - Bud Room's founder and Chief Executive Officer, Michael DiDuca, remains engaged with the Corporation's team assisting in launching Fastendr™; and

    - The Corporation granted 13,538 Options to Michael DiDuca exercisable at $6.25 per Common Share for a period of 3 years.

- April 18, 2022: High Tide entered into a non-binding letter of intent with connectFirst for $30,000,000 in credit facilities over an initial 5-year term (the "**April 2022 Credit Facilities**"). The April 2022 Credit Facilities are comprised of $15,000,000 of term debt, interest for 12 months followed by blended principal and interest payments, and a mergers and acquisitions revolving master line of $15,000,000, accessible on request by the Corporation (the "**M&A Master Line**"). The M&A Master Line provides a 5-year term on each drawdown, with interest blended principal and interest payments beginning on each drawdown. The interest rate under the April 2022 Credit Facilities is a 5-year fixed rate of 5.19% per annum for the term and connectFirst's prime + 2.50% per annum for the M&A Master Line. The April 2022 Credit Facilities has a quarterly tested financial covenant, a debt-to-equity ratio of less than 2:1. Additionally, it has one annually tested covenant, a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.25:1, a monthly current ratio covenant of not less than 1.25:1, and an annually tested covenant, a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of not more than 4:1 beginning with the fiscal year ending October 31, 2022.

- April 19, 2022: the Board approved the adoption of the Omnibus Plan, which was ratified by disinterested shareholders of the Corporation on June 2, 2022. The Omnibus Plan replaced the Corporation's previously adopted Stock Option Plan and RSU Plan. Pursuant to the terms of the Omnibus Plan, participants are eligible to Awards, which include Option, Stock Appreciation Rights, restricted share awards, RSUs, performance shares, performance units, cash-based awards and other share-based awards.

- The following summary of certain terms of the Omnibus Plan is qualified, in its entirety, by the full text of the Omnibus Plan, which is included in the 2022 Information Circular incorporated by reference herein, and available under High Tide's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com:

    (a) The maximum number of Common Shares available and reserved for issuance, at any time, under the Omnibus Plan, together with any other security-based compensation arrangements adopted by the Corporation, including the Stock Option Plan and RSU Plan, shall not exceed 20% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on April 19, 2022. Such 20% amount is 12,204,468 Common Shares, and in the event all of the convertible securities of the Corporation are exercised/converted after the date hereof and on or before June 2, 2022, such 20% amount could be a maximum of 14,074,830 Common Shares;

    (b) The Board may provide the circumstances in which Awards shall be exercised, vested, paid or forfeited in the event a Participant ceases to provide service to the Corporation or any affiliate prior to the end of a performance period or exercise or settlement of such Award;

    (c) The Omnibus Plan replaced the Stock Option Plan. All outstanding Options issued under the Stock Option Plan will continue to be governed by the Stock Option Plan, while Options granted under the Omnibus Plan will be governed by the Omnibus Plan. The exercise price for each Option shall be established in the discretion of the Board; provided, however, that the exercise price per share shall be not less than the Fair Market Value of a Common Share on the effective date of grant of the Option;

    (d) The Board may grant Stock Appreciation Rights either in tandem with a related Option or independently of any option;

    (e) Stock Appreciation Rights are generally non-transferable by the Participant other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution and are generally exercisable during the Participant's lifetime only by the participant. Other terms of Stock Appreciation Rights are generally similar to the terms of comparable Options;

    (f) The Omnibus Plan provides the Board with additional equity-based compensation alternatives in the form of Restricted Share Awards. The Board may grant restricted share awards under the Omnibus Plan either in the form of a restricted share purchase right, giving a participant an immediate right to purchase Common Shares, or in the form of a restricted share bonus, in which Common Shares are issued in consideration for services to the Corporation rendered by the Participant;

    (g) The Omnibus Plan replaces the RSU Plan. No further RSUs will be granted under the RSU Plan and all RSUs issued under the RSU Plan will continue to be governed by the RSU Plan, while RSUs granted under the Omnibus Plan will be governed by the Omnibus Plan;

    (h) The Board may grant Performance Awards subject to such conditions and the attainment of such performance goals over such periods as the Board determines in writing and sets forth in a written agreement between the Corporation and Participant; and

    (i) The Board may grant Cash-Based Awards or other share-based Awards in such amounts and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board determines.

- April 21, 2022: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 100% interest in Boreal. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of the share purchase agreement dated March 31, 2022 (the "**Boreal Acquisition Agreement**"). The Corporation acquired two retail cannabis stores in the Northern Alberta, located at 1104 Main Street SW in Slave Lake and 4225 50 Avenue in St. Paul. Pursuant to the terms of the Boreal Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 100% interest in Boreal in consideration for (i) 443,301 Common Shares, valued at $2,400,000, on the basis of a deemed price of $5.4312 per Common Share, being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the closing of the Boreal acquisition (the "**Boreal Share Consideration**"), and (ii) approximately $200,000 in cash, on account of cash on hand in Boreal (collectively with the Boreal Share Consideration, the "**Boreal Consideration**"). The Boreal Consideration was subject to a post-closing working capital adjustment provision, to address any increase or decrease of working capital, inventory or cash estimated as of the closing date. In connection with a post-closing working capital adjustment provision, no adjustments to the purchase price were made. As of the AIF Date, the parties have not settled on the working capital adjustment.

- April 26, 2022: the Corporation completed the acquisition of three operating cannabis stores in Ontario, located in Stratford, Hanover and Markdale, from Crossroads (the "**Crossroads Closing**"). The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of an asset purchase agreement dated March 2, 2022 (the "**Crossroads Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the terms of the Crossroads Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired the stores for Common Shares, valued in the aggregate at $1,900,000, on the basis of a deemed price of $5.0313 per Common Share, being equal to the volume weighted average price per Common Share on the TSXV for the 10 consecutive trading days preceding the Crossroads Closing.

- May 9, 2022: the Corporation appointed Greg Fleury as Chief Technology Officer of the Corporation. Mr. Fleury departed the Corporation on August 25, 2022.

- June 1, 2022: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 100% equity interest in Bud Heaven for $2,800,000, which operated two retail cannabis stores in Ontario (the "**Bud Heaven Closing**"). The stores are located in Bracebridge, at 77 Manitoba Street and 125 Muskoka Road Highway 118 West. The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of the share purchase agreement dated March 29, 2022 (the "**Bud Heaven Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the Bud Heaven Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 100% interest in Bud Heaven in consideration for (i) 564,092 Common Shares, and (ii) $1,000,000, in cash, due upon settlement of the post-closing working capital adjustment (the "**Bud Heaven Consideration**"). In connection with the Bud Heaven Acquisition Agreement, the Bud Heaven Consideration was subject to post-closing working capital adjustment provision. Under this provision, the parties did not adjust the purchase price as the there was no increase or decrease of the net working capital as of the closing date. As of the AIF Date, the parties have not settled on the working capital adjustment. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Bud Heaven Acquisition Agreement, 56,409 Common Shares were placed in escrow for a period of 12 months to satisfy Bud Heaven's indemnity with respect to possible claims based on breaches of representation and warranties. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, no Common Shares have been released from escrow.

- June 22, 2022: the Corporation closed a short-term debt financing with an arm's length credit provider for $5,000,000 (the "**2022 June Debt Financing**"). In connection with the 2022 June Debt Financing, the Corporation issued the lender a non-convertible subordinated secured debenture of the Corporation, which matures on June 21, 2023 and bears interest at a fixed rate of 10% per annum, payable quarterly (the "**June 2022 Debenture**"). The Corporation has a right to prepay part of or the entire principal amount of the June 2022 Debenture at par plus accrued and unpaid interest at any time by providing a minimum of 5 days and a maximum 60 days notice to the lender.

- July 15, 2022: the Corporation seized the shares of Halo Kushbar Retail Inc., which owned three operating cannabis retail stores in Alberta. As disclosed above, on September 1, 2020, High Tide entered into the Amended Halo APA, pursuant to which High Tide agreed to sell its three operating KushBar retail cannabis stores to Halo Kushbar Retail Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Halo, for the aggregate consideration of $5,700,000. Part of the consideration the Corporation received from Halo was a convertible promissory note in the principal amount of $1,800,000. Due to ongoing breaches of the Amended Halo APA, the Corporation accelerated the maturity of the note and seized the shares of Halo Kushbar Retail Inc. pursuant to a share pledge agreement between the parties. Effective July 15, 2022, the Corporation, who received $3,900,000 as payment under the Amended Halo APA, reacquired control of the KushBar retail cannabis stores.

- July 22, 2022: the Corporation completed a bought deal offering of units (each, a " **July 2022 Unit**") pursuant to the Short Form Prospectus (the "**July 2022 Bought Deal Offering**"). In connection with the July 2022 Bought Deal Offering, the Corporation issued an aggregate of 4,956,960 July 2022 Units (including the exercise in full of the underwriters' over-allotment option) at a price of $2.32 per July 2022 Unit, for aggregate proceeds of $11,500,147.20. Each July 2022 Unit was comprised of one Common Share and one Warrant (each, a "**July 2022 Warrant**"). Each July 2022 Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share at an exercise price of $2.73 per July 2022 Warrant, for a period of 60 months from closing of the July 2022 Bought Deal Offering.

- July 28, 2022: in connection with the Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation was indemnified for $58,250 which resulted in the Corporation cancelling 28,553 Common Shares previously held in escrow.

- August 4, 2022: the Corporation completed the first tranche in its acquisition, through the CCAA proceedings, of eight operating retail cannabis stores in British Columbia and Alberta from Choom for $4,200,000 (the "**Choom First Tranche Stores**"). The acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms of a binding agreement dated June 28, 2022 (the " **Choom Acquisition Agreement**"). Pursuant to the terms of the Choom Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation acquired the Choom First Tranche Stores, including inventory, for $4,200,000, by issuing 1,782,838 Common Shares at a deemed price of $2.3375 per Common Share

(the "**Choom First Tranche Consideration**"). In connection with the Choom First Tranche Consideration, 70% of Common Shares issued, being 1,247,987 Common Shares, are subject to a four-month hold.

- The Choom First Tranche Stores are located at the following addresses:
  - 191 West 2nd Avenue in Vancouver, British Columbia.
  - 1391 Richards Street in Vancouver, British Columbia.
  - 115 2nd Avenue West in Brooks, Alberta.
  - 5308 50th Avenue in Cold Lake, Alberta.
  - 1020 8th Avenue in Cold Lake, Alberta.
  - 320 Centra Street in Drumheller, Alberta.
  - 2719 14th Street SW in Calgary, Alberta.
  - 10140 107th Street in Westlock, Alberta.

- September 1, 2022: pursuant to the terms of the Choom Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation completed the second tranche in its acquisition, through the CCAA proceedings, of one retail cannabis store located at 7555 Montrose Road in Niagara Falls, Ontario. The Corporation acquired the store, including inventory, for $1,100,000, by issuing 364,185 Common Shares at a deemed price of $2.3375 per Common Share and $300,000 in cash (the "**Choom Second Tranche Consideration**"). In connection with the Choom Second Tranche Consideration, 70% of Common Shares issued, being 254,930 Common Shares, are subject to a four-month hold.

- September 19, 2022: the Corporation closed a $19,000,000 senior secured credit facility with connectFirst with an initial 5-year term, at connectFirst's floor interest rate (the "**September 2022 Credit Facility**"). Echelon Capital Markets acted as the exclusive financial advisor to the Corporation and was entitled to a cash commission equal to: (i) 1% of the aggregate amount of the September 2022 Credit Facility, and (ii) 1% of the amount drawdown on the September 2022 Credit Facility. The September 2022 Credit Facility is comprised of the following:
  - $19,000,000 term debt with blended principal and interest payments, accessible on request by the Corporation; and
  - A quarterly tested financial covenant of debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.40:1, a monthly current ratio covenant of not less than 1.25:1, and a quarterly tested covenant EBITDA beginning with the quarter ending January 31, 2023.

Developments subsequent to the Financial Year ended October 31, 2022

- December 13, 2022: the Corporation began selling cannabis seeds in the United States through Grasscity Entities and Smoke Cartel.

- December 29, 2022: the Corporation completed the acquisition of an 100% interest in Jimmy's Cannabis (the " **Jimmy's Cannabis Acquisition**") pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated September 28, 2022 (the " **Jimmy's Cannabis Definitive Agreement**"). The Corporation acquired two retail cannabis stores in British Columbia, located at 1225 Cranbrook Street North, Cranbrook and 1543 Victoria Street, Prince George. Pursuant to the terms of the Jimmy's Cannabis Definitive Agreement, the Corporation acquired an 100% interest in Jimmy's Cannabis in consideration for 2,595,533 Common Shares, valued at $5,300,000, on the basis of a deemed price of $2.0365 per Common Share (the "**Jimmy's Cannabis Consideration**"). The Jimmy's Cannabis Consideration is subject to a post-closing working capital adjustment provision, to address any increase or decrease of working capital, inventory or cash estimated as of the closing date. Pursuant to Jimmy's Cannabis Definitive Agreement, 70% of the Common Shares issued are subject to a four-month hold.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

The Corporation is an Alberta-based, retail-focused cannabis company enhanced by the manufacturing and distribution of consumption accessories. As at the AIF Date, the Corporation is one of the largest cannabis retailers in Canada, with 151 operating retail cannabis locations (including jointly owned store locations) across Canada. As a vertically integrated company, the Corporation is engaged in the Canadian cannabis market through a portfolio of Subsidiaries, including Canna Cabana, 2680495, 2686068 and Meta Growth (which together represent the retail segment of the Business), and Valiant Canada (which represents the wholesale segment of the Business).

The Corporation was incorporated under the ABCA on February 8, 2018, under the name "High Tide Ventures Inc.". Effective October 4, 2018, the Corporation amended its articles of incorporation and changed its name to "High Tide Inc." Since its inception, the Corporation has grown, both organically and via strategic acquisitions (including, its most recent acquisitions of Meta Growth, Smoke Cartel, FABCBD, Daily High Club, Dankstop, Blessed, NuLeaf, Bud Room, Boreal, Crossroads, Bud Heaven, Choom and Jimmy's Cannabis) to emerge as a leader in the evolving cannabis market within Canada. As one of Canada's largest and fastest-growing retail-focused cannabis companies, the Corporation continues to pursue rapid growth to expand its presence across various jurisdictions in Canada, with its principal business segment focused on the distribution and sale of cannabis and cannabis products in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

During the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022, (i) approximately 99% (2021 – 96%) of the total revenues of High Tide were derived from sales within the retail segment of the Business to customers outside of High Tide and its Subsidiaries, and (ii) approximately 1% (2021 – 4%) of the total revenues of High Tide were derived from sales within the wholesale segment of the Business to customers outside of High Tide and its Subsidiaries.

The followings sections are intended to provide a summary of the business and operations of High Tide's material Subsidiaries within the retail, as well as manufacturing and wholesale segments of the Business, as at the AIF Date.

Canna Cabana

Canna Cabana is the successor entity to all previously wholly owned ABCA Subsidiaries, wherein all wholly owned Subsidiaries were amalgamated into Canna Cabana pursuant to the ABCA. Canna Cabana is High Tide's primary retail cannabis business, offering for retail sale various cannabis products and accessories through its provincially authorized cannabis retail store locations. As at the AIF Date, Canna Cabana operates a retail cannabis chain with 151 branded stores operating across Canada, in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Canna Cabana's flagship retail concept is designed to expose customers to a unique, consistent and scalable retail design and customer experience, and to emphasize the holistic and natural qualities of cannabis. Through its in-store displays, its highly trained and knowledgeable staff, and a tailored store atmosphere, Canna Cabana aims at creating a sophisticated yet playful customer experience, while educating customers and providing them with insight and guidance with respect to its product offerings.

Bud Room

Bud Room is a retail cannabis store located in Ottawa, Ontario. The store is built on the founding principles of a technology driven customer centric experience. Bud Room's customized and innovative Fastendr™ kiosk and smart locker technology provides a unique and seamless customer experience, while differentiating itself from traditional retail business models.

Fastendr™ is a unique and fully automated technology that integrates retail kiosks and smart lockers to facilitate a better buying experience through browsing, ordering and pickup. The technology is a catalyst to faster transaction times, increased average basket size, lower overhead and labor costs, and provides a seamless end-to-end customer experience.

Boreal

Founded in 2019, Boreal is built on a foundation of love, passion, and a strong belief in how cannabis can help in the lives of everyday Canadians. With equal commitments to quality and fairness in price, Boreal's mission is to ensure that cannabis culture is accessible and welcoming for all. Whether it is providing insight and education or friendly service, Boreal strongly believes in treating everyone as people, not just customers.

Crossroads

Canna Cabana also acquired assets of Crossroads. Their stores offer a clean and welcoming environment to help make customers new to cannabis feel comfortable. Crossroads offers an industry leading range of products at affordable and competitive prices. Their local staff are knowledgeable and passionate about cannabis and driven to help customers navigate their journey.

Choom

High Tide acquired 8 retail locations across 3 Canadian provinces from Choom. Choom's retail profile was similar in brand personality as Canna Cabana seamlessly integrating into the current retail brand profile.

Meta Growth

Meta Growth is High Tide's secondary retail cannabis business offering for retail sale various cannabis products and accessories through its provincially authorized cannabis retail store locations. As at the AIF Date, Meta Growth operates 43 retail cannabis stores under the brand name "Canna Cabana", in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario. Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Grasscity Entities

Based in Amsterdam, Netherlands, the Grasscity Entities operate Grasscity.com, one of the world's premier online stores for smoking accessories and cannabis lifestyle products. Established in 2000, Grasscity.com is one of the most searched and visited smoking accessories retailers, with approximately 5,500,000 site visits annually. Grasscity.com offers an extensive selection of hand-picked smoking accessories and cannabis lifestyle products, from grinders and rolling papers to one-of-a-kind glass bongs, smoking pipes, oil rigs and bubblers and Hemp CBD products, such as CBD flower and CBD gummies. The Grasscity.com e-commerce platform generates over 90% of its revenues from customers located in the United States.

Valiant Canada and Valiant

Valiant Canada is the successor entity to RGR Canada and Famous Brandz, both of which were wholly owned Subsidiaries and were amalgamated in November 2020 pursuant to the ABCA to form Valiant Canada.

Valiant was incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware on April 6, 2019.

Valiant Canada and Valiant are an established designers and international leaders in the manufacture and distribution of high-quality, innovative cannabis accessories. Valiant Canada and Valiant represents the wholesale segment of the Business, offering a suite of proprietary brands which have over time become well known amongst consumers. Valiant Canada's proprietary brands include names such as "Dopezilla", "Atomik", "Evolution", "Puff Puff Pass", "Vodka Glass" and "Cabana Cannabis Co.".

Valiant Canada's and Valiant's design and development team continues to design products tailored to evolving market trends and consumer preferences that reflect technological innovation and comply with applicable Laws. Through its relationships with its manufacturers, based in Asia, Canada, the United States, and elsewhere, which specialize in various areas of assembly and manufacturing, Valiant Canada continues to deliver to market a suite of high quality, proprietary products (such as high-quality rolling papers) as well as third-party branded products (such as Raw, Zig Zag, and Pax).

Valiant Canada and Valiant are also established leaders in the manufacture and distribution of branded smoking accessories and other alternative lifestyle products. Valiant Canada and Valiant utilize licensed trademarks associated with leading smoking culture brands established by celebrities and entertainment companies (such as Trailer Park Boys and Cheech & Chong's Up in Smoke) in its design and manufacture of various branded smoking accessories and other alternative lifestyle products. Valiant Canada and Valiant distribute its products to wholesalers and retailers across the globe through business-to-business distribution channels and through a business-to-customer retail e-commerce platform. Valiant Canada and Valiant have established relationships with a wide network of distributors, wholesalers and retailers with a presence across Canada, the United States and Europe, with the majority of its products being offered for sale in the United States.

Smoke Cartel

Smoke Cartel is one of the leading online retailers of glass water pipes, vaporizers, consumption accessories, and Hemp-derived products, including CBD products. Smoke Cartel provides a marketplace with a wide variety of high-quality products, subscription

boxes, reliable customer service, and rapid dependable shipping. Smoke Cartel leverages its proprietary marketplace technology to seamlessly connect brands & vendors with its growing customer base built over the last nine years. Smoke Cartel's website at www.smokecartel.com offers fast load times and optimizations, making the customer experience quick, seamless, and engaging. Smoke Cartel conducts its operations within States of the U.S. in which the sale of Hemp-based CBD products does not violate state-controlled substance Laws.

FABCBD

FABCBD is one of the leading online retailers of Hemp-derived CBD products. FABCBD provides a wide variety of high-quality products and formulas, affordable pricing, rapid dependable shipping, and surprisingly personable customer service. FABCBD's website at www.fabcbd.com.

Founded in 2017 with its headquarters in Denver, Colorado, FABCBD has quickly grown to become one of the most popular brands for Hemp-derived CBD products across the U.S., including CBD oils, topicals, gummies, as well as pet products. In 2022, FABCBD had over 1.1 million online impressions and an average order value of US$103. FABCBD only conducts its operations within States of the U.S. in which the sale of Hemp-based products does not violate State-controlled substance Laws.

Daily High Club

With over one million consumption accessories sold and approximately 11,000 subscribers, Daily High Club is one of the leading online retailers of glass water pipes, vaporizers, and other in demand consumption accessories. Daily High Club provides a marketplace with a wide variety of high-quality products and subscription boxes. Daily High Club has an active social media presence with numerous influencer and celebrity endorsements. Daily High Club boasts over 800,000 followers on Instagram and over 140,000 followers on TikTok. The company's website at www.dailyhighclub.com offers an engaging and fun shopping experience.

Dankstop

Dankstop is a leading online consumption accessories retailer. With an industry leading and innovative website at www.Dankstop.com, and dedicated support team, Dankstop has raised the bar for the online consumption supply industry since 2014. Leveraging its in-house technology, Dankstop now offers a variety of business-to-business services for the cannabis industry in addition to its retail websites ranging from drop shipping to third party logistics.

Blessed

Blessed is one of the leading online retailers of Hemp-derived CBD products in the U.K. The company provides a marketplace with a wide variety of high-quality products and formulas, affordable pricing, rapid dependable shipping, and surprisingly personable customer service. Blessed has been featured as the best U.K. CBD Oil in several publications including The Mirror, Reader's Digest, and Maxim Magazine.

NuLeaf

NuLeaf is one of America's leading cannabinoid companies. Since 2014, NuLeaf has been committed to creating the world's highest quality cannabinoid products in their most pure and potent form. NuLeaf's manufacturing facility is cGMP certified, enabling them to create innovative cannabinoid formulations while exceeding the highest levels of regulatory requirement. The company is committed to creating safe, consistent, and effective products and has proudly received over 25,000 verified five-star customer reviews through their e-commerce platform. NuLeaf conducts its operations within States of the U.S. in which the sale of Hemp-based products does not violate State-controlled substance Laws.

Bud Heaven

Bud Heaven was the first legal cannabis retailer to operate in the Muskoka Region and has been privileged to serve the local cannabis community since their first store opened in 2020. Their business culture is based on a passion for cannabis, supporting their customers' well-being, integrity, inclusiveness, and diversity. They pride themselves on their knowledgeable team and their technological savvy, which allow them to optimize their operations and customers' experiences.

Jimmy's Cannabis

Jimmy's Cannabis strives to find a balance between being a boutique and a neighbourhood store using a heritage theme that is both reflective of the individual communities in which it does business and chronicling Jimmy's Cannabis' cultural relationship with cannabis over the past 100 years. At Jimmy's Cannabis, we love to have fun, but we also have the knowledge, background, and training to ensure clients can purchase responsibly.

Retail Cannabis Stores

As at the AIF Date, High Tide operates a total of 151 cannabis retail stores, consisting of (i) 75 cannabis retail stores in the Province of Alberta, (ii) 49 cannabis retail stores in the Province of Ontario, (iii) 10 cannabis retail stores in the Province of Saskatchewan, (iv) 10 cannabis retail stores in the Province of Manitoba, (v) and 7 cannabis retail stores in the Province of British Columbia.

The following chart sets out the retail cannabis stores operated by the Corporation as at the AIF Date:

Province	Municipality	Number of Stores	Entity	Store Brand
AB	Airdrie	3	Canna Cabana, The Green Company Limited	Canna Cabana
AB	Banff	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Beaumont	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Blackfalds	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Bonnyville	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Brooks	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Calgary	29	Canna Cabana, The Green Company Limited	Canna Cabana
AB	Camrose	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Canmore	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Cold Lake	2	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Drumheller	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Edmonton	8	Canna Cabana, The Green Company Limited	Canna Cabana
AB	Edson	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Fort Saskatchewan	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Grande Prairie	2	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Lacombe	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Leduc	1	The Green Company Limited	Canna Cabana
AB	Lethbridge	3	Canna Cabana, The Green Company Limited	Canna Cabana
AB	Lloydminster	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Medicine Hat	2	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Morinville	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Okotoks	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Olds	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Red Deer	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Red Deer County	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Sherwood Park	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Slave Lake	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	St Paul	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	St.Albert	2	Canna Cabana, The Green Company Limited	Canna Cabana
AB	Vegreville	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Westlock	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
AB	Whitecourt	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
BC	Cranbrook	1	1171882 BC Ltd.	Canna Cabana
BC	Fort St. John	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
BC	Kamloops	1	Meta West Coast Ltd.	Canna Cabana
BC	Prince George	1	1171882 BC Ltd.	Canna Cabana
BC	Vancouver	3	Canna Cabana., Meta West Coast Ltd.	Canna Cabana
MB	Brandon	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
MB	Morden	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
MB	Opaskwayak	1	NAC-OCN Limited Partnership	Meta Cannabis Supply Co.
MB	Selkirk	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
MB	Thompson	1	NAC-Thompson North Limited Partnership	Meta Cannabis Supply Co.
MB	Winnipeg	5	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana

ON	Ajax	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
ON	Ancaster	1	2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Barrie	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
ON	Bracebridge	2	2049213	Canna Cabana
ON	Brampton	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
ON	Burlington	2	2680495, Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
ON	Cornwall	1	2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	East York	1	2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Fort Erie	1	2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Guelph	2	Canna Cabana, 2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Hamilton	2	2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Hanover	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
ON	Innisfil	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
ON	Kanata	1	2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Kitchener	3	Canna Cabana, 2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	London	2	268049	Canna Cabana
ON	Markdale	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
ON	Milton	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
ON	Niagara Falls	2	Canna Cabana, 2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	North York (Toronto)	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
ON	Ottawa	4	2680495, Canna Cabana, Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
ON	Stittsville	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
ON	Stratford	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
ON	Sudbury	1	Saturninus Partners/Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
ON	Thunder Bay	1	2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Toronto	8	2680495, Canna Cabana, Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
ON	Waterloo	2	Boreal, 2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Windsor	2	Canna Cabana, 2680495	Canna Cabana
ON	Woodstock	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
SK	Martensville	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
SK	Moose Jaw	1	Meta Growth	Canna Cabana
SK	Regina	5	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
SK	Saskatoon	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
SK	Swift Current	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana
SK	Tisdale	1	Canna Cabana	Canna Cabana

Production and Sales

Valiant Canada, High Tide's wholesale Subsidiary (and successor to Famous Brandz), manufactures consumption accessories that are sold through the Corporation's bricks and mortar retail cannabis stores and online through www.Grasscity.com. As a vertically integrated company, the Corporation produces approximately 70% of all products sold in the retail segment of the Business. See "*Intercorporate Relationships – Valiant Canada and Valiant*" above.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

All aspects of the Business require specialized skills and knowledge, including in, among other things, the retail sale of cannabis and cannabis products within various jurisdictions in Canada, in accordance with applicable Laws. The Management team is comprised of individuals (including consultants and advisors), who bring together strong complementary skills, expertise and experience in various aspects of the cannabis, retail, wholesale and manufacturing industries, as well as strong capital markets experience. The experienced Management team, along with its other employees, subcontractors and consultants, have the required expertise and specialized knowledge and are well-positioned to implement the Corporation's retail-focused cannabis business strategy.

Competitive Conditions

The Corporation faces, and will continue to face, intense competition from existing and new retailers, wholesalers, and producers of adult-use cannabis, and other applicable participants in the cannabis industry whose services overlap with the retail cannabis segment, as well as other segment(s) of the cannabis industry within which the Corporation may from time to time be engaged in. Some of the

competitors of the Corporation may have greater financial resources, market access and manufacturing and marketing experience than the Corporation.

Increased competition by numerous independent cannabis retail outlets and larger and better financed competitors (including new entrants), could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The Corporation believes that its competition can be broadly grouped into the following five categories:

(a) *Vertically Integrated Competitors:* This class of competitors (which may include Licensed Producers that are able to produce cannabis and cannabis products sold at retail stores of their affiliates) includes well-financed competitors with an established operating history in Canada, and significant scale. These competitors are able to compete directly with the Corporation in the cannabis markets in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, as the case may be.

(b) *Existing Retailers:* This class of competitors includes early-stage and semi-developed retail cannabis businesses, as well as established retail cannabis businesses, which may be well capitalized, and which may also have an established and longer retail operating history in Canada. These competitors are able to compete directly with the Corporation in the cannabis markets in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, as the case may be.

(c) *Government Competition:* This class of competitors includes government wholesalers that sell directly to consumers, such as the OCS in the Province of Ontario, the AGLC in the Province of Alberta and BCLDB in the Province of British Columbia. These competitors are able to compete directly with the Corporation in the cannabis markets in the provinces of Alberta and Ontario.

(d) *Illicit Market*: This class of competitors includes Persons and businesses operating in the illicit market within various jurisdictions across Canada. These competitors, who Management believes continue to divert a sizeable number of commercial opportunities from the Corporation, are able to compete directly with the Corporation in the cannabis markets in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia as the case may be.

(e) *Existing Wholesalers:* This class of competitors includes early-stage and semi-developed wholesalers, as well as established wholesalers, which may be well capitalized, and which may also have an established and longer retail operating history in Canada. These competitors are able to compete directly with the Corporation in the cannabis markets in the provinces of Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan within Canada, as well as in the United States. As of the AIF Date, most of the Corporation's competitors in the wholesale segment of the Business operate primarily as product distributors, whereas Valiant Canada (the successor to and Famous Brandz and RGR Canada) designs, directly sources, imports and distributes its product offerings. As a result, Management believes that this provides High Tide with a competitive advantage through vertical integration, enabling Valiant Canada to bring to market unique product designs and offer wholesale customers favourable and flexible pricing.

To remain competitive, High Tide will require a continued high level of investment in research and development, marketing, sales and client support. High Tide may not have sufficient resources to maintain research and development, marketing, sales and client support efforts on a competitive basis which could have a Material Adverse Effect. However, High Tide believes that the experience of Management in the retail cannabis spaces has and will continue to provide High Tide with a competitive advantage in navigating the complexities of a highly regulated, evolving marketplace and that its competitive position is at least equivalent to that of other cannabis retailers in Canada of a similar size and at a similar stage of development.

Cycles

The Business is not cyclical or seasonal. However, the Business may, from time to time, be affected by supply constraints and disruptions and seasonal variations that impact the supply of cannabis and cannabis products. The impact of such supply constraints and disruptions and seasonal variations on the Business and its operating results cannot be predicted at this time.

Intangible Properties

High Tide's consumer-focused brands, Canna Cabana, Meta Growth, Fastendr™, Grasscity Entities, Smoke Cartel, FABCBD, Daily High Club, Dankstop, Blessed, and NuLeaf have been an important part of the operation of the Corporation, and trademarks and other intellectual property rights continue to be essential to maintain the success and competitive position of the Corporation.

The Corporation's portfolio of registered trademarks and designs continue to be valuable assets that distinguish the Corporation's brand and reinforce customers' positive perception of its products and stores. As such, the Corporation has devoted, and expects to continue to devote, significant resources to the protection of its intellectual property rights, through, among other things, trade secrets, technical know-how and proprietary information. The Corporation will continue to seek protection of its intellectual property by seeking and obtaining registered protection (including patents) where possible, developing and implementing standard operating procedures and entering into agreements with parties that have access to the Corporation's inventions, trade secrets, technical know-how and proprietary information such as business partners, collaborators, employees and consultants, to protect the confidentiality and ownership of intellectual property.

Foreign Operations

As at the AIF Date, High Tide conducts operations in the United States through Valiant Canada (the successor to Famous Brandz), Smoke Cartel, Daily High Club and Dankstop, within States in which they sell branded consumption accessories and other alternative lifestyle products that are permitted under applicable Laws, including the States of Illinois, Michigan, California, and Ohio. Approximately 7% (2021 – 37%) of High Tide's annual sales from continuing operations for the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022 were attributable to the operations of Subsidiaries operating in the United States.

In May 2020, High Tide launched www.CBDCity.com and began conducting additional operations in the United States through the Grasscity Entities, within States in which activities relating to industrial Hemp and CBD have been legalized under applicable Laws. An immaterial percentage of High Tide's annual sales from continuing operations for the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022 were attributable to the operations of www.CBDCity.com in the United States. As at the AIF Date, High Tide closed its CBDCity website in order to focus on integrating and expanding its own brands, which include NuLeaf, FABCBD and Blessed.

As at the AIF Date, High Tide also conducts operations in the Netherlands through the Grasscity Entities, in accordance with applicable Laws. An immaterial amount of High Tide's annual sales from continuing operations for the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022 were attributable to the operations of the Grasscity Entities in the Netherlands.

As at the AIF Date, High Tide also conducts operations in the U.K. through the Blessed, in accordance with applicable Laws. Approximately less than less than 2% (2021 – less than 1%) of High Tide's annual sales from continuing operations for the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022 were attributable to the operations of the Blessed in the U.K.

As at the AIF Date, High Tide also conducts operations in Germany through the Blessed, in accordance with applicable Laws. An immaterial amount of High Tide's annual sales from continuing operations for the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022 were attributable to the operations of the Blessed in Germany.

Management anticipates that the operations of Famous Brandz and the Grasscity Entities in the United States and the Netherlands, respectively, will contribute an approximately consistent percentage of High Tide's annual sales from continuing operations for the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022.

Employees

As at the AIF Date, the Corporation has approximately 1,300 employees, with approximately 1,200 employees based in Canada, 85 employees based in the United States, and approximately 15 employees based in other jurisdictions (including the Netherlands).

REGULATORY OVERVIEW

The following summary is intended to provide a general overview of the primary Canadian federal and Laws and regulations in respect of the distribution and sale of adult-use cannabis, cannabis products and cannabis accessories. The provincial and territorial regulatory frameworks relating to cannabis are complex and rapidly evolving, with provincial and territorial governments in Canada having taken different approaches to regulating cannabis and cannabis-related activities. The below summary is not intended to be an exhaustive and does not address the Laws and regulations of any other jurisdiction. The Corporation continues to monitor regulatory developments and their impact(s) on the Business, including the Corporation's proposed plans for further expansion and growth.

Federal Framework

On October 17, 2018, the Cannabis Act and the Cannabis Regulations came into force in Canada, replacing the ACMPR and CDSA as the governing Laws and regulations in respect of the production, processing, sale and distribution of cannabis for medical and adult recreational use.

The Cannabis Act provides a licensing and permitting framework for the cultivation, processing, importation, exportation, testing, packaging, labelling, sending, delivery, transportation, sale, possession and disposal of cannabis for adult recreational use, which is implemented by the Cannabis Regulations. Among other things, the Cannabis Act:

- Contains restrictions on the amounts of cannabis that individuals can possess and distribute, on public consumption and use;
- Prohibits the sale of cannabis unless authorized by the Cannabis Act;
- Permits individuals 18 years of age or older to cultivate, propagate, and harvest up to and including four cannabis plants in their dwelling-house, propagated from a seed or plant material authorized by the Cannabis Act;
- Restricts (but does not strictly prohibit) the promotion and display of cannabis, cannabis accessories and services related to cannabinoids to consumers, including restrictions on branding and a prohibition on false or misleading promotion and on sponsorships;
- Permits the informational promotion of cannabis in specified circumstances to individuals 18 years of age and older (or any older age specified by applicable provincial legislation);
- Contains packaging and labelling requirements for cannabis and cannabis accessories;
- Prohibits the sale of cannabis or cannabis accessories in packaging or with labelling that could be appealing to young persons;
- Provides the designated Minister with the power to recall any cannabis or class of cannabis on reasonable grounds that such a recall is necessary to protect public health or public safety;
- Establishes the cannabis tracking and licensing system; and
- Provides powers to designated inspectors for the purpose of administering and enforcing the Cannabis Act and a system for administrative monetary penalties.

The Cannabis Regulations, among other things:

- Provide for the issuance of cultivation licences for standard cultivation, micro-cultivation, and nursery cultivation, licences for standard processing and micro-processing, as well as sales licences for medical or non-medical use;
- Contain requirements for all cannabis products to be packaged in a tamper-evident and child-resistant manner;
- Require specified product information on cannabis product labels (such as the name of the party who packaged the products, the product lot number, and the THC and CBD content); and
- Prohibit testimonials, lifestyle branding and packaging that is appealing to youth.

The Cannabis Act provides provincial and municipal governments the authority to prescribe regulations regarding retail and distribution, as well as the ability to alter some of the existing baseline requirements, such as increasing the minimum age for the purchase and consumption of cannabis. As at the AIF Date, various provincial and municipal governments in Canada have enacted legislation to regulate the storefront and online sale of cannabis produced by Licensed Producers.

Provincial Framework

The following section provides a general overview of the applicable Laws and regulations governing the retail sale and distribution of adult-use cannabis, cannabis products and cannabis accessories in the four key provinces within which the Corporation conducts the Business as at the AIF Date.

Alberta

The Province of Alberta has passed two bills pertaining to the authorization and regulation of cannabis activities: (i) Bill 26, which received Royal Assent on December 15, 2017; and (ii) and Bill 6, which received Royal Assent on June 11, 2018. Bill 26 and Bill 6 both amend the GLCA. Bill 26 and Bill 6 were substantially proclaimed into force effective July 14, 2018. The remaining provisions came into force effective October 17, 2018, concurrent with the Cannabis Act and Cannabis Regulations. AR 13/2018 was published on February 16, 2018 and also came into force effective July 14, 2018. AR 13/2018 amended the GLCR.

The AGLC (re-named the Alberta Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Commission, but retaining the same acronym) is responsible for managing provincial oversight of the private retail adult-use cannabis industry. The AGLC is exclusively authorized to purchase adult-use cannabis products from Licensed Producers, which it then: (i) distributes to licensed private retailers for sale from licensed premises; or (ii) sells directly through an AGLC-operated online platform. The AGLC is also responsible for issuing licences to private retailers authorizing the sale of adult-use cannabis products in accordance with the GLCA, the GLCR and the AGLC's policies and conditions. The GLCA authorizes the AGLC to establish policies, including in respect to the advertising and promoting of cannabis and cannabis retail licences. The AGLC Handbook sets out the AGLC's policies and guidelines related to cannabis retail licences.

The GLCA prohibits: (i) online sales of cannabis products by anyone other than the AGLC; (ii) agreements between cannabis licensees and suppliers to sell or promote the sale of the supplier's cannabis, except as provided by the GLCR; (iii) individuals under the age of eighteen (18) from entering licensed premises or from purchasing or attempting to purchase, obtain or possess cannabis; (iv) the sale of adult-use cannabis products to an intoxicated person; and (v) the use of a term commonly associated with medicine, health or pharmaceuticals including "pharmacy", "dispensary", "apothecary", "drug store", "medicine", "medicinal", "health", "therapeutic", or "clinic" in any signage for a licensed premises or the name of a licensee. The GLCA also prohibits issuance of a cannabis retail licence unless the sale of cannabis will be conducted as a separate business from any other activities of the applicant and in a location where only cannabis products, cannabis accessories (as defined in the Cannabis Act) or other prescribed items are sold.

In late 2021, the Legislative Assembly of Alberta passed legislation which will allow licensed cannabis retailers in Alberta to offer online sales and delivery of cannabis products effective March 8, 2022. Licensed cannabis retailers are required to apply to the AGLC to have their licences expanded to allow for online sales and must have their website approved by AGLC inspectors.

The GLCR sets out detailed rules regarding: (i) the ownership and operation of licensed cannabis retail stores; (ii) where such stores may be located; (iii) staffing, security and safety requirements for licensed stores; and (iv) the process for review and approval of applications for cannabis retail store licences. The GLCR prohibits a licensed cannabis retail store from being located within one hundred (100) metres of a provincial health care facility, a school, or land designated as a school reserve or municipal and school reserve; however, municipalities may expressly vary such restrictions on the location of cannabis retail stores in their land use by-laws.

The AGLC Handbook requires that only cannabis accessories that promote the responsible and legal storage and consumption of cannabis be sold at cannabis retail stores, and that the majority of sales of a retail cannabis store must be cannabis. Accessories that may not be sold at cannabis retail stores include consumable products other than cannabis, products intended to be mixed, applied or consumed with cannabis, organic solvents and products or promotional material related to the medical use of cannabis. The AGLC has published a list of cannabis accessories it considers to be approved for sale in licensed cannabis retail stores.

The GLCR initially prohibited the issuance of a licence if it would result in more than fifteen percent (15%) of the total number of issued retail cannabis licences in Alberta being held by one person or a group of persons having common control. However, that prohibition was lifted on October 17, 2020 and there is no longer a limitation on the number of cannabis licences that may be held by one person or a group of persons having common control. As of the AIF Date, the AGLC has issued 754 retail licences.

Each municipality in Alberta is responsible for establishing its own land use and business licensing by-laws governing the issuance of development permits, building permits and business licences to prospective cannabis retail store licensees. Some municipalities have implemented a random selection process for determining the order and priority of review of initial cannabis retail store applications; others have adopted a first-come, first-served approach.

Most municipalities have adopted additional separation requirements beyond the GLCR requirements including separation requirements between competing cannabis retail stores, and between a cannabis retail store and other sensitive uses such as schools, hospitals, treatment centres, public parks and/or payday loan or pawn stores. Variances from the prescribed separation distances may, in some cases, be granted by the duly appointed development officer, or by the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board pursuant to the *Municipal Government Act.*

British Columbia

The Province of British Columbia has adopted two bills pertaining to the authorization and regulation of cannabis activities: Bill 30, the CCLA and Bill 31, the CDA both of which received Royal Assent on May 31, 2018 and were proclaimed into force on July 12, 2018, with the exception of certain provisions to come into force in accordance with regulations or certain other instruments. The CLR along with the CCLA and CDA, provide the legal framework for adult-use cannabis sales in British Columbia.

In addition, the LCRB has provided guidance to the industry, including through the B.C. Cannabis Private Retail Licensing Guide, the BC Handbook, and the Marketing Terms and Conditions Handbook, all of which are regularly updated.

The CCLA and CLR reregulate the possession, sale, promotion, supply and production of adult recreational use cannabis within British Columbia and provides the scheme for licensing and certain rules for the retailing of cannabis, including inducements. Two (2) classes of licences are established pursuant to this legislative regime: the Cannabis Retail Store Licence, which authorizes the sale of adult-use cannabis through a private retail store; and the Marketing Licence, which authorizes the licence holder to promote cannabis for the purpose of selling it.

The CCLA prohibits: (a) consumption of cannabis on school properties and in vehicles; (b) smoking and vaping cannabis anywhere that tobacco smoking and vaping are prohibited, in addition to playgrounds, sports fields, skate parks, and other places where children commonly gather; (c) public intoxication; (d) the sale of adult-use cannabis to an intoxicated person; (e) minors under the age of 19 from possessing, consuming, purchasing or attempting to purchase cannabis; and (f) vertical arrangements with Licensed Producers including exclusivity agreements and payments to promote, induce or further the sale of a particular class or brand of cannabis. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may also make regulations, including with respect to marketing, advertisement and promotion of cannabis or sponsorship involving advertising or promoting of cannabis or a licensee.

Under the CCLA and CDA, adult-use cannabis may be sold by both private and government-owned retailers pursuant to licences to be awarded by the LCRB. The British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch is the exclusive wholesaler responsible for distribution of cannabis products in British Columbia.

The CCLA prohibits the LCRB from issuing a licence to a person closely associated with a Licensed Producer such that they are likely to promote the sale of such Licensed Producer's cannabis products. The BC Handbook indicates that a cannabis retailer may not be permitted to sell a Licensed Producer's products if either the retailer or Licensed Producer holds a twenty percent (20%) or greater voting interest in the other, or if any person holds a twenty percent (20%) or greater voting interest in both the retailer and Licensed Producer. Relationships respecting a less than twenty percent (20%) voting interest must nonetheless be disclosed, and the LCRB must be satisfied that the retailer is not likely to promote the sale of cannabis of the Licensed Producer.

No maximum limit or target for the number of cannabis retail store licenses to be issued has been set in British Columbia; however, the *Cannabis Licensing Regulation* prohibits the LCRB from issuing a license to an applicant if it would result in the applicant or a group of related persons holding more than eight (8) retail store licenses.

No provincial requirements have been established for the location of cannabis retail stores. The LCRB defers to municipalities to set restrictions on the location of cannabis retail stores in their communities through land use by- laws.

The BC Handbook sets out detailed requirements for cannabis retail store licensees, including: (a) prohibitions on (i) associations with, use of the name of or joint advertising with another business, other than another licensed adult-use cannabis store – the BC Handbook specifically sets out restrictions on names that: (1) use the words "pharmacy", "apothecary" or "dispensary" (in a traditional or non-traditional spelling); (2) have graphics associated with a pharmacy (e.g. green cross); and (3) include language that encourages intoxication; (ii) customer loyalty programs; and (iii) in-store games or entertainment; and (b) restrictions on gift card programs. Though online sales of cannabis were initially not permitted, in August 2020 the provincial government amended the CCLA and its regulations to permit the sale of cannabis products online for pickup in store. Furthermore, beginning on July 15, 2021 the provincial government

enacted further amendments to allow cannabis retailers to offer limited cannabis delivery services, providing appropriate identification and age verification procedures are complied with at the point of delivery.

The BC Handbook prohibits Licensed Producers or marketers from buying shelf space, offering weight discounts or other discounted product in exchange for marketing benefits. Cannabis retail stores must carry and make available to consumers a representative selection of brands of cannabis from a variety of suppliers that are not associated with or connected with each other. Cannabis retail stores are prohibited from selling snacks, tobacco or other items not related to cannabis.

Potential retailers are required to receive municipal government approval before the LCRB will issue a cannabis retail licence. Each municipality is responsible for implementing their own land use, development and business licensing by-laws, and the status of such efforts varies by municipality.

Ontario

On September 27, 2018, the government of Ontario tabled Bill 36, which received Royal Assent on October 17, 2018. Bill 36 enacted the CCA and CLA which created a licensing regime for privately-owned retail cannabis outlets administered by the AGCO. On November 14, 2018, the government of Ontario released the Ontario Cannabis Regulations.

The AGCO has also published the Registrar's Standards for Cannabis Retail Stores, pursuant to the rule- making authority and power to establish standards and requirements regarding advertising and promotional activities, training related to cannabis, security, and other matters granted to it under the CLA.

The legal age for possession and consumption of cannabis in Ontario is nineteen (19). Cannabis smoking or vaping is permitted anywhere that tobacco smoking or e-cigarettes is permitted in the province. Homegrown cannabis for personal use is permitted in accordance with the Cannabis Act.

Legislation authorizing private retail sales was not in place in Ontario upon the coming into force of the Cannabis Act on October 17, 2018. Consequently, adult-use cannabis was initially distributed in Ontario exclusively through online sales by government stores controlled by a provincial corporation known as the OCS, a subsidiary of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, which had entered into supply agreements with a number of Licensed Producers. Following the implementation of private retail storefronts, the OCS maintained its monopoly as the exclusive distributor between Licensed Producers and retailers in the province. Licensed cannabis retail stores in Ontario are only permitted to sell cannabis products obtained from the OCS, cannabis accessories and items that relate in some direct way to cannabis or its use (such as an item that depicts cannabis or its use or is cannabis-themed), but not any food or drink that is not cannabis.

There are two types of licences and one type of authorization under the CLA; (i) Retail Store Operator Licence; (ii) Manager Licence; and (iii) a Retail Store Authorization. A cannabis retail store may only open once a Store Authorization is received in respect of that specific location. Only applicants for or holders of an Operator Licence may apply for a Store Authorization. In addition, any individual, other than the holder of the Operator Licence, acting in a management function within a cannabis retail store (e.g., supervising employees, overseeing sales, managing compliance issues) must obtain a Manager Licence.

Certain eligibility criteria must be met with respect to each licence and authorization. Store Authorizations will not be issued for proposed locations that are within prescribed distances from schools or for locations within municipalities that have opted out of having cannabis stores located within their boundaries prior to January 22, 2019. The AGCO can also refuse an applicant if it is not satisfied that the applicant will exercise sufficient control (directly or indirectly) over its retail business, including over the premises, equipment and facilities.

On December 12, 2019, amendments to the Ontario Cannabis Regulations removed previous regional distribution limits and retail stores were permitted to be opened in all Ontario municipalities that have not "opted out" of the retail cannabis system. Effective September 1, 2021, a new limit was applied to how many Store Authorizations one retail store operator may hold, such that holders of an Operator Licence are now permitted to have up to seventy-five (75) stores. On February 7, 2022, the AGCO announced new updates to the Registrar's Standards for Cannabis Retail Stores regarding more detailed prohibitions around retailers accepting or requesting inducements from Licensed Producers, which came into effect on June 30, 2022.

Additional limits are imposed under the Ontario Cannabis Regulations on Licensed Producers. A corporation is not eligible to be issued an Operator Licence if more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the corporation is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or

more Licensed Producers or their affiliates (as defined under the Ontario Cannabis Regulations). Licensed Producers themselves are permitted to apply to licence one cannabis retail store, but the store must be located at their production site.

In November 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Registrar's Standards for Cannabis Retail Stores were temporarily amended to allow cannabis retail stores to complete sales through curbside pick- up and delivery services. On October 7, 2021 the Ontario government announced proposed amendments to the CCA and CLA that would allow authorized cannabis retailers to provide curbside pick-up and delivery services on a permanent basis. Such amendments came into force on March 15, 2022.

Saskatchewan

The CCSA and the Cannabis Control (Saskatchewan) Regulations allow private cannabis retailers to sell cannabis, cannabis accessories and ancillary items in standalone storefront operations and deliver province-wide.

The SLGA is responsible for managing provincial oversight of the private retail adult use cannabis industry, including the issuance of private retail licences, private wholesale permits and the registration of Licensed Producers. The SLGA is not directly engaged in wholesale or retail distribution, or sales of adult-use cannabis.

Cannabis retailers in Saskatchewan are permitted to purchase cannabis from a Saskatchewan permitted wholesaler or retailer, or a Licensed Producer who is registered with the SLGA to sell to Saskatchewan retailers. The CCSA provides for the issuance of cannabis permits for the purchase, possession, sale, transport and distribution of cannabis and also provides for the prescription, from time to time, of the maximum number of cannabis permits of each class of permit that can be issued. The SLGA issues the following three classes of cannabis permits and registrations: Cannabis Retail Store Permits, which authorize the retail sale of cannabis for consumption and use off premises; Cannabis Wholesale Permits, which authorize the wholesale purchase and distribution of cannabis to holders of Cannabis Retail Store Permits (but not the general public); and the registrations to Licensed Producers authorizing them to ship directly from an existing warehouse facility to holder of a Cannabis Retail Store Permit or a Cannabis Wholesale Permit. Although the Government of Saskatchewan had previously implemented limits on the allocation of the number of cannabis retail licences amongst municipalities across the province, the SLGA moved to an open licensing framework effective September 2020.

The CCSA prohibits: (a) individuals under the age of nineteen (19) from entering licensed cannabis retail premises or purchasing (or attempting to purchase), possessing, consuming, selling or distributing cannabis; (b) the sale of adult-use cannabis to an intoxicated person; and (c) possession or consumption of cannabis at a school or childcare facility or at a campground for which a cannabis ban has been declared. The CCSA authorizes the SLGA to establish terms and conditions for cannabis permits, including respecting the display, packaging or promotion of cannabis, and authorizes municipalities to fully or partially opt out of any cannabis activities authorized by a cannabis permit. The CCSA does not establish requirements for the location of cannabis retail stores, and defers to municipalities to set restrictions on the location of cannabis retail stores in their communities through land use by-laws. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may also limit the maximum number of permits that may be issued.

The SLGA has released a Guide to Saskatchewan's Cannabis Retail, a Guide to Saskatchewan's Cannabis Wholesalers & LPs, and a Cannabis Regulatory Policy Manual.

Cannabis retail stores may only sell cannabis accessories and ancillary items that directly relate to cannabis, such as cannabis cookbooks, magazines and branded or themed apparel. A cannabis retailer may not sell tobacco products, lottery tickets, snack foods and beverages, products or equipment typically associated with the extraction of cannabinoids through the use of organic solvents, or other items that may encourage the overconsumption of cannabis, the consumption of illicit cannabis or the consumption of cannabis by minors. The SLGA has not issued a list of prohibited or permitted cannabis accessories or ancillary items.

The CCSA does not prohibit vertical integration or other close relationships between cannabis retailers and Licensed Producers. Rather, the SLGA explicitly authorizes a company to have an interest in both a producer and a retailer, and businesses that can demonstrate access to both supply and purchase commitments from Licensed Producers and permitted retailers are prioritized in the SLGA's review queue.

A permitted cannabis retail store may also sell its products online for delivery throughout the province using an approved delivery service or common carrier. Certain requirements apply to online sale, including proof of age of the recipient and that all sales must be made only to persons located in Saskatchewan.

Manitoba

Manitoba has legislated a hybrid public/private retail model for adult-use cannabis under the SRRCA (which consists of amendments to the *Liquor and Gaming Control Act and Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Corporation Act*), passed on June 4, 2018, and the *Manitoba Cannabis Regulation*. Licensed private retailers operate all cannabis retail locations in Manitoba, selling cannabis supplied by MBLL. Licensed retailers in Manitoba are also authorized to conduct online sales. The LGCA is responsible for regulating Manitoba's cannabis industry. This includes licensing cannabis retail stores and distributors and ensuring that licensees comply with all regulatory requirements through regular inspections and audits.

The SRRCA establishes two categories of retail cannabis licence that may be issued by the LCGA. The Controlled-Access Licence and the Age-Restricted Licence. The Controlled-Access Licence authorizes the operation of a cannabis retail store that does not allow for customers to view or access cannabis until after purchase. The cannabis in a controlled-access store must be stored behind a counter or behind shelving with covers to prevent customers from viewing it. The Age-Restricted Licence authorizes the operation of a cannabis retail store that persons under the age of 19 are prohibited from entering. The interior of an age- restricted cannabis store must not be visible from outside of the store.

On June 1, 2020 Manitoba moved to Phase III of its retail cannabis framework, being an open-market for non-medical cannabis sales. In Phase III, the restrictions on who may apply for a retail cannabis licence and the lottery process have been eliminated in favour of a process that allows for any person or company to apply to establish a cannabis retail store in the province.

The *Manitoba Cannabis Regulation* sets out requirements for licensed retailers and distributors, including particulars of store security, store layout, sale transactions, record-keeping requirements, restrictions on promotion and advertising, online sales and so on. These regulations are supplemented by the Terms and Conditions published by the LGCA on September 13, 2018, with which retailers must comply.

MBLL applies a wholesale mark-up on adult-use cannabis, including a $0.75 per gram mark-up as a placeholder to the provincial share under the Canada-Manitoba Coordinated Tax Agreement, and a 9 percent mark-up applied on top of the $0.75 per gram. The Manitoba government also collects a cannabis retailer Social Responsibility Fee on the annual revenues from the sale of non-medical cannabis by all provincially-licensed cannabis retailers.

Manitoba has banned personal cultivation of cannabis, notwithstanding the provisions of the Cannabis Act that allow the cultivation of four plants per dwelling. Further, municipalities may hold plebiscites to prohibit the local sale of cannabis in that municipality (or to repeal such prohibition).

U.S. CANNABIS-RELATED ACTIVITIES DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Staff Notice 51-352, the below discussion is intended to assist readers in understanding the extent of the Corporation's involvement, and the risks inherent, in the U.S. cannabis industry, and address the disclosure expectations outlined in Staff Notice 51-352. In accordance with Staff Notice 51-352, the Corporation will evaluate, monitor and reassess this disclosure, and any related risks, on an ongoing basis and intends to supplement and amend the same 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 cannabis regulation.

Although the Business activities are materially compliant with applicable State and local Law, strict compliance with State and local Laws with respect to cannabis-related activities may neither absolve the Corporation and/or its Subsidiaries of liability under U.S. federal Law, nor may it provide a defense to any federal proceeding which may be brought against the Corporation and/or its Subsidiaries.

Nature of Involvement in the U.S. Cannabis Industry

The Corporation indirectly derives a portion of its revenues from the cannabis industry in the U.S., which industry is illegal under U.S. federal Law. As at the AIF Date, the Corporation and its Subsidiaries are not directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacture, importation, possession, use, sale or distribution of cannabis in the recreational or medical cannabis industry in the U.S. However, the Corporation and its Subsidiaries may be considered to have ancillary involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry in the following respects:

(a) in the U.S. cannabis industry at large, by virtue of the operations of Valiant Canada and Valiant, which involve the manufacture and distribution of branded smoking accessories and other alternative lifestyle products in the U.S.;

(b) in the U.S. cannabis industry at large, by virtue of the operations of the Grasscity Entities, Smoke Cartel, Daily High Club, and Dankstop, which involve the distribution of smoking accessories and cannabis lifestyle products (such as grinders, rolling papers, glass bongs, smoking pipes, oil rigs and bubblers), through Grasscity.com and smokecartel.com, in the U.S.;

(c) in the U.S. Hemp and Hemp-based industry, by virtue of the operations of the Grasscity Entities, FABCBD, and NuLeaf, which involve the distribution of Hemp-based CBD oils and capsules; CBD skin care products; CBD edibles and pet treats; CBD smoking accessories such as vaporizers and cartridges; products containing Delta-8; and products that contain, for example, 5 mg of Delta-9 per serving, but less than 0.3% on a "dry weight basis," and which may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis. Each of the foregoing products are only sold within States in which the sale of the products does not expressly violate the state-controlled substance laws of the state(s) in which the applicable product(s) are sold; and

(d) in the U.S. Hemp industry, by virtue of the sale of cannabis seeds which contain less than 0.3% Delta-9 THC on a dry weight basis by the Grasscity Entities and Smoke Cartel.

Approximately 47% of the Corporation's balance sheet for the financial year of the Corporation ended October 31, 2022 related to the U.S. cannabis industry. As at the AIF Date, the Corporation estimates that its balance sheet and operating statement exposure to U.S. cannabis-related activities is approximately 47%.

Cannabis is Illegal under U.S. Federal Laws

In the U.S., cannabis is largely regulated at the state level with certain States having authorized the medical and/or adult use of, and activities relating to, cannabis under certain circumscribed circumstances. However, as at the AIF Date, the cultivation, distribution, possession, and use of cannabis is illegal under U.S. federal Law pursuant to the U.S. CSA, subject to limited exceptions in respect of Hemp under certain circumscribed circumstances, discussed below (see "*United States Federal Regulation of Hemp*"). The U.S. CSA classifies cannabis as a Schedule I controlled substance with a high potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical use, which cannot be safely prescribed (the FDA has also not approved cannabis as a safe and effective drug for any indication as at the AIF Date). Consequently, a range of activities, including cultivation and the personal use of cannabis, are prohibited by U.S. federal Law notwithstanding the existence of State-level Laws permitting such activities in respect of medical and/or adult use cannabis at the State-level in the U.S. Such activities, as well as attempting or conspiring to violate the U.S. CSA, or aiding and abetting in a violation of the U.S. CSA, are criminal acts under U.S. federal Law.

Enforcement of U.S. Federal Laws is a Significant Risk.

The Supremacy Clause establishes that the U.S. Constitution and federal Laws made pursuant to it are paramount, and in case of conflict between federal and State Law, the federal Law is paramount. In respect of the U.S. cannabis industry, the conflict between U.S. federal Law and state-level Laws amid the presence of the Supremacy Clause has significant implications for the U.S. cannabis industry at large. In particular, there is a significant risk that U.S. federal prosecutors may enforce U.S. federal Laws and seek to prosecute actors involved in activities related to cannabis in the U.S. despite the fact that such activities may be in compliance with applicable State-level Laws. Any enforcement of current U.S. federal Laws by U.S. federal prosecutors could cause significant financial damage to the Corporation and the shareholders of the Corporation.

United States Federal Regulation of Hemp

The 2018 Farm Bill became Law on December 20, 2018. Prior to this Law, all non-exempt cannabis parts grown in the U.S. were scheduled as a controlled substance under the U.S. CSA, and as a result, the cultivation of Hemp for any purpose in the U.S. without a Schedule I registration with the DEA was illegal, unless exempted by the 2014 Farm Bill. The passage of the 2018 Farm Bill materially changed federal Laws governing Hemp by removing Hemp from the U.S. CSA and establishing a federal regulatory framework for Hemp production. Among other changes, the 2018 Farm Bill: (a) explicitly amended the U.S. CSA to exclude all parts of the cannabis plant (including cannabinoids, derivatives, and extracts) containing a THC of not more than 0.3% Delta-9 on a dry weight basis from the definition of cannabis; (b) allows the commercial production and sale of Hemp in interstate commerce; and (c) establishes the USDA as the primary federal agency regulating the cultivation of Hemp in the U.S., while allowing states to adopt their own plans to regulate the same. The 2018 Farm Bill also creates a specific exemption from the U.S. CSA for THC found in Hemp. By defining Hemp to include its "cannabinoids, derivatives, and extracts," the DEA no longer has regulatory authority to interfere with the interstate commerce of Hemp products, so long as the THC level of such products is at or below 0.3% Delta-9 and the Hemp and its derivatives were grown and processed by a person holding a license issued by either (i) USDA or a (ii) in a state with a USDA-approved Hemp plan, the applicable state agency.

Despite the passing of the 2018 Farm Bill, there remains some ambiguity as to which products are considered lawful under federal Laws in the United States, including, without limitation (i) products containing CBD; (ii) products containing, for example, 5 mg of Delta-9 per serving, but less than 0.3% THC on a "dry weight basis," and which may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis; and (iii) products containing Delta-8. Much of this ambiguity is due to federal Laws and regulations other than the 2018 Farm Bill and/or the U.S. CSA, including, without limitation, the DEA IFR, FDCA, and Federal Analogue Act, and the enforcement priorities (or lack thereof) of the federal agencies tasked with enforcing such laws and regulations.

For example, on August 21, 2020, the DEA issued a DEA IFR concerning implementation of the 2018 Farm Bill. Even though the 2018 Farm Bill removed Hemp and THCs in Hemp from scheduling under the U.S. CSA, the DEA IFR purports to clarify that material that exceeds 0.3% THC remains controlled in Schedule I of the U.S. CSA. Additionally, the DEA IFR states that the 2018 Farm Bill does not impact the control status of synthetically derived THCs, for which the DEA claims that the amount of THC is not a determining factor in whether the material is a controlled substance. "Synthetically derived" is not defined in the DEA IFR. It is worth noting that many States have defined "synthetically derived" to include Delta-8.

In addition, under the Federal Analogue Act, chemicals that are "substantially similar" to controlled substances and which have a "*stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system (CNS) that is substantially similar to or greater than*" the controlled substance, are treated as controlled under U.S. federal law."

Finally, although the 2018 Farm Bill removes "Hemp" from the U.S. CSA, the 2018 Farm Bill does preserve the authority and jurisdiction of the FDA, under the FDCA, to regulate the manufacture, marketing, and sale of food, drugs, dietary supplements, and cosmetics, including products that contain Hemp extracts and derivatives, such as CBD. The FDCA will therefore continue to apply to Hemp-derived food, drugs, dietary supplements, cosmetics, and devices introduced, or prepared for introduction, into interstate commerce. As a producer and marketer of Hemp-derived products, the Corporation must comply with FDA regulations applicable to manufacturing and marketing of certain products, including food, dietary supplements, and cosmetics. However, the FDA has taken the position that it is unlawful to sell or market a dietary supplement or food containing CBD.

However, the FDA's enforcement actions to date have been limited to warning letters. Moreover, the FDA's warning letters citing FDA's prohibition on the sale or marketing of dietary supplements or foods containing CBD have primarily been sent to CBD companies who manufacture or sell CBD products that create severe health and safety risks by making egregious disease claims (i.e., claims suggesting that a product is intended to treat, cure, or prevent diseases and ailments and/or affect the structure or function of the body) or structure/function claims (i.e., intended to affect the structure or any function of the body), such as a product's purported ability to treat or cure serious diseases and conditions like COVID-19, cancer, or diabetes. By contrast, the FDA has not generally enforced against CBD companies with respect to companies whose CBD products are devoid of such claims. The FDA has sent similar letters to companies for selling products containing Delta-8.

In addition, the FDA has issued policy statements expressing concerns about Delta-8's psychoactive and intoxicating effects; noting that products containing Delta-8 have not been evaluated or approved by the FDA for safe use and may be marketed in ways that put the public health at risk; and highlighting that it has received adverse event reports involving products containing Delta-8.

In sum, despite the positive changes brought by the 2018 Farm Bill, there remain a number of considerations, potential changes in regulation, and uncertainties regarding the cultivation, sourcing, production and distribution of Hemp and products containing Hemp derivatives. Applicable Laws and regulations in the U.S. remain subject to change as there are different interpretations among federal, state and local regulatory agencies, legislators, academics and businesses with respect to the treatment of the importation of derivatives from exempted portions of the cannabis plant, the scope of operation of the 2014 Farm Bill and the 2018 Farm Bill, and the authorizations granted to 2018 Farm Bill-compliant Hemp growers and licensed Hemp-derived CBD producers. These different federal, state, and local agency interpretations touch on, among other things, the regulation of cannabinoids by the DEA, FDA and/or the FTC. These uncertainties likely cannot be resolved without further federal and state legislation, regulation or a definitive judicial interpretation of existing legislation and rules, and in the interim period, there continue to be several legal barriers to selling Hemp-derived products, including, but not limited to barriers arising from, (i) the fact that Hemp and cannabis are both derived from the cannabis plant, (ii) the rapidly changing patchwork of state Laws governing Hemp and Hemp-derived products, (iii) the lack of FDA approval for CBD as a Lawful food ingredient, food additive or dietary supplement, and (iv) the uncertain legal status of Delta-8 products, as well as products containing, for example, 5 mg of Delta-9 per serving, but less than 0.3% THC on a "dry weight basis," and which may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis.

In addition to the above federal considerations, many States have enacted Laws and regulations prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or sale of certain Hemp-derived products.

History of Legal Developments in the U.S. Cannabis Industry

In the U.S., cannabis containing in excess of 0.3% THC on a dry-weigh basis is categorized as a Schedule 1 controlled substance and is illegal under U.S. federal Law, specifically the U.S. CSA. Even in States that have legalized the use of cannabis and its sale, such activities and certain related activities remain in violation of U.S. federal Law that is punishable by imprisonment, substantial fines, and forfeiture. However, although federally illegal, the U.S. federal government's approach to enforcement of the U.S. CSA has, at least until recently, trended toward non-enforcement. Notably, on January 6, 2022, DEA stated in a letter that "marijuana seed that has as delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis meet the definition of "hemp" and thus is not controlled under the CSA". Therefore, while the cannabis seed may eventually grow into a plant categorized as "marijuana" under the U.S. CSA, the DEA's January 6, 2022 letter suggests that the seed itself is not federally illegal, as long as the seed contains less than 0.3% Delta-9 THC on a dry weight basis. Importantly, the January 6, 2022 letter is non-biding guidance.

The Cole Memorandums

In August 2013, then Deputy Attorney General James Cole authored a memorandum (the "**Cole Memorandum**"), which outlined the priorities for the DOJ relating to the prosecution of cannabis offenses. The Cole Memorandum acknowledged that, notwithstanding the designation of cannabis as a controlled substance at the federal level in the U.S., several States had enacted Laws relating to cannabis for medical purposes. In particular, the Cole Memorandum noted that in jurisdictions that have enacted Laws legalizing cannabis in some form and 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. In light of limited investigative and prosecutorial resources, the Cole Memorandum concluded that the DOJ should be focused on addressing only priority cannabis-related conduct to enforce the U.S. CSA. States where medical cannabis had been legalized were not characterized as a priority. The enforcement priorities of the Cole Memorandum were reaffirmed, again, in a 2014 memorandum of the U.S. Department of Justice (the "**2014 Cole Memorandum**").

The Sessions Memorandum

On January 4, 2018, former U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions issued the Sessions Memorandum, which rescinded previous guidance from the U.S. Department of Justice specific to cannabis enforcement in the U.S., including the Cole Memorandum and the 2014 Cole Memorandum. While the Sessions Memorandum does not indicate that the prosecution of cannabis-related offenses is now priority for the DOJ, in rescinding the Cole Memorandum and the 2014 Cole Memorandum, the Sessions Memorandum granted U.S. federal prosecutors' discretion in determining whether or not to prosecute cannabis and cannabis-related violations of U.S. federal Law.

In the event that U.S. federal prosecutors exercise their discretion and pursue prosecutions against the Corporation, alleging cannabis and cannabis-related violations of U.S. federal Law, then the Corporation could potentially face (i) the arrest of its employees, directors, officers, managers and investors, (ii) charges of ancillary criminal violations of the U.S. CSA, for federal money laundering, racketeer influenced and corrupt organizations act violations, and aiding and abetting and conspiring to violate the U.S. CSA by virtue of providing financial support, services, or goods to participants in the cannabis industry, including State-licensed or permitted cultivators, processors, distributors, and/or retailers of cannabis, (iii) restrictions on the entry of employees, directors, officers, managers and investors who are not U.S. citizens from entry into the U.S. for life, or (d) suspension of its U.S. business operations.

The Biden Administration

Former U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions resigned on November 7, 2018, at the request of former U.S. President, Donald Trump. Following Mr. Sessions' resignation and the brief tenure of Matthew Whitaker as Acting U.S. Attorney General, William Barr was confirmed as the U.S. Attorney General on February 14, 2019. Mr. Barr resigned as Attorney General on December 23, 2020. President Biden nominated federal judge Merrick Garland to serve as his Attorney General. During his confirmation hearings in the Senate on February 22, 2021, now Attorney General Mr. Garland confirmed that he would not prioritize pursuing cannabis prosecutions in States that have legalized and that are regulating the use of cannabis, both for medical and adult use. On March 11, 2021, Mr. Garland was sworn in as U.S. Attorney General. It is unclear what impact, if any, the new administration will have on U.S. federal government enforcement policy on cannabis. Nonetheless, there is no guarantee that the position of the DOJ will not change.

Unless and until the Congress amends the U.S. CSA with respect to medical and/or adult use cannabis (and there can be no assurance as to the timing or scope of any such potential amendments, if any), there is a significant risk that federal authorities may enforce current U.S. federal Law. If the U.S. federal government begins to enforce U.S. federal Laws relating to cannabis in states where the sale and use of cannabis is currently legal, or if existing applicable state Laws are repealed or curtailed, any such occurrence could have a Material Adverse Effect.

There can be no assurance that State Laws which removed cannabis from state-controlled substances Laws and regulate the sale and use of cannabis will not be repealed or overturned, or that local governmental authorities will not limit the applicability of State Laws within their respective jurisdictions.

The Leahy Amendment and Medical Cannabis

Although the Cole Memorandum and 2014 Cole Memo have been rescinded, one legislative safeguard for the medical cannabis industry remains in place in the U.S. Since 2014, the Congress has passed appropriations bills which included provisions to prevent the federal government from using congressionally appropriated funds to enforce U.S. federal Cannabis Laws against regulated medical cannabis actors operating in compliance with state and local Law (currently the "**Leahy Amendment**", but also sometimes referred to as the Rohrabacher-Farr Amendment" or the "Joyce-Leahy Amendment").

The Leahy Amendment was included in the fiscal year 2019 omnibus appropriations bill signed by former U.S. President, Donald Trump on February 15, 2019, to prevent the U.S. federal government from using congressionally appropriated funds to enforce federal Cannabis Laws against regulated medical cannabis actors operating in compliance with state and local Law. This extended the Leahy Amendment until September 30, 2019. On September 27, 2019, President Trump signed a continuing resolution to fund the government through November 21, 2019, to prevent a government shutdown. On December 20, 2019, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 was passed, which authorizes appropriations to fund the operation of certain agencies in the U.S. federal government through September 30, 2020. On September 30, 2021, the Leahy Amendment was renewed through the signing of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act, which remained in effect until December 3, 2021. On December 3, 2021, President Biden signed "Further Extending Government Funding Act" into Law which includes a short-term continuing resolution that provides fiscal year 2022 appropriations to Federal agencies through February 18, 2022; additional continuing resolutions extended the appropriations to March 11, 2022 and again to March 15, 2022. On March 15, 2022, Congress passed the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022" maintaining the medical marijuana protections through September 30, 2022. On September 30, 2022, another continuing resolution was passed through December 16, 2022, which was ultimately extended until December 30, 2022. On December 29, 2022 the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023" become law, extending the medical marijuana protections to September 30, 2023.

There can be no assurance that the Leahy Amendment will be included in future appropriations bills or that there will not be a shutdown of the U.S. federal government in the future (amid which shutdown, drug enforcement administration agents and U.S. federal prosecutors will be free to operate without any restriction otherwise imposed by the spending bill regarding interference with the medical cannabis industry). In the event of any such occurrence, there can be no assurance that the U.S. federal government will not seek to prosecute cases involving medical cannabis business that are otherwise compliant with U.S. state Laws. Further, even if the Leahy Amendment is included in future appropriations bills, it is important to note that the Leahy Amendment provides no protection against businesses operating in compliance with a U.S. state's adult-use Cannabis Laws.

Recap and Summary

Cannabis remains illegal under federal Law in the U.S. However, despite the current state of U.S. federal Law, several States (including states within which the Corporation might indirectly derive a portion of its revenues from) have legalized recreational adult use of cannabis. In addition, well over half of the States have enacted legislation to legalize and regulate the sale and use of medical cannabis without limits on cannabis derived THC, while other States have legalized and regulated the sale and use of medical cannabis with strict limits on the levels of cannabis derived THC.

The conflict between U.S. federal Law and U.S. state-level Laws amid the presence of the Supremacy Clause, described above, has significant implications for the U.S. cannabis industry at large and for the Corporation. First, notwithstanding the existence of U.S. state-level Laws permitting medical and/or recreational cannabis activities, and notwithstanding the fact that the Corporation, or industry partners may be in compliance with such U.S. state-level Laws, there is a significant risk that U.S. federal prosecutors may enforce U.S. federal Laws and seek to prosecute actors involved in activities related to cannabis. Any enforcement of current U.S. federal Laws by U.S. federal prosecutors could cause significant financial damage to the Corporation and the shareholders of the Corporation. Violations of any U.S. federal Laws and regulations could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions or settlements arising from civil proceedings conducted by either the U.S. 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 and may affect the Corporation's reputation and ability to conduct business, its financial position, operating results, profitability or liquidity or the market price of its publicly traded securities. 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.

Second, insofar as the activities of the Corporation relate to Hemp, there remain a number of considerations, potential changes in regulation, and uncertainties regarding the cultivation, sourcing, production and distribution of Hemp and products containing Hemp derivatives. Applicable Laws and regulations in the U.S. remain subject to change as there are different interpretations among federal, state and local regulatory agencies, legislators, academics and businesses with respect to the treatment of the importation of derivatives from exempted portions of the cannabis plant, the scope of operation of the and 2018 Farm Bill, and the authorizations granted to 2018 Farm Bill-compliant Hemp growers and licensed Hemp-derived CBD producers. These different federal, state and local agency interpretations, as discussed above, touch on the regulation of Hemp products by the FDA and the extent to which imported derivatives, and/or 2018 Farm Bill-compliant cultivators and processors may engage in interstate commerce, whether under federal and/or state Law. If existing applicable state or federal Laws in respect of Hemp in the U.S. are repealed or curtailed, or otherwise interpreted in a manner adverse to the activities of the Corporation as they relate to Hemp, any such occurrence could have a Material Adverse Effect.

In addition, described more fully in the section titled " *Risk Factors – Discretion in the Use of Proceeds* ," the Corporation has decided to (i) restart the sale of Delta-8 products, (ii) start the sale of products containing, for example, 5 mg of Delta-9 per serving, but less than 0.3% THC on a "dry weight basis," and which may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis, and (iii) the sale of cannabis seeds. The foregoing decisions could have a Material Adverse Effect.

There can be no guarantee that U.S. state Laws legalizing and regulating the sale and use of cannabis will not change or be repealed or overturned, or that local government authorities in the U.S. will not limit the applicability of U.S. state Laws within their respective jurisdictions. There is a significant risk that future developments in the U.S. cannabis industry could result in third-party service providers suspending or withdrawing services essential to the Corporation to continue operations in the U.S., and a significant risk that regulatory bodies may impose certain restrictions on the Corporation's ability to operate in the U.S.

Ability to Access Capital

The continued development of the Corporation's U.S. operations may require additional financing. The failure to raise such capital could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of the Corporation's current business strategy in the U.S. or the Corporation ceasing to carry on business in the U.S. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Corporation. Specifically, given the current Laws regarding cannabis at the federal level in the U.S., traditional bank financing is typically not available to issuers engaged in the U.S. cannabis industry. The federal illegality of cannabis in the U.S. means that financial transactions involving proceeds generated by cannabis-related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under several U.S. statutes, including money laundering statutes. As a result, the Corporation may not be able to secure financing on terms acceptable to it, or at all.

In the event that the Corporation raises funds to support its U.S. operations through the issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, existing shareholders of the Corporation could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities issued could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of Common Shares. In addition, from time to time, the Corporation may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other companies in furtherance of its U.S. operations. These transactions may be financed wholly or partially with debt, which may temporarily increase the Corporation's debt levels above industry standards. Any debt financing secured in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for the Corporation to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions.

Table of Concordance

In accordance with Staff Notice 51-352, the following is a table of concordance, which is intended to assist readers in identifying those parts of this Annual Information Form that address the disclosure expectations outlined in Staff Notice 51-352. Unless otherwise indicated, all cross references in the below table of concordance refer to subheadings under the heading "*U.S. Cannabis-Related Activities Disclosure*".

Industry Involvement	Specific Disclosure Necessary to Fairly Present All Material Facts, Risks and Uncertainties	Cross References / Notes
All Issuers with U.S. Cannabis- Related Activities	Describe the nature of the issuer's involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry and include the disclosures indicated for at least one of the direct, indirect and ancillary industry involvement types noted in this table.	See: · *"Nature of Involvement in the U.S. Cannabis Industry"*
	Prominently state that cannabis is illegal under U.S. federal Law and that enforcement of relevant Laws is a significant risk.	See: · *"Nature of Involvement in the U.S. Cannabis Industry"* · *"Cannabis is Illegal under U.S. Federal Laws"* · *"Recap and Summary"*
	Discuss any statements and other available guidance made by federal authorities or prosecutors regarding the risk of enforcement action in any jurisdiction where the issuer conducts U.S. cannabis-related activities.	See: · *"History of Legal Developments in the U.S. Cannabis Industry"*
	Outline related risks including, among others, the risk that third-party service providers could suspend or withdraw services and the risk that regulatory bodies could impose certain restrictions on the issuer's ability to operate in the U.S.	See: · *"Nature of Involvement in the U.S. Cannabis Industry"* · *"Cannabis is Illegal under U.S. Federal Laws"* · *"History of Legal Developments in the U.S. Cannabis Industry"* · *"Recap and Summary"*
	Given the illegality of cannabis under U.S. federal Law, discuss the issuer's ability to access both public and private capital and indicate what financing options are / are not available in order to support continuing operations.	See: · *"Ability to Access Capital"*
	Quantify the issuer's balance sheet and operating statement exposure to U.S. cannabis-related activities.	Approximately 47% of the Corporation's balance sheet for the financial year of the Corporation ended October 31, 2022 related to the U.S. cannabis industry. As at the AIF Date, the Corporation estimates that its balance sheet and operating statement exposure to U.S. cannabis-related activities is approximately 47%.
	Disclose if legal advice has not been obtained, either in the form of a legal opinion or otherwise, regarding (a) compliance with applicable state regulatory frameworks and (b) potential exposure and implications arising from U.S. federal Law.	The Corporation has received legal advice from U.S. attorneys regarding (i) compliance with applicable U.S. State regulatory frameworks and (ii) potential exposure and implications arising from U.S. federal Law. The Corporation and its U.S. counsel continue to monitor compliance carefully on an ongoing basis.

Industry Involvement	Specific Disclosure Necessary to Fairly Present All Material Facts, Risks and Uncertainties	Cross References / Notes
U.S. Cannabis Issuers with direct involvement in cultivation or distribution	Outline the regulations for States in which the issuer operates and confirm how the issuer complies with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory framework enacted by the applicable U.S. state.	N/A
	Discuss the issuer's program for monitoring compliance with U.S. state Law on an ongoing basis, outline internal compliance procedures and provide a positive statement indicating that the issuer is in compliance with U.S. state Law and the related licensing framework. Promptly disclose any non-compliance, citations or notices of violation which may have an impact on the issuer's licence, business activities or operations.	N/A
U.S. Cannabis Issuers with indirect involvement in cultivation or distribution	Outline the regulations for States in which the issuer's investee(s) operate.	N/A
	Provide reasonable assurance, through either positive or negative statements, that the investee's business is in compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory framework enacted by the applicable U.S. state. Promptly disclose any noncompliance, citations or notices of violation, of which the issuer is aware, that may have an impact on the investee's licence, business activities or operations.	N/A
U.S. Cannabis Issuers with material ancillary involvement	Provide reasonable assurance, through either positive or negative statements, that the applicable customer's or investee's business is in compliance with applicable licensing requirements and the regulatory framework enacted by the applicable U.S. state.	The Corporation takes commercially reasonable steps to (i) regularly monitor the development of applicable federal and state Laws within the U.S., licensing requirements and regulatory frameworks, (ii) engage U.S. legal counsel, where appropriate, to ensure it is operating in compliance with all applicable Laws and permits, and (ii) ensure that all third parties with which the Corporation engage in business dealings with are in compliance with the applicable cannabis regulatory framework enacted by the applicable State. The Corporation believes that it is, and to the best of its knowledge, believes that each third party with which it has a working business relationship is, as at the AIF Date, in compliance with the applicable cannabis regulatory framework in the States in which it operates.

U.K. CBD ACTIVITIES DISCLOSURE

Background to the CBD/Wellness Industry

CBD is derived from the Hemp plant which is a species of the cannabis genus. Hemp generally has a high CBD content and a low THC content. In 1973, a protocol amended the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, pursuant to which it was recommended that industrial Hemp (non-drug related cannabis) should not be classified as a narcotic substance. Consequently, U.K.

and European Union agricultural policies currently permit the cultivation of certain approved varieties of Hemp with a THC content not exceeding 0.2%.

As a result of its cannabinoid composition, high volumes of CBD oil are capable of being extracted from the Hemp plant. However, the Home Office prevents the extraction of CBD oil in the U.K., as Hemp farmers are prevented from using the bud and flower of the plant. These are the areas of the plant which yield the highest quality and largest volume of CBD. Due to this restriction, all of the CBD in the U.K. is imported, mainly from the U.S. and Europe. Although the Home Office does not allow extraction to take place in the U.K., CBD oils can lawfully be brought into and sold in the U.K. provided that the controlled cannabinoid content observes the limit set out in Regulation 2 of the MDR 2001.

The sale of CBD products is now widespread in the U.K. and European Union, and such products are predominantly available for sale online, and in specialist health food shops such as Holland & Barrett. CBD products are thought to provide therapeutic benefits without the intoxicating effects commonly associated with other cannabis products and in particular, THC.

CBD has widespread potential for commercial use in that it can be ingested as oils or edibles and inhaled in vape products. CBD can also be infused into cosmetics and topical creams.

For a number of years, the CBD industry in the U.K. and European Union has been relatively unregulated. However, due to the increasing popularity of the products, the legislative framework in the U.K. and European Union has developed substantially to ensure the quality and safety of CBD products being sold to consumers. The industry is closely monitored by a number of regulators to ensure that the general policy restricting the sale of certain narcotics, and specifically THC, is maintained. Any company failing to comply with the restrictions in relation to controlled cannabinoids can expect to face a range of criminal penalties for contraventions of national narcotics legislation.

Application of POCA to CBD Business

POCA makes it a criminal offence to handle funds derived from criminal conduct. Such offence relates to criminal conduct taking place in the U.K., but also extends to business activities undertaken lawfully overseas, but which would constitute an offence if they occurred in the U.K.

The global cannabis industry can be segregated into three distinct sectors: CBD wellness, medicinal cannabis and recreational cannabis. Both CBD wellness and medicinal cannabis activities are legal in the U.K. Therefore, income derived from such activities undertaken lawfully overseas should not create any risk of an offence under POCA.

The use of cannabis for recreational purposes is not legal in the U.K. Therefore, income derived from recreational cannabis business activities undertaken in overseas jurisdictions would if undertaken by the Corporation risk a breach of the relevant provisions of POCA, even if such business activities were lawful in such overseas jurisdiction.

Failure to monitor and control funds derived from recreational cannabis activities overseas, could result in intervention by the NCA. It is a risk that the Board has taken very seriously and the Board will continue to do.

CBD/Wellness Business Activities in the U.K.

The principal legislation which will governs CBD/Wellness Activities in the U.K. is set out as follows:

MDA and MDR 2001

The MDR 2001 were created pursuant to section 7(1) of the MDA to regulate the availability of controlled substances in the U.K. Such substances are identified in Schedule 1 of the MDR 2001. Generally, a Schedule 1 controlled substance cannot be sold in or into the U.K. with or without a licence.

A substance identified in Schedule 2 of the MDR 2001 may, provided that it satisfies certain conditions, be sold legally in or into the U.K. with a licence issued by the Home Office.

In the U.K., cannabis is classified as a Class B controlled drug under Part II, Schedule 2, of the MDA. It is also listed in Schedule 1 to the MDR 2001 and designated under the Misuse of Drugs (Designation) (England, Wales and Scotland) Order 2015. As such, it is

unlawful to possess, supply, produce, import or export this drug except under a Home Office licence. It is also an offence to cultivate any plant of the genus Cannabis except under a Home Office licence.

Pure CBD is not a "controlled substance" or "controlled drug" pursuant to the MDR 2001 and is therefore unregulated in the U.K., so that in principle it can lawfully be imported and sold in the U.K. without a licence.

However, although pure CBD is not regulated by the MDR 2001 it is generally accepted that CBD products will contain trace elements of controlled cannabinoids such as THC. A CBD product containing a substance or drug which is controlled under Schedule 2 will itself be deemed to be "controlled" and will require a Home Office licence before importation, commercialisation or sale to the public in the U.K. unless it falls within certain recognised exemptions.

Regulation 2 of the MDR 2001, provides that some products may, in limited circumstances, be considered 'exempt' from control, notwithstanding their 'controlled drug' content.

Pursuant to Regulation 2:

An "exempt product" means a preparation or other product consisting of one or more component parts, any of which contains a controlled drug, where—

a) the preparation or other product is not designed for administration of the controlled drug to a human being or animal;

b) the controlled drug in any component part is packaged in such a form, or in combination with other active or inert substances in such a manner, that it cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which constitutes a risk to health; and

c) no one component part of the product or preparation contains more than one milligram of the controlled drug or one microgram in the case of lysergide or any other N-alkyl derivative of lysergamide.

To meet the criteria of an exempted product all three limbs of the definition must be met:

The preparation or other product is not designed for administration of the controlled drug to a human being or animal;

The CBD products are marketed and sold as wellness products and their packaging contains the following warning: *'This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease*.' They are therefore clearly not being sold for medicinal use.

The controlled drug in any component part is packaged in such a form, or in combination with other active or inert substances in such a manner, that it cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which constitutes a risk to health;

The Home Office has issued formal guidance in respect of CBD and cannabinoids which provides that the 1mg rule means '1mg per container'. Whether the container is small or large, the maximum amount of controlled cannabinoid content is 1mg.

CBD products are sold in 10ml bottles. 1mg of controlled cannabinoids in a 10ml container equates to 0.01% THC content per container. That means the controlled cannabinoid content of the packaged products will be exceptionally low.

The packaging of the CBD products contains a warning that the consumer should not exceed a daily dose of 70mg CBD.

No one component part of the product or preparation contains more than one milligram of the controlled drug or one microgram in the case of lysergide or any other N-alkyl derivative of lysergamide;

The CBD products are heavily remediated during the manufacturing process to remove any controlled cannabinoid content. Any trace cannabinoid content left in the products is at such a minute level that they cannot be readily recovered, or even be detected by the most sophisticated laboratories. The Board believe that it is not scientifically or technologically possible to remediate these samples any further in private business operations. All the CBD products are regularly tested by third party specialist laboratories to ensure that controlled cannabinoids are at non-detectable levels and that the composite amount of controlled cannabinoid content will be below 1mg in a 10ml container.

CBD products can be distributed and/or sold commercially in the U.K. without the requirement for a Home Office controlled drugs licence on the basis that they fall within the definition of an 'exempted product' under the MDR 2001.

Novel Foods

In 2015, the European Parliament and the European Council implemented the NFR on Novel Foods. The NFR defines a 'Novel Food' as any substance or product ingested by humans that was not used for human consumption to a significant degree within the European Union before May 15, 1997 and which falls within one of the specified categories amounting to a 'Novel Food', including (but not limited to) a food with a new or intentional modification ("**Novel Food**").

Under the NFR, Novel Foods must be authorised and included in the "Union List" before they can be marketed or used in foods sold in the European Union. The NFR provide for a centralised assessment and authorisation procedure for registering new Novel Foods including a risk assessment on the product's safety by the European Food Safety Authority, which assesses the compositional, nutritional, toxicological and allergenic properties of the product as well as its production processes and its proposed use and levels of use.

The NFR are only applicable to ingestible products. An ingestible product is any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans. This will include products which are ingested orally. Certain products are excluded from the Novel Foods regime as they are not ingested. Inhalation is not ingestion, and therefore vape products are not subject to the Novel Foods regime. For the same reason cosmetic products are also not subject to the Novel Foods regime.

The European Union maintains a Novel Foods "catalogue", which is a non-legally binding database which lists foods whose Novel Foods status is based on information provided by the European Union member states. The catalogue contains an entry for cannabinoids which therefore categorises ingestible products containing cannabinoids, including CBD, as a Novel Food.

As the catalogue is advisory only, it is left to individual member states as to whether they choose to implement the Novel Foods regime and processes for any food entered in the catalogue. To date, no CBD ingestible product has been authorised and included on the 'Union List' according to the processes outlined in the NFR.

The U.K. left the European Union on January 31, 2020 and on February 13, 2020, the FSA issued guidance as to the safe use of CBD products and confirmed that (a) compliance with the Novel Foods regime would be required for ingestible CBD products to be sold lawfully in the U.K.; and (b) the safety analysis required to compile a Novel Foods dossier submission for authorisation of CBD products as ingestibles in the U.K. would be the same as set out in the NFR. However, the route to compliance for the U.K. would be substantially different to that of the European Union.

Novel foods, like CBD food products, must be authorized before they are put on the market to ensure they have been through an independent safety assessment. Applications for authorization of CBD food products are required as these products are considered a novel food having no history of consumption before May 1997.

Under the U.K.'s Novel Foods regime, full marketing authorisation is required before CBD ingestible products can be lawfully sold in the U.K. Obtaining full marketing authorisation is a lengthy and expensive process. To allow existing CBD businesses to continue trading while seeking Novel Foods authorisation, the FSA has provided an exemption to allow existing CBD businesses to continue to sell their ingestible products in the U.K. while their Novel Foods submissions are being considered.

To benefit from the FSA exemption, existing CBD businesses in the U.K. market must satisfy two criteria:

1. their ingestible products must have been included in a Novel Foods dossier submitted to the FSA prior to March 31, 2021; and each product included in the dossier must have been on sale in the U.K. prior to February 13, 2020; and

2. To ensure its compliance with the FSA's Novel Foods regime a CBD company can engage its supplier to make a dossier submission to the FSA. Under the FSA regime, there is no requirement for the company to make its own submission. It is acceptable for the company's products to be named in its supplier's dossier submission. This was confirmed by the FSA in March 2021 in their website update which stated that authorization applied to products and were not specific to applicants:

"The authorisation itself is not specific to the applicant and the final product may be branded in different ways." (https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/cannabidiol-cbd)

On March 31, 2022, the FSA published a list of CBD food products on sale in England and Wales which have a credible application for authorization. The FSA has recommended that the CBD products on the list marked as 'Validated' or 'Awaiting evidence' may stay on the market in England and Wales, pending further consideration. Any products which do not appear on the list or are marked as 'Removed' must be withdrawn from the market, as the related novel food application/dossier has not been submitted or has been deemed unsuitable for progressing to authorization.

The FSA's CBD product list applies to England and Wales only.

The FSA is shortly expecting to receive significant scientific evidence from the applicants on the list from which to assess safety of the relevant product. Applications must go through a full risk assessment and, if successful, risk management process before a recommendation on authorisation can be made. For those products whose applications are successful, authorisation is expected in 2023.

The list is updated regularly by the FSA to reflect the status of the products in the process.

Inclusion of a CBD product on the list does not mean it is authorized, only that the applicant is seeking authorization.

Products which do not appear on the list may not lawfully be sold in the U.K. and outlets which do so risk enforcement action by their local authority:

"Local authorities are responsible for enforcing the legislation but we have asked that they take account of the products on the list as suppliers of such products have shown an interest in moving towards compliance. We expect companies which have not applied for authorisation or those rejected from the process to withdraw their products from the market voluntarily. If this does not happen, local authorities can use the list to inform their enforcement decisions."

https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/cbd-products-linked-to-novel-food-applications

The FSA's guidance makes it clear that the FSA does not consider non-ingestible CBD products, such as cosmetics and vapes, as falling within the scope of the FSA's Novel Foods regime.

MHRA Guidelines

The MHRA issued a statement entitled 'MHRA statement on products containing cannabidiol' on October 13, 2016 which advises that CBD wellness products are currently not regulated as a medicine and therefore no medical claims can be made about CBD products sold in the wellness supplements market in the U.K. There is very little guidance around what might be considered a 'medical claim' for these purposes but the ASA provided guidance on its website entitled 'Cannabidiol (CBD) containing products' on July 28, 2021, of what it might consider to be a medical claim:

"If the product is not a licensed medicine, marketers should not make any medicinal claims in their ads. The ASA and Committees of Advertising Practice (CAP) considers that claims that a product can "cure", "restore", "prevent", "avoid", "fight" or "heal" are likely to be considered as medicinal and advertisers of non-licensed CBD containing products should avoid making reference to them."

https://www.asa.org.uk/advice-online/cannabidiol-cbd-containing-products.html#Medicine

Although the ASA has no rights of enforcement, its guidance on specific claims for food supplements continues to be useful. Advertising that proclaims the relaxation and tranquillity attributes of the advertised products will not be considered to make a medical claim. However, any advertising or marketing which refers to recognised medical conditions such as anxiety, insomnia or post-traumatic stress disorder will be deemed to be of a medical nature.

The MHRA has enforcement rights and has been known to issue 'cease and desist' type notices to any business making what they deem to be medical claims relating to CBD products.

U.K. regulations applicable to cosmetic products

Products containing CBD in the U.K. which fall within the general description of a 'cosmetic' product, such as shampoos and lip balms, are governed by The Cosmetic Products Enforcement Regulations 2013 and the European Union Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on Cosmetic Products, as amended by the Product Safety Regulations.

The definition of a cosmetic product is as follows:

"A "cosmetic product" shall mean any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition."

It is lawful to sell cosmetics containing CBD in the U.K., provided that certain regulatory requirements are met.

Previously, when the U.K. was a member of the European Union, cosmetic products had to be registered on the European Commission Cosmetics Product Notification Portal.

Following the U.K.'s exit from the European Union on January 31, 2020, in accordance with Article 13 of The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment to Extent and Meaning of Market) (European Union Exit) Regulations 2019, cosmetic products are required to be registered with the SCPN portal (through the U.K. Government's department Office for Product Safety and Standards), prior to March 31, 2021.

Pursuant to the Product Safety Regulations, the cosmetic product can either be registered with the SCPN by the manufacturer, the importer or retailer, but the product itself and not the name of the brand must be registered. This provides traceability compliance for all cosmetic products sold in the U.K.

It is a legal requirement to nominate a Responsible Person whose obligation it is to ensure that cosmetic products sold in the U.K. are safe for use and compliant with Schedule 34 of the Product Safety Regulations.

Medicinal Cannabis Activities in the U.K.

The MDR 2001 provides a legal framework for access to controlled drugs for legitimate purposes in the U.K. As referred above, pursuant to Schedule 2, Part II MDA 1971, cannabis is classed as a Class B 'controlled drug' and under Schedule 1 of MDR 2001 and may, provided that it satisfies certain conditions, be sold legally in or into the U.K. with a licence issued by the Home Office.

The regulation of medicines in the U.K. is undertaken by the MHRA in accordance with the HMR.

In accordance with the HMR, licensed medicinal products placed on the market in the U.K. must be subject to marketing authorisation (product licencing). Marketing authorisation means that the product is a licenced medicine, as approved by the MHRA. A product will only achieve marketing authorisation after undergoing stringent pre-clinical research and clinical trials to ensure that such products satisfy criteria for safety, quality and efficacy.

Regulation 167 of the HMR provides an exemption from the prohibition on the sale or supply of medicinal products without marketing authorisation. Exempt products are required to meet the following specific conditions as well as meet the requirements specified in Regulation 167(2) to (8) of the HMR:

- the medical product must be supplied in response to an unsolicited order;
- the medical product must be manufactured and assembled in accordance with the specification of a person who is a doctor, dentist, nurse independent prescriber, pharmacist independent prescriber or supplementary prescriber; and
- the medical product must be intended for use by a patient for whose treatment that person is directly responsible in order to fulfil the special needs of that patient.

As cannabis-based products for medicinal use (CBPM – a defined category of cannabis, cannabis resin, cannabinol and cannabinol derivatives listed in Schedule 2 to the MDR 2001) may only be prescribed to meet the "special needs" of an individual patient, an unlicensed CBPM should not be prescribed in circumstances where a licenced medical product is capable of meeting the needs of the patient.

Pursuant to Regulation 16A of MDR 2001, specialist doctors can prescribe CBPMs without requiring a Home Office licence to lawfully write a prescription. A "specialist doctor" means a doctor included in the register of specialist doctors maintained by the GMC Specialist Register in accordance with section 34D Medical Act 1983. The GMC guidance states that a specialist doctor should only make a decision to prescribe within their own area of practice and training and the decision to prescribe should be taken by a multidisciplinary team.

A Home Office licence is also required to import or export-controlled drugs to and from the U.K. The Corporation does not currently have a Home Office licence. As the Corporation is selling CBD products as food supplements, not as a product with medicinal benefits, a Home Office licence is not required. In addition, as the Corporation's main CBD oils, capsules, creams and gummies do not contain THC, their products would not fall under the category of being a "controlled drug" and therefore no Home Office licence is required.

If necessary, the Corporation will be able to sell the unlicensed medicinal cannabis products in accordance with the Regulation 167 exemption provided that the parties undertaking the manufacture, distribution, importation and production of those unlicensed medicinal cannabis products hold all relevant authorisations and consents. In particular, the unlicensed medicinal cannabis products must be manufactured in accordance with European Union Good Manufacturing Practices standards and must be clearly packaged and labelled to confirm that such products are unlicensed, and no marketing authorisation has been granted.

The range of uses for unlicensed medicinal cannabis products in the U.K. is therefore relatively narrow in scope.

RISK FACTORS

The Corporation is subject to a number of risks. A non-exhaustive list of certain specific and general risks that Management is aware of and believe to be material to, and could affect, the business, results of operations, prospects and financial condition of the Corporation (the "**Non-Exhaustive List of Risk Factors**") is attached as Schedule "A" to this Annual Information Form. When reviewing forward-looking statements and other information contained in this Annual Information Form, readers should carefully consider the Non-Exhaustive List of Risk Factors, as well as other uncertainties, potential events and industry and company-specific factors that may have a Material Adverse Effect on the Corporation.

The Non-Exhaustive List of Risk Factors are not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with an investment in High Tide or in connection with the Business. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to Management or that Management does not currently anticipate will be material may impair the Business operations and its operating results, and as a result could materially impact the Business, results of operations, prospects and financial condition of the Corporation. Further, the Corporation operates in a regulated and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for Management to predict all risk factors or the impact of such factors on the Business. Except as required by Applicable Securities Laws, the Corporation does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update or revise the Non-Exhaustive List of Risk Factors attached as Schedule "A" to this Annual Information Form or other information contained in this Annual Information Form.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

To date, the Corporation has not declared or paid any cash dividends on any of its issued securities. Other than requirements imposed under applicable corporate Law, there are no other restrictions on the ability of the Corporation to pay dividends under the articles and other constating documents of the Corporation.

As at the AIF Date, the Corporation does not have any intention of paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Any determination to pay any future dividends in any of the Corporation's issued securities will remain at the discretion of the respective Board and will be made based an assessment of various factors, including, the Corporation's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions deemed relevant by the respective Board.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

High Tide's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, there were 71,012,233 Common Shares issued and outstanding. As at the AIF Date, there were 74,574,569 Common Shares issued and outstanding.

Common Shares

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to one vote for each Common Share held at all meetings of the shareholders of High Tide, to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the Board at its discretion from funds legally available for the payment of dividends, and, upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of High Tide, to participate rateably in any distribution of the remaining property or assets of High Tide, in each case subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any other series or class of shares of High Tide ranking senior in priority to, or on a *pro rata* basis with, the holders of Common Shares with respect to dividends or liquidation.

The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive rights, conversion or exchange rights, or redemption, retraction, repurchase rights, nor do they contain any sinking fund or purchase fund provisions. There are no provisions requiring a holder of Common Shares to contribute additional capital, and there are no restrictions on the issuance of additional Common Shares by High Tide.

Options

As at the AIF Date, High Tide has an aggregate of 2,390,915 unexercised Options issued and outstanding. The following table describes the material terms of the issued and outstanding Options:

Date Issued	Number of Underlying Common Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
November 17, 2020	13,733	$9.29	December 31, 2022
November 17, 2020	3,296	$10.01	January 15, 2023
November 17, 2020	51,912	$12.75	February 26, 2023
November 17, 2020	16,480	$15.66	May 7, 2023
November 17, 2020	6,592	$11.10	January 1, 2024
November 17, 2020	19,227	$16.56	February 26, 2024
November 18, 2020	4,120	$11.10	November 30, 2023
November 18, 2020	4,669	$13.00	February 26, 2023
November 18, 2020	6,867	$15.48	February 27, 2023
November 18, 2020	19,227	$17.00	February 26, 2024
November 25, 2020	852,838	$3.00	November 25, 2023
December 4, 2021	116,667	$3.00	December 8, 2023
January 4, 2021	66,667	$3.90	January 4, 2024
March 19, 2021	373,333	$11.55	March 12, 2024
March 30, 2021	33,333	$12.75	March 30, 2024
May 10, 2021	63,333	$9.00	May 10, 2024
July 6, 2021	13,333	$9.39	July 6, 2024
August 18, 2021	66,666	$9.14	August 18, 2024
August 25, 2021	10,000	$10.00	August 25, 2024
September 30, 2021	6,000	$7.94	September 30, 2024
October 12, 2021	25,000	$7.16	October 12, 2024
November 4, 2021	100,000	$7.56	November 4, 2024
November 29, 2021	60,000	$8.02	November 29, 2024
January 26, 2022	35,000	$5.39	January 26, 2025
February 10, 2022	13,538	$6.25	February 10, 2025
March 7, 2022	15,000	$5.19	March 7, 2025
March 28, 2022	5,000	$6.35	March 28, 2025
April 22, 2022	22,084	$4.96	April 22, 2025
April 25, 2022	40,000	$4.77	April 25, 2025
June 2, 2022	241,000	$3.33	July 2, 2025
July 26, 2022	21,000	$1.85	July 28, 2025
November 21, 2022	15,000	$2.40	November 21, 2025
November 29, 2022	25,000	$2.47	November 29, 2025
January 11, 2023	25,000	$2.01	January 11, 2026

Note:
(1) All figures in this table are reported on a post-Consolidation basis.

RSUs

As at the AIF Date, High Tide has an aggregate of 173,302 RSUs issued and outstanding under the Omnibus Plan.

Warrants and Secured Debentures

In addition to the Awards issued under the Omnibus Plan, the Corporation issued Warrants and Secured Debentures.

Warrants

As at the AIF Date, High Tide has an aggregate of 91,694,778 unexercised Warrants issued and outstanding. The following table describes the material terms of the issued and outstanding Warrants:

Date Issued	Number of Underlying Common Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
November 18, 2020	35,608,262	$0.35	February 6, 2023
November 18, 2020	4,120,000	$1.10	April 11, 2023
February 21, 2021	23,958,332	$0.58	February 21, 2024
February 22, 2021	751,446	$0.58	February 22, 2024
February 22, 2021	392,058	$0.48	February 22, 2024
May 25, 2021	18,112,500	$12.25	May 25, 2024
May 25, 2021	3,095,220	$12.25	May 25, 2024
June 22, 2022	700,000	$4.98	June 21, 2023
July 22, 2022	4,956,960	$2.73	July 22, 2027

Note:
(1) As of the AIF Date, the Corporation had gross warrants of 85,921,218 that can be converted on the basis of 15 Warrants to 1 Common Share

Secured Debentures

As at the AIF Date, High Tide has an aggregate of one Secured Debentures issued and outstanding. The following table describes the material terms of the issued and outstanding Secured Debentures:

Date Issued	Aggregate Principal Amount of Secured Debentures	Aggregate Number of Underlying Common Shares	Conversion Price	Expiry Date
July 23, 2020	$8,957,636	1,405,119	$6.38	January 1, 2025

Note:
(1) All figures in this table are provided on a post-Consolidation basis.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares were listed on the TSXV effective November 19, 2020, and as at the AIF Date, continue to be listed on the TSXV under the trading symbol “HITI”. Prior to November 19, 2020, the Common Shares were listed on the CSE under the trading symbol “HITI”, from December 17, 2018 to November 18, 2020. The Common Shares are currently also listed and posted for trading on the FSE, under the symbol “2LY”, and on the Nasdaq, under the symbol “HITI”, effective June 2, 2021.

Effective November 19, 2020, the Warrants and Unsecured Debentures issued to former shareholders of Old Meta Growth in connection with the Arrangement began trading on the TSXV under the symbols “HITI.WT” and “HITI.DB”, respectively. Effective February 25, 2021, the February 2021 Warrant issued pursuant to the February 2021 Bought Deal Offering began trading on the TSXV under the symbols “HITI.WR”. Effective May 13, 2021, the Corporation’s FSE Symbol was updated in connection with the Consolidation from “2LY” to “2LYA”. As of close of business on September 16, 2021, the HITI Unsecured Trading Debentures were delisted from the TSXV.

The following tables sets forth information relating to the trading of the Common Shares on the TSXV, Nasdaq and CSE for the months indicated:

TSXV

Month	High	Low	Trading Volume
January 2023[(1)]	$2.28	$1.90	935,538
December 2022	$2.56	$1.86	1,382,388
November 2022	$2.98	$1.75	2,303,726
October 2022	$2.12	$1.82	1,515,579
September 2022	$2.05	$1.79	1,699,922
August 2022	$1.98	$1.75	1,017,127
July 2022	$3.24	$1.76	1,493,840
June 2022	$3.64	$2.45	867,362
May 2022	$4.70	$2.23	2,133,068
April 2022	$6.00	$4.34	1,160,512
March 2022	$6.36	$4.92	1,367,181
February 2022	$7.51	$4.97	1,901,337
January 2022	$6.25	$4.65	1,368,179
December 2021	$7.94	$5.36	1,662,556
November 2021	$10.00	$6.71	3,204,394

Note:
(1) From January 1, 2023 to January 27, 2023.

NASDAQ

Month	High	Low	Trading Volume
January 2023[(1)]	US$1.72	US$1.42	2,686,360
December 2022	US$1.90	US$1.38	4,498,252
November 2022	US$2.23	US$1.31	6,861,248
October 2022	US$1.55	US$1.30	4,449,308
September 2022	US$1.59	US$1.3215	7,616,679
August 2022	US$1.54	US$1.35	3,426,881
July 2022	US$2.42	US$1.37	5,819,780
June 2022	US$2.87	US$1.90	2,345,878
May 2022	US$3.65	US$1.73	4,377,209
April 2022	US$4.7999	US$3.39	1,904,984
March 2022	US$5.10	US$3.86	3,297,145
February 2022	US$5.8928	US$3.92	3,577,875
January 2022	US$4.82	US$3.65	2,854,699
December 2021	US$6.26	US$4.23	5,131,180
November 2021	US$7.98	US$5.42	7,082,587

Note:
(1) From January 1, 2023 to January 27, 2023.

Warrants

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low daily trading prices and the aggregate volume of trading of the HITI.WT on the TSXV:

Month	High	Low	Trading Volume
January 2023[(1)]	$0.005	$0.005	123,000
December 2022	$0.02	$0.01	2,243,125
November 2022	$0.02	$0.005	1,348,772
October 2022	$0.015	$0.005	830,605
September 2022	$0.02	$0.005	1,693,750
August 2022	$0.03	$0.01	2,949,860
July 2022	$0.045	$0.025	247,467
June 2022	$0.065	$0.025	236,536
May 2022	$0.075	$0.025	1,130,583
April 2022	$0.115	$0.06	787,649
March 2022	$0.17	$0.09	706,941
February 2022	$0.19	$0.07	684,564
January 2022	$0.18	$0.08	702,059
December 2021	$0.205	$0.14	1,063,524
November 2021	$0.295	$0.18	2,132,166

Note:
(1) From January 1, 2023 to January 27, 2023.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low daily trading prices and the aggregate volume of trading of the HITI.WR on the TSXV:

Month	High	Low	Trading Volume
January 2023[(1)]	$0.03	$0.01	524,480
December 2022	$0.055	$0.025	61,000
November 2022	$0.065	$0.05	4,625
October 2022	$0.065	$0.065	550
September 2022	$0.065	$0.03	89,000
August 2022	$0.05	$0.03	59,000
July 2022	$0.06	$0.025	358,499
June 2022	$0.065	$0.025	166,200
May 2022	$0.09	$0.05	$302,350
April 2022	$0.11	$0.08	477,233
March 2022	$0.13	$0.09	551,850
February 2022	$0.16	$0.11	564,600
January 2022	$0.14	$0.11	179,500
December 2022	$0.17	$0.12	210,400
November 2022	$0.205	$0.14	489,665

Note:
(1) From January 1, 2023 to January 27, 2023.

Prior Sales

During the financial year ended October 31, 2022 and up to the AIF Date, High Tide issued the following securities, which are convertible into Common Shares but are not listed or quoted on a marketplace:

Options

Date Issued	Number	Number of Common Shares Issuable Upon Exercise	Exercise Price (per Common Share)
November 4, 2021	100,000	100,000	$7.56
November 29, 2021	60,000	60,000	$8.02
January 26, 2022	35,000	35,000	$5.39
February 10, 2022	13,538	13,538	$6.25
March 7, 2022	15,000	15,000	$5.19
March 28, 2022	5,000	5,000	$6.35
April 22, 2022	22,084	22,084	$4.96
April 25, 2022	40,000	40,000	$4.77
June 2, 2022	242,000	242,500	$3.33
July 26, 2022	21,000	21,000	$1.85
November 21 2022	15,000	15,000	$2.40
November 29, 2022	25,000	25,000	$2.47
January 11, 2023	25,000	25,000	$2.01

Warrants

Date Issued	Number	Number of Common Shares Issuable Upon Exercise	Exercise Price (per Common Share)
June 22, 2022	700,000	700,000	$4.98
July 22, 2022	4,956,960	4,956,960	$2.73

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER

The following table sets out the securities of High Tide that were, to the knowledge of High Tide, subject to escrow or subject to a contractual restriction on transfer as of at the Fiscal Year-End Date:

Designation of Class	Number of Securities Held in Escrow(1)	Percentage of Class(2)
Common Shares	322,659(3)	0.45%
Common Shares	126,972(4)	0.18%
Common Shares	264,744(5)	0.37%
Common Shares	830,616(6)	1.17%
Common Shares	56,220(7)	0.08%
Common Shares	56,409(8)	0.08%
Common Shares	1,247,987(9)	1.76%
Common Shares	254,930(10)	0.36%

Notes:

(1) All figures in this table are reported on a post-Consolidation basis.

(2) Based on 71,012,233 Common Shares issued and outstanding as at the Fiscal Year-End Date.

(3) Pursuant to the terms of the FABCBD Acquisition Agreement, 25% of the FABCBD Consideration, 9,679,778 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis), was placed in escrow for a period of up to 24 months from the FABCBD Closing, with releases scheduled every six months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, the Corporation released 4,839,889 Common Shares (on a pre-Consolidation basis; representing 322,659 Common Shares) from escrow.

(4) Pursuant to the terms of the Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement, Common Shares having a value of 25% of the Daily High Club Consideration, 311,049 Common Shares, was placed in escrow to ensure certain indemnification obligations if claims arise. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, the Corporation released 126,971 Common Shares from escrow. On July 28, 2022, in connection with the Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement, the Corporation was indemnified for $58,250, which resulted in the Corporation cancelling 28,553 Common Shares previously held in escrow.

(5) Pursuant to the terms of the Blessed Acquisition Agreement, 25% of the Blessed Consideration, being 529,487 Common Shares, was placed in escrow for a period of up to two years from the Blessed Closing, with releases scheduled every twelve months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, 264,743 Common Shares were released from escrow.
(6) Pursuant to the terms of the NuLeaf Acquisition Agreement, 25% of the NuLeaf Share Consideration, 1,107,487 Common Shares, was placed in escrow for a period of up to two years from the NuLeaf Closing, with releases scheduled every six months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, the Corporation released 276,871 Common Shares from escrow.
(7) Pursuant to the terms of the Bud Room Acquisition Agreement, an amount equal to $300,000, being 56,220 Common Shares, was placed in escrow for a period of 12 months to satisfy Bud Room's indemnity with respect to possible claims based on breaches of representation and warranties. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, no Common Shares have been released from escrow.
(8) Pursuant to the Bud Heaven Acquisition Agreement, 56,409 Common Shares were placed in escrow for a period of 12 months from the Bud Heaven Closing. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, no Common Shares have been released from escrow.
(9) Pursuant to the Choom Acquisition Agreement, 70% of Common Shares, being 1,247,987 Common Shares, issued in connection with Choom First Tranche Consideration are subject to a contractual hold of four months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, all Common Shares are still subject to the contractual hold.
(10) Pursuant to the Choom Acquisition Agreement, 70% of Common Shares, being 254,930 Common Shares, issued in connection with Choom Second Tranche Consideration are subject to a contractual hold of four months. As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, all Common Shares are still subject to the contractual hold.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The following table sets out certain information with respect to the directors and officers of High Tide. Each director of High Tide is elected to hold office until the next annual meeting of the shareholders of High Tide or until their successor is duly elected or appointed:

Name, and Province, and Country of Residence	Position	Principal Occupation(s) for Past Five Years(1)	Director or Officer Since
Harkirat (Raj) Grover (Alberta, Canada)	*Director, President and Chief Executive Officer*	Mr. Grover is the founder of High Tide, and has served as the President, Chief Executive Officer, and the Executive Chairman of the Board since the incorporation of High Tide in February 2018. Since 2009, Mr. Grover has served as a director and officer of Famous Brandz, RGR Canada, and Canna Cabana, KushBar and Smoker's Corner, each of which are wholly owned Subsidiaries.	February 8, 2018
Rahim Kanji (Alberta, Canada)	*Chief Financial Officer*	Mr. Kanji has over 20 years of experience in various industries from start-up technology to enterprise oil and gas. Most recently he was the Chief Operating Officer at Kudos Inc., prior to which he was the Controller at Solium Capital Inc.	May 27, 2019
Aman Sood (Alberta, Canada)	*Chief Operating Officer*	Mr. Sood is a seasoned leader with over two decades of experience in retail sector project management, operations, technology, and cost optimization. He joined High Tide in March of 2021 as High Tide's Chief Operating Officer and immediately began leading a major strategic shift to transform High Tide's information and technology systems to support High Tide as a global company. Previously he was the Director of Operations with Meta Growth leading the building and management of 25 New Leaf Cannabis retail locations. Mr. Sood holds a master's degree in business administration, as well as post-graduate	March 15, 2021

Name, and Province, and Country of Residence	Position	Principal Occupation(s) for Past Five Years[1]	Director or Officer Since
		education in computer applications, merchandising, and cannabis. Mr. Sood has several certifications including cyber security specialization in business and a master's certificate in cannabis.	
Andreas-Alexander Palalas (Alberta, Canada)	*Chief Revenue Officer*	Mr. Palalas has served as the Chief Revenue Officer of High Tide since May 2018. From July 2016 to August 2019, Mr. Palalas was the Director of Sales at Famous Brandz. He is responsible for developing distribution channels, sourcing new market opportunities and overseeing the revenue portfolio of High Tide. Mr. Palalas is a business growth and sales professional with a decade of experience in implementing sales programs for established corporations and start-ups alike. With extensive experience in the loyalty marketing sector, a track record of explosive growth in franchise sales and operations, and a holistic mastery of ground-level business development through to overarching marketing strategy.	November 20, 2018
Sean Geng (Georgia, United States)	*Chief Technology Officer*	As Chief Technology Officer, Mr. Geng oversees all IT and e-commerce initiatives for High Tide globally. Mr. Geng has over a decade of experience within the cannabis industry, having owned and operated a brick-and-mortar accessories store, managed e-commerce growth at Namaste Technologies and founded Smoke Cartel, one of the leading online headshops for consumption accessories in the world. My. Geng joined High Tide after the Corporation acquired Smoke Cartel in March 2021 and has played an integral part in integrating its proprietary and licensable drop-shipping technology across all High Tide e-commerce businesses. Mr. Geng has led innovation in the cannabis e-commerce space and has revolutionized the accessories marketplace with strategic approaches to logistics, capital management, and digital marketing.	March 24, 2021
Nitin Kaushal[2][3][4] (Ontario, Canada)	*Director*	Mr. Kaushal has served as a member of the Board since October 2018. Mr. Kaushal is the President of Anik Capital Corp. and has over 30 years of experience in the financial services industry. Recently, he retired from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Canada), where he was a Managing Director in their Corporate Finance Practice.	October 16, 2018

Name, and Province, and Country of Residence	Position	Principal Occupation(s) for Past Five Years[1]	Director or Officer Since
Arthur Kwan[2][3][4] (Alberta, Canada)	*Director*	Mr. Kwan is the President and Chief Executive Officer of The Newly Institute, an inter-disciplinary mental health clinical company. Previously, he was the President and Chief Executive Officer of CannaIncome Fund, Seven Leaf Ventures, and was an investment banker with Scotia Capital, PI Financial, and Paradigm Capital. Mr. Kwan brings over 20 years of investment banking, capital markets, and leadership experience.	August 24, 2018
Christian Sinclair[2][3][4] (Manitoba, Canada)	*Director*	Mr. Sinclair is a proud member of the OCN. He graduated from Margaret Barbour Collegiate Institute in 1988 and subsequently went on to serve in the Canadian military from 1988 to 1995, participating in tours of duty in Cyprus (1990 Recon) and Somalia (1992-93 Special Forces). In 2003, Mr. Sinclair was named as one of Canada's Top 40 under 40. He was the co-founder of the Manitoba Indigenous Summer Games and the General Manager for the 2002 North American Indigenous Games in Winnipeg. In 2016, Mr. Sinclair was elected as Onekanew (Chief) for the OCN. Since then, he has been appointed as one of the co-chairs of a task force created to lead the process of implementing the Government of Manitoba's Northern Economic Development Strategy and is presently working as an economic development consultant for First Nations major resource projects.	November 18, 2020
Andrea Elliott (Ontario, Canada)	*Director*	Ms. Elliott is the Executive Vice President, Direct to Consumer at Moose Knuckles Canada – a successful global Canadian luxury outerwear brand. Previously, Ms. Elliott founded r2 retail resources, an independent consultancy that supported domestic and international retailers with strategic initiatives, growth plans, e-commerce ideation and SG&A improvements. Ms. Elliott was also previously Vice President and General Manager of PVH Canada Retail (Calvin Klein, Van Heusen, IZOD & Bass), an Executive Vice President at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Canada) and Chief Operating Officer with Karabus Management – a wholly-owned Subsidiary of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Canada) focused on the retail industry.	January 4, 2021
Joy Lisa Avzar (Ontario, Canada)	*Vice President and Legal Counsel*	From October 2018 to November 2020, Ms. Avzar acted as the Vice President and Legal Counsel to Meta Growth. Prior to joining Meta Growth, Ms. Avzar occupied the role of the Director, Real Estate and Corporate Services	November 18, 2020

Name, and Province, and Country of Residence	Position	Principal Occupation(s) for Past Five Years(1)	Director or Officer Since
		and Director, Legal at Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance Corporation of Canada. Ms. Avzar began her legal career at the law firm of Fogler, Rubinoff LLP.	
Shimmy Posen (Ontario, Canada)	*Corporate Secretary*	Mr. Posen is a Partner at Garfinkle Biderman LLP in Toronto, Ontario, where he practices in the firm's corporate commercial and securities group, with an emphasis on corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions.	December 14, 2018
Omar Khan (Ontario, Canada)	*Senior Vice President, Corporate and Public Affairs*	Prior to his role with High Tide, Mr. Khan held the positions of Vice President and National Cannabis Sector Lead at Hill + Knowlton Strategies, from November 2016 until December 2020. Prior to that, Mr. Khan served as Chief of Staff to the Province of Ontario's Minister of Health and Long-Term Care, from July 2014 until October 2016.	January 11, 2021

Notes:
(1) Information with respect to the principal occupation, business or employment is not within the knowledge of High Tide and has been furnished by the respective director and/or officer.
(2) Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.
(3) Member of the Compensation Committee.
(4) Member of the Audit Committee.

As at the AIF Date, based on High Tide's review of insider reports filed with SEDI and from information furnished by each director and officer of High Tide, the directors and officers of High Tide, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, and exercised control or direction over approximately 7,194,277 Common Shares, representing approximately 9.64% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares as at the AIF Date.

A biography of directors and certain officers of High Tide is contained in the 2022 Information Circular, which is incorporated by reference herein, and available under High Tide's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Cease Trade Orders

Other than as described below, no director or executive officer of High Tide is, as at the AIF Date, or has been within 10 years before the AIF Date, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including High Tide), that:

(a) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or

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

Nitin Kaushal, a director of High Tide, was a director of 3 Sixty on July 15, 2020, on which date the Ontario Securities Commission issued a failure-to-file cease trade order against 3 Sixty, ordering that, subject to a limited exception specified in the failure-to-file cease

trade order, all trading in the securities of 3 Sixty cease until the company filed (i) its audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2019, (ii) its management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended December 31, 2019, and (iii) the certification of the foregoing filings as required by Applicable Securities Laws (the foregoing, collectively, the "**Outstanding 3 Sixty Filings**"). On October 8, 2020, the Ontario Securities Commission issued an order (the "**3 Sixty Partial Revocation Order**") partially revoking its failure-to-file cease trade order, solely to permit trades in securities of 3 Sixty that are necessary for and are in connection with a private placement to be undertaken by 3 Sixty for aggregate gross proceeds of up to $6,750,000 and in order to raise the funds necessary to complete and file the Outstanding 3 Sixty Filings and fund certain expenses outlined in the 3 Sixty Partial Revocation Order.

Bankruptcies

No director or executive officer of High Tide, nor a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of High Tide to affect materially the control of High Tide:

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

(b) has, within the 10 years before the AIF Date, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Penalties or Sanctions

No director or executive officer of High Tide, nor a shareholder of High Tide holding a sufficient number of securities of High Tide to affect materially the control of High Tide, has been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

High Tide's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers, or may be associated with, other reporting companies, or have significant shareholdings in other public companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in business or asset acquisitions, dispositions, or ventures in which the Corporation may participate, the directors and officers of High Tide may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the transaction. High Tide's directors and officers may, from time to time, also be engaged in certain outside business interests that do not materially or adversely interfere with their duties to the Corporation. In some cases, High Tide's directors and officers may have fiduciary obligations associated with such outside business interests, that could interfere with their ability to devote time to the Business and affairs and that could adversely affect the Corporation's operations. Further, such outside business interests could require significant time and attention of High Tide's directors and officers.

In addition, the Corporation may also become involved in other transactions which conflict with the interests of High Tide's directors and officers who, may from time to time deal with persons, firms, institutions or companies with which the Corporation may be dealing, or which may be seeking investments similar to those desired by it. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of the Corporation. In addition, from time to time, these persons may be competing with the Corporation for available investment opportunities.

Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under applicable Laws. In particular, in the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of High Tide's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable Laws, the directors of High Tide are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of High Tide.

PROMOTERS

Except as disclosed below, no Person has, during the two most recently completed financial years of High Tide ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 or during the current financial year of High Tide, been a promoter of High Tide.

Mr. Harkirat (Raj) Grover, the President, Chief Executive Officer, and a director of High Tide, took the initiative of founding and organizing High Tide and its business and operations, including the business and operations of certain of its Subsidiaries, such as RGR Canada, Smoker's Corner Ltd., Canna Cabana and KushBar. As at the AIF Date, Mr. Grover continues to be responsible for, among other things, identifying new business opportunities for the Corporation. Accordingly, Mr. Grover may be considered a promoter of High Tide within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws.

As at the AIF Date, Mr. Grover beneficially owns, controls, and directs (i) an aggregate of 6,478,491 Common Shares (representing approximately 8.68% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares as at the AIF Date), and (ii) an aggregate of 300,000 Options, with each 100,000 Options exercisable at an exercise price of $3.00, expiring on November 25, 2023, and 200,000 Options exercisable at $11.55 expiring on March 19, 2024.

During the financial year of High Tide ended October 31, 2022, Mr. Grover received an annual salary from High Tide in the amount of $450,000 pursuant to the terms of his executive employment agreement with High Tide. In addition, High Tide leases an office and a warehouse in Calgary, Alberta that is owned by Grover Properties Inc., a company that is controlled by Mr. Grover. The lease was established by an independent real estate valuations services company at prevailing market rates and has annual lease payments totaling $386,000 per annum. The primary lease term is 5 years with two additional 5-year term extensions exercisable at the option of High Tide.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Legal Proceedings

There are no legal proceedings where the amount involved, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeded ten per cent of the current assets of the Corporation nor are there any material regulatory actions to which the Corporation is or was a party to, or to which any of its respective property is or was the subject of, during the financial year ended October 31, 2022, and to the knowledge of High Tide, no such proceedings are contemplated. From time to time, however, the Corporation may become subject to various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of the Business.

Regulatory Actions

There were no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to securities legislation, or by a securities regulatory authority, during the financial year ended October 31, 2022, and to the knowledge of High Tide, no such penalties or sanctions are contemplated. Further, there are no penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Corporation that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

The Corporation did not enter into any settlement agreement before a court relating to securities legislation, or with a securities regulatory authority, during the financial year ended October 31, 2022.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed in this Annual Information Form, High Tide is not aware of any material interest, direct or indirect, of (i) any Person that beneficially owns, or exercises control or direction over, directly or indirectly, more than ten percent of the voting rights attached to the Common Shares, (ii) any director or officer of the Corporation, or (iii) any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing, in any transaction which has been entered into within the three most recently completed financial years, or during the current financial year, that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares, Trading Warrants, February 2021 Warrants, May 2021 Warrants and July 2022 Warrants is Capital Transfer Agency, ULC at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, there were no contracts entered into by the Corporation during the 12-month period ended October 31, 2022 which are material, or entered into before the 12-month period ended October 31, 2022, but are still in effect and which are required to be filed with Canadian securities regulators in accordance with Section 12.2 of National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations,* other than the following contracts:

- the High Tide Debt Restructuring Agreement and associated security agreement;
- the February 2021 Underwriting Agreement;
- the February 2021 Warrant Indenture;
- the FABCBD Acquisition Agreement;
- the May 2021 Underwriting Agreement;
- the May 2021 Warrant Indenture;
- the Daily High Club Acquisition Agreement;
- the 2021 Credit Agreement;
- the Blessed Acquisition Agreement;
- the NuLeaf Acquisition Agreement;
- the Equity Distribution Agreement;
- the July 2022 Underwriting Agreement;
- the July 2022 Warrant Indenture;
- the April 2022 Credit Facilities; and
- the September 2022 Credit Facility.

Copies of the above-listed material contracts are available for inspection at the offices of High Tide's legal counsel, Garfinkle Biderman LLP, 1 Adelaide Street East, Suite 801, Toronto, ON M5C 2V9, at any time during ordinary business hours. Copies of the above-listed material contracts are also available under High Tide's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The following are the persons or companies who were named as having prepared or certified a statement, report or valuation in this Annual Information Firm, either directly, or in a document incorporated by reference and whose profession or business gives authority to the statement, report or valuation made by the Person:

- The current auditors of the Corporation are Ernst & Young LLP, who audited the Annual Financial Statements (however, the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation as at and for the year ended October 31, 2019 were audited by MNP LLP), have advised that they are independent with respect to the Corporation within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.
- MNP LLP, the former auditors of Meta Growth, audited the consolidated annual financial statements of Meta Growth and related notes thereto, as of and for the years ended August 31, 2020 and 2019, attached as Schedule "A" to the Meta Growth BAR, which has been incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form. MNP LLP have advised that they were, at

the relevant time, independent with respect to Meta Growth within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

- MNP LLP, the former auditors of the Corporation, audited the consolidated annual financial statements and related notes thereto, as of and for the years ended October 31, 2019 and 2018, and were, at the relevant time, independent with respect to the Corporation within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Alberta.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee Charter

High Tide has adopted the Audit Committee Charter, which sets out, among other things, the composition of the Audit Committee, as well as its responsibilities, duties, principles and procedures. A copy of the Audit Committee Charter is attached as Schedule "C" to this Annual Information Form.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised of the following members:

Name	Independence (1)	Financial Literacy (2)
Nitin Kaushal (Chair)	Independent	Financially literate
Arthur Kwan	Independent	Financially literate
Christian Sinclair	Independent	Financially literate

Notes:
(1) Within the meaning of subsection 1.4 of NI 52-110.
(2) Within the meaning of subsection 1.6 of NI 52-110.

Relevant Education and Experience

All members of the Audit Committee have the education and/or practical experience required to understand and evaluate financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by High Tide's financial statements.

The following is a summary of the relevant education and experience of the current members of the Audit Committee:

- Nitin Kaushal, CPA, CA – Mr. Kaushal is the President of Anik Capital Corp. and has over 30 years of experience in the financial services industry. Recently, he retired from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Canada), where he was a Managing Director in their Corporate Finance Practice. He has worked in a number of senior roles with a number of Canadian investment banks including Desjardins Securities Inc., Orion Securities Inc, Vengate Capital, HSBC Securities Inc., and Gordon Capital in the venture capital industry with MDS Capital Corp. Mr. Kaushal sits on a number of public and private company boards and has a BSc from the University of Toronto and is a Chartered Professional Accountant.

- Arthur Kwan, CFA, ICD.D – Mr. Kwan is the President and Chief Executive Officer of The Newly Institute, an interdisciplinary mental health clinical company. Previously, he was the President and Chief Executive Officer of CannaIncome Fund and was an investment banker with Scotia Capital, PI Financial, and Paradigm Capital, where he was Managing Director, Investment Banking. Mr. Kwan brings over 20 years of investment banking, capital markets, and leadership experience. He holds the CFA designation from the CFA Institute and has completed the Audit Committee Effectiveness course from the Institute of Corporate Directors.

- Christian Sinclair – Mr. Sinclair is a proud member of the OCN. He graduated from Margaret Barbour Collegiate Institute in 1988 and subsequently went on to serve in the Canadian military from 1988 to 1995, participating in tours of duty in Cyprus (1990 Recon) and Somalia (1992-93 Special Forces). In 2003, Mr. Sinclair was named as one of Canada's Top 40 under 40. He was the co-founder of the Manitoba Indigenous Summer Games and the General Manager for the 2002 North American Indigenous Games in Winnipeg. In 2016, Mr. Sinclair was elected as Onekanew (Chief) for the OCN. Since then, he has been

appointed as one of the co-chairs of a task force created to lead the process of implementing the Government of Manitoba's Northern Economic Development Strategy and is presently working as an economic development consultant for First Nations major resource projects.

External Auditor Service Fees

The aggregate fees billed by High Tide's external auditors during the financial years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Fiscal Year ended October 31, 2022	Fiscal Year ended October 31, 2021
Audit Fees(1)	$2,289,350	$1,355,000
Audit-related Fees(2)	Nil	Nil
Tax Fees(3)	Nil	Nil
All Other Fees(4)	Nil	Nil
Total	$2,289,350	$1,355,000

Notes:

(1) "Audit fees" include aggregate fees billed by the Corporation's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit fees.

(2) "Audited related fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the Corporation's external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Corporation's financial statements and are not reported under "Audit fees" above. The services provided include employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.

(3) "Tax fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Corporation's external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. The services provided include tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.

(4) "All other fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the Corporation's external auditor, other than "Audit fees", "Audit related fees" and "Tax fees" above.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation is available under High Tide's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information concerning the Corporation, including the remuneration and indebtedness, of the directors and officers of High Tide, the principal holders of High Tide's securities, and the securities authorized for issuance under High Tide's equity compensation plans, is contained in the 2022 Information Circular, which is incorporated by reference herein, and are available under High Tide's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional financial information concerning the Corporation, including the Annual Financial Statements and related management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended October 31, 2022, can be found on High Tide's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The statement of executive compensation of the Corporation for the year ended October 31, 2022 is attached hereto as Schedule "B".

SCHEDULE "A"
NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF RISK FACTORS

Capitalized terms used in this Schedule "A" and defined in the annual information form to which this Schedule "A" is attached have the meanings defined in the Annual Information Form unless otherwise defined herein.

Cash Flow from Operations

As at the Fiscal Year-End Date, the Corporation's cash and net working capital balances were approximately $25,084,000 and $4,119,000, respectively. Although the Corporation anticipates it will have positive cash flow from operating activities in future periods, to the extent that the Corporation has negative cash flow in any future period, certain of the net proceeds from future offerings may be used to fund such negative cash flow from operating activities. If the Corporation experiences future negative cash flow, the Corporation may also be required to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or debt securities. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to generate positive cash flow from its operations, that additional capital or other types of financing will be available when needed, or that these financings will be on terms favourable to the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation expects to achieve positive cash flow from operating activities in future periods. However, this is based on certain assumptions and subject to significant risks.

Regulatory Compliance Risks

Achievement of the Business objectives is subject to compliance with regulatory requirements enacted and enforced by Governmental Entities and obtaining and maintaining all required regulatory approvals. The Corporation may incur costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance. Failure to comply with applicable Laws, regulations and permitting, license or approval requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. The Corporation may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its operations and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable Laws or regulations.

The Corporation cannot predict the timeline required to secure all appropriate regulatory approvals or licenses for the intended Business or the extent of testing and documentation that may be required by Governmental Entities. Any delays in obtaining, or failing to obtain, required regulatory approvals or licenses may significantly delay or impact the research and development activities and could have a Material Adverse Effect. In addition, changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to the Corporation's operations, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The impact of the various legislative regimes, on the Business plans and operations is uncertain. There is no guarantee that the applicable legislation regulating the Business will create or allow for the growth opportunities the Corporation currently anticipates.
Due to the nature of the Corporation's operations, various legal and tax matters may be outstanding from time to time. If the Corporation is unable to resolve any of these matters favorably, there may be a Material Adverse Effect.

Changes in Laws and Regulations

The Corporation is subject to a variety of applicable Laws, including but not limited to, those relating to the marketing, acquisition, manufacturing, management, transportation, storage, sale, packaging and labeling, and disposal of cannabis and cannabis products. The Corporation is also subject to applicable Laws relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations, taxation of products and the protection of the environment. As applicable Laws pertaining to the cannabis industry are relatively new, it is possible that significant legislative amendments may still be enacted – either provincially or federally – that address current or future regulatory issues or perceived inadequacies in the regulatory framework. Changes to applicable Laws could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The legislative framework pertaining to the Canadian adult-use cannabis market is subject to significant provincial and territorial regulation. The legal framework varies across provinces and territories and results in asymmetric regulatory and market environments. Different competitive pressures, additional compliance requirements, and other costs may also limit the Corporation's ability to participate in such market.

Environmental, Health and Safety Laws

The Corporation is subject to environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in each jurisdiction in which the Corporation operates. Such regulations govern, among other things, emissions of pollutants into the air, wastewater discharges, waste disposal, the investigation and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination, and the health and safety of the Corporation's employees. For example, the Corporation's products and the raw materials used in its production processes are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations. The Corporation may be required to obtain environmental permits from Governmental Entities for certain of its current or proposed operations. The Corporation may not have been, nor may it be able to be at all times, in full compliance with such laws, regulations and permits. If the Corporation violates or fails to comply with these laws, regulations or permits, the Corporation could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators.

As with other companies engaged in similar activities or that own or operate real property, the Corporation faces inherent risks of environmental liability at its current and historical production sites. Certain environmental laws impose strict and, in certain circumstances, joint and several liability on current or previous owners or operators of real property for the cost of the investigation, removal or remediation of hazardous substances as well as liability for related damages to natural resources. In addition, the Corporation may discover new facts or conditions that may change its expectations or be faced with changes in environmental laws or their enforcement that would increase its liabilities.

The Corporation's costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws, liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, regulated materials, or more vigorous enforcement of environmental and employee health and safety laws, may have a Material Adverse Effect.

Risks Associated with Numerous Laws and Regulations

The production, labeling and distribution of the products that the Corporation distributes are regulated by various federal, state and local agencies. These Governmental Entities may commence regulatory or legal proceedings, which could restrict the permissible scope of the Corporation's product claims or the ability to sell its products in the future. The FDA regulates the Corporation's products to ensure that the products are not adulterated or misbranded.

The Corporation is subject to regulation by various agencies as a result of the manufacture and sale of its Hemp-derived products. The shifting compliance environment and the need to build and maintain robust systems to comply with different regulations in multiple jurisdictions increases the possibility that the Corporation may violate one or more of the requirements. If the Corporation's operations are found to be in violation of any of such laws or any other governmental regulations, or perceived to be in violation, the Corporation may be subject to penalties or other negative effects, including, without limitation, civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, the curtailment or restructuring of the Corporation's operations or asset seizures and the denial of regulatory applications (including those regulatory regimes outside of the scope of FDA jurisdiction, but which may rely on the positions of the FDA in the application of its regulatory regime), any of which could adversely affect the Business and financial results. In addition, the FDA is expected to make determinations as to how certain CBD products will be regulated and is expected to, in the long term, consider modernization in its regulation of dietary supplements generally.

Failure to comply with FDA requirements may result in, among other things, injunctions, product withdrawals, recalls, product seizures, fines and criminal prosecutions. The Corporation's advertising is subject to regulation by the FTC under the FTCA as well as subject to regulation by the FDA under the DSHEA. In recent years, the FTC has initiated numerous investigations of dietary and nutritional supplement products and companies based on allegedly deceptive or misleading claims. On December 17, 2020, the FTC announced the first law enforcement proceedings against companies making deceptive claims related to CBD products. The six companies targeted entered into settlement agreements with the FTC and five of the companies paid a fine to the FTC. At any point, enforcement strategies of a given agency can change as a result of other litigation in the space or changes in political landscapes, and could result in increased enforcement efforts, which would materially impact the Business. Additionally, some states also permit advertising and labeling laws to be enforced by state attorney generals, who may seek relief for consumers, class action certifications, class wide damages and product recalls of products sold by the Corporation. Private litigants may also seek relief for consumers, class action certifications, class wide damages and product recalls of products sold by the Corporation. Any actions against the Corporation by Governmental Entities or private litigants could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Compliance with Changes in Legal, Regulatory and Industry Standards May Adversely Affect the Business

The formulation, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, handling, distribution, importation, exportation, licensing, sale and storage of the Corporation's products are affected by extensive Laws, governmental regulations, administrative determinations, court decisions and

similar constraints. Such laws, regulations and other constraints may exist at the federal, state or local levels. There is currently no uniform regulation applicable to natural health products worldwide. There can be no assurance that the Corporation is in compliance with all of these Laws, regulations and other constraints, and changes to such Laws, regulations and other constraints may have a Material Adverse Effect.

Incorrect Interpretation of the 2018 Farm Bill

The Corporation's position is that the 2018 Farm Bill permanently removed Hemp from the USDA and is now deemed an agricultural commodity, and accordingly the DEA no longer has any claim to interfere with the interstate commerce of Hemp-derived products, so long as the THC level is at or below 0.3% on a dry weight basis and the Hemp and its derivatives were grown and processed by a person holding a license issued by either (i) USDA or a (ii) in a state with a USDA-approved Hemp plan, the applicable state agency. There is a risk that the Corporation's interpretation of the legislation is inaccurate or that it will be successfully challenged by federal or state authorities. A successful challenge to such position by a state or federal authority could have a Material Adverse Effect, including civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, the curtailment or restructuring of the Corporation's operations or asset seizures and the denial of regulatory applications.

The Market for Hemp-derived Products is Tightly Regulated

Hemp-derived product businesses operate in a tight, and fast-moving, regulatory environment. As such, the Corporation relies on Management's continuing assessment of the regulatory requirements of the products and jurisdictions in which the Corporation operates and its ability to comply with these regulatory requirements. Should there be unexpected changes to the regulations in a specific existing or targeted jurisdiction, or even delays to anticipated changes to the current regulations, this could have a material impact on the Corporation's future growth prospects. The Board is aware of this risk and seeks to mitigate it by keeping well informed of the regulatory environment in the relevant jurisdictions, will seek to diversify the current business in terms of product and jurisdiction and will ensure that they continue to meet the regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which they operate.

The Market for Hemp-derived Products is Relatively New

The Hemp-derived product industry is in its infancy. Companies will compete with established competitors who may have more resources and/or a more recognizable brand presence in the market. The Corporation's success will depend upon the Board's ability to manage the Business and to identify and take advantage of further opportunities which may arise. While the Board believes that they have the experience and connections to ensure that the Business is able to compete with established rivals and take advantage of market opportunities they have identified, there is no guarantee that they will be able to do so.

FDA Interpretation of IND Preclusion

The FDA has taken the position that CBD cannot be added to food or marketed as a dietary supplement because it has been the subject of investigation as a new drug (i.e., IND Preclusion). According to the FDA, the submission of the IND application for Epidiolex by Greenwich Biosciences, the U.S. subsidiary of London-based GW Pharmaceuticals, preceded the sales and marketing of CBD as a dietary supplement. It is the FDA's interpretation of the IND Preclusion that the preclusion date is the date in which it authorized the drug for investigation. If the FDA were to enforce the IND Preclusion based on its interpretation of the legislation, this would have a Material Adverse Effect.

FDA Enforcement Letters

The FDA continues to enforce against violations of the FDCA by issuing warning letters to companies marketing and selling Hemp-derived products, including CBD products and Delta-8 products. Over the past several years, the FDA has issued warning letters to companies marketing and selling unapproved Hemp-derived product, primarily to companies selling CBD products. The letters reiterate the agency's position that CBD cannot be added to food and dietary supplements and targeted companies whose products violated the FDCA's prohibition against: i) marketing CBD as or in a dietary supplement, human and animal food, or food additives; ii) marketing a dietary supplement, human and animal food, or cosmetic with disease or drug claims (i.e., claims suggesting that a product is intended to treat, cure, or prevent disease); iii) including a substance in human or animal food when that substance is not generally recognized as safe; and iv) selling products that are misbranded due to their failure to include "adequate directions for use by a layperson". The FDA also issued a consumer update reaffirming its position that CBD cannot lawfully be added to a food or marketed as a dietary supplement due to existing provisions of the FDCA and outlines the data and potential safety issues it is considering as part of its ongoing evaluation of potential regulatory frameworks for CBD. Notably, the FDA states that it could not conclude based on available data that CBD is

“generally recognized as safe” for use in human or animal food. While this is broad and may not be applicable in all instances, it nevertheless could materially and adversely impact the Business. Further, the FDA has recently stated that it will continue to police the market and enforce against CBD products, and on March 22, 2021, the agency issued warning letters to two companies for selling over-the-counter products labeled as containing CBD, alleging the products are illegally marketed unapproved drugs and misbranded due to prominent featuring of CBD on the labeling. The FDA’s enforcement against the unlawful sale and marketing of CBD products has to date been limited to the issuance of warning letters, but they have a number of other enforcements means available to them, including civil and criminal penalties. The FDA’s current prohibition on certain Hemp-derived products and the unknowns and associated risks of potential future regulations governing Hemp-derived products create risk for the Business.

Of note, on May 4, 2022, the FDA for the first time sent similar warning letters to five companies selling Delta-8 products. In those letters, the FDA asserted that Delta-8 products claiming to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases are considered unapproved new drugs. Among other statements, these warning letters, as well as their accompanying press release, noted Delta-8’s “psychoactive and intoxicating effects” and that FDA is “very concerned about the growing popularity of delta-8 THC products.”

FTC Enforcement

FTC and FDA often coordinate enforcement efforts where the agencies have overlapping jurisdiction, including with respect to the advertising, labeling, and promotion of food, cosmetics, medical devices, and over-the-counter drugs. In the CBD product marketplace, FTC has joined FDA in the issuance of a number of warning letters to companies warning that the Corporation’s advertisements were not supported by competent and reliable scientific evidence and thus violate the FTCA, 15 U.S.C. § 41 et. Seq. FTC has also issued independent warning letters to companies selling CBD products. These warning letters allege the companies make exaggerate or false and misleading claims about their CBD products without rigorous scientific evidence to substantiate the claims. While historically, FTC enforcement actions related to CBD have been limited to warning letters, the FTC recently (December 2020) initiated its first law enforcement administrative action against six companies selling CBD products. These companies were considered in violation of the FTC for allegedly making unsupported health claims. FTC entered into settlement agreements with these companies, which required, among other things, that the companies stop making such unsupported health claims and pay a monetary judgment to the FTC. The FTC’s enforcement was publicized by the agency as part of its ongoing effort to protect consumers from false, deceptive, and misleading health claims made in advertisements on websites and through social media companies such as Twitter. The unknowns and associated risks of potential future FTC enforcement actions create risk for the Business.

DEA Interpretation of Synthetically Derived Cannabinoid Products, Delta-8, and Delta-9 Products That May Elicit Psychoactive Effects

Through the DEA IFR, the DEA takes the position that material that exceeds 0.3% THC remains controlled in Schedule I of the U.S. CSA. It also takes the position that the 2018 Farm Bill does not impact the control status of synthetically derived THCs, for which the DEA claims that the amount of THC is not a determining factor in whether the material is a controlled substance. The DEA IFR may create risk for the Business. Enforcement of the DEA IFR, or any Final Rule that carries forward the rulemaking in the DEA Rule, may result in, among other things, injunctions, product withdrawals, recalls, product seizures, fines, and criminal prosecutions. Additionally, enforcement of the DEA IFR could jeopardize the legality of the Corporation’s synthetically derived cannabinoid products. As synthetically is not a clearly defined term, any cannabinoid, such as Hemp-based cannabigerol or Delta-8, could be interpreted by the DEA to be an unlawful controlled substance.

In addition, DEA could consider the Corporation’s Delta-8 products illegal controlled substance under U.S. federal law.

Finally, the Corporation sells in certain states products containing more than 5 mg of Delta-9 THC per serving and as much as 450 mg of Delta-9 THC per container, but less than 0.3% THC on a “dry weight basis,” and which may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis. The DEA may also consider such products illegal controlled substances under U.S. federal law.

The unknowns of DEA’s interpretation of “synthetically derived,” and position with respect to Delta-8 products and Delta-9 products that may elicit psychoactive effects, create risk for the Business.

DEA Interpretation and Enforcement of the DEA IFR

Through the DEA’s IFR, the DEA takes the position that material that exceeds 0.3% THC remains controlled in Schedule I of the U.S. CSA. It also takes the position that the 2018 Farm Bill does not impact the control status of synthetically derived THCs, for which the

DEA claims that the amount of THC is not a determining factor in whether the material is a controlled substance. The DEA IFR may create risk for the Business. Enforcement of the DEA IFR, or any Final Rule that carries forward the rulemaking in the DEA Rule, may result in, among other things, injunctions, product withdrawals, recalls, product seizures, fines, and criminal prosecutions. Additionally, enforcement of the DEA IFR could jeopardize the legality of the Corporation's synthetically derived products. As synthetically is not a clearly defined term, any cannabinoid, such as CBG or Delta-8, could be interpreted by the DEA to be an unlawful controlled substance. The unknowns of DEA's interpretation of "synthetically derived" create risk for the Business.

Regulatory Uncertainty Regarding the Sale of Cannabis Seeds

The Corporation sells cannabis seeds to customers throughout the U.S. On January 6, 2022, DEA stated in a letter that "marijuana seed that has as delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis meet the definition of "hemp" and thus is not controlled under the CSA." Because this letter is non-binding guidance, there is risk that federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that this letter is not authoritative and that these seeds are Schedule I controlled substances in violation of the U.S. CSA. There is also a risk that state regulators or law enforcement may view these seeds as controlled substances under State-controlled substance laws. In addition, there is risk that the seeds may contain more than 0.3% Delta-9 THC. The sale of seeds in the U.S. is governed by a number of federal and state laws and the failure to comply with these laws, including obtaining any necessary regulations, licenses, or permits may have a Material Adverse Effect on the Business, financial condition and results of operations. Possession, distribution, sale, or trafficking of any Schedule I controlled substance is subject to substantial criminal penalties.

Risks Relating to Suppliers

Cannabis retailers are dependent on the supply of cannabis products from Licensed Producers. There can be no assurance that there will be a sufficient supply of cannabis available to the Corporation to purchase and to operate the Business or satisfy demand. Licensed Producers' growing operations are dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs, including raw materials and supplies. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs could materially impact Licensed Producers and, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect. Any inability of Licensed Producers to secure required supplies and services or to do so on appropriate terms could also have a Material Adverse Effect. The facilities of the Licensed Producers could be subject to adverse changes or developments, including but not limited to a breach of security, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. Any breach of the security measures and other facility requirements, including any failure to comply with recommendations or requirements arising from inspections by Health Canada or other legal or regulatory requirements could also have an impact on the ability of Licensed Producers supplying the Corporation to continue operating under their Authorizations or the prospect of renewing their Authorizations or on the ability or willingness of the Corporation to sell product sourced from one or more Licensed Producers, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

In addition to the foregoing, one or more of the risk factors contemplated in this Annual Information Form may also directly apply to, and impact, the business, operations and financial condition of the Licensed Producers supplying the Corporation, resulting in such Licensed Producers to experience operational slowdowns or other barriers to operations (including as a result of protective measures associated with COVID-19) which may affect the ability of the Corporation to obtain and sell product sourced from such Licensed Producers. In turn, such events could have an indirect Material Adverse Effect.

Third Party Relationships

From time to time, the Corporation may enter into strategic alliances with third parties that the Corporation believes will complement or augment the Business or will have a beneficial impact on the Corporation. Strategic alliances with third parties could present unforeseen integration obstacles or costs, may not enhance the Business, and may involve risks that could adversely affect the Corporation, including the risk that significant amounts of Management's time may be diverted from operations in order to pursue and complete such transactions or maintain such strategic alliances. Future strategic alliances could result in the Corporation incurring additional debt, costs and contingent liabilities, and there can be no assurance that future strategic alliances will achieve, or that the Corporation's existing strategic alliances will continue to achieve, the expected benefits to the Business or that the Corporation will be able to consummate future strategic alliances on satisfactory terms, or at all. Any of the foregoing could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Reliance on Established Cannabis Retail Stores

The Retail Store Authorizations held by the Corporation are specific to individual cannabis retail stores. Any adverse changes or disruptions to the functionality, security and operation of the Corporation's sites or any other form of non-compliance may place the Retail Store Authorizations held by the Corporation at risk, and have a Material Adverse Effect. As the Business continues to grow, any

expansion to or update of the current operating cannabis retail stores of the Corporation, or the introduction of new cannabis retail stores, will require the approval of the applicable cannabis regulatory authority. There can be no guarantee that the applicable cannabis regulatory authority will approve any such expansions and/or renovations, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Failure or Significant Delays in Obtaining Regulatory Approvals

The ability of the Corporation to achieve its business objectives are contingent, in part, upon compliance with the regulatory requirements enacted by applicable Governmental Entities, including those imposed by applicable cannabis and Hemp regulatory authorities, and obtaining and maintaining all Authorizations, where necessary. The Corporation cannot predict the time required to secure all appropriate Authorizations for the product offerings of the Corporation in place from time to time, or the extent of testing and documentation that may be required by Governmental Entities. The impact of regulatory compliance regimes and any delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain, the required Authorizations may significantly delay or impact the development of the Corporation and Business. Non-compliance could also have a Material Adverse Effect.

The impact of the various legislative regimes, on the Business plans and operations is uncertain. There is no guarantee that the applicable legislation regulating the Business activities will create or allow for the growth opportunities the Corporation currently anticipates.

Due to the nature of the Corporation's operations, various legal and tax matters may be outstanding from time to time. If the Corporation is unable to resolve any of these matters favorably, there may be a Material Adverse Effect.

United States Public Company Compliance Efforts

As a public company in the United States, the Corporation will incur additional legal, accounting, reporting and other expenses that it did not incur as a public company in Canada. The additional demands associated with being a U.S. public company may disrupt regular operations of the Business by diverting the attention of some of its senior Management team away from revenue-producing activities to additional Management and administrative oversight, adversely affecting its ability to attract and complete business opportunities and increasing the difficulty in both retaining professionals and managing and growing the Business. Any of these effects could harm the Business, results of operations and financial condition.

If its efforts to comply with new United States laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies, such regulatory bodies or third parties may initiate legal proceedings against the Corporation and the Business may be adversely affected. As a public company in the United States, it is more expensive for the Corporation to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and it will be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to continue our coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for the Corporation to attract and retain qualified directors.

The Sarbanes-Oxley requires that the Corporation maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In the event that the Corporation is not able to demonstrate compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley, that its internal control over financial reporting is perceived as inadequate, or that it is unable to produce timely or accurate financial statements, investors may lose confidence in its operating results and the price of the Common Shares may decline. In addition, if the Corporation is unable to continue to meet these requirements, it may not be able to remain listed on Nasdaq.

Following a transition period permitted for a newly public company in the United States, the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Even if Management concludes that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, its independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is qualified if it is not satisfied with the Corporation's controls or the level at which its controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed, or if it interprets the relevant requirements differently than the Corporation does.

U.S. Federal Paraphernalia Law

Under U.S. Code Title 21 Section 863, the term "drug paraphernalia" means "any equipment, product or material of any kind which is primarily intended or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, concealing, producing, processing, preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance." That law exempts "(1) any person authorized by local, State, or Federal law to manufacture, possess, or distribute such items" and "(2) any item that, in the normal lawful course of business, is imported, exported, transported, or sold through the mail or by any other means, and traditionally intended for use with tobacco products, including any pipe, paper, or accessory." Any non-exempt drug paraphernalia offered or sold by any person in violation of the Federal Paraphernalia Law can be subject to seizure and forfeiture upon the conviction of such person for such violation,

and a convicted person can be subject to fines under the Federal Paraphernalia Law and even imprisonment. Any actions against the Corporation by Governmental Entities related to the Federal Paraphernalia Laws could have a Material Adverse Effect.

U.S. "Foreign Private Issuer" Status

The Corporation is a "foreign private issuer", as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the U.S. Securities Act, and is permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States and Canada, to prepare its disclosure documents filed under the Exchange Act in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements. Under the Exchange Act, the Corporation is subject to reporting obligations that, in certain respects, are less detailed and less frequent than those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. As a result, the Corporation will not file the same reports that a U.S. domestic issuer would file with the SEC, although it will be required to file or furnish to the SEC the continuous disclosure documents that it is required to file in Canada under Applicable Securities Laws. In addition, the Corporation's officers, directors, and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Therefore, its shareholders may not know on as timely a basis when the Corporation's officers, directors and principal shareholders purchase or sell shares, as the reporting deadlines under the corresponding Canadian insider reporting requirements are longer.

As a foreign private issuer, the Corporation is exempt from the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act related to the furnishing a content of proxy statements. The Corporation is also exempt from Regulation FD, which prohibits issuers from making selective disclosures of material non-public information. While the Corporation expects to comply with the corresponding requirements relating to proxy statements and disclosure of material non-public information under Applicable Securities Laws, these requirements differ from those under the Exchange Act and Regulation FD and shareholders should not expect to receive in every case the same information at the same time as such information is provided by U.S. domestic companies.

In addition, as a foreign private issuer, the Corporation has the option to follow certain Canadian corporate governance practices, except to the extent that such laws would be contrary to U.S. securities laws, and provided that it discloses the requirements it is not following and describe the Canadian practices it follows instead. The Corporation plans to rely on this exemption. As a result, the Corporation's shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of U.S. domestic companies that are subject to all U.S. corporate governance requirements.

Regulatory or Agency Proceedings, Investigations and Audits

The Business requires compliance with many Laws. Failure to comply with these Laws could subject the Corporation to regulatory or agency proceedings or investigations and could also lead to damage awards, fines and penalties. The Corporation may become involved in a number of government or agency proceedings, investigations and audits. The outcome of any regulatory or agency proceedings, investigations, audits and other contingencies could harm the Corporation's reputation, require the Corporation to take, or refrain from taking, actions that could harm its operations or require the Corporation to pay substantial amounts of money, harming its financial condition. There can be no assurance that any pending or future regulatory or agency proceedings, investigations and audits will not result in substantial costs or a diversion of Management's attention and resources or have a Material Adverse Effect.

Product Recalls

Manufacturers and distributors of products are sometimes subject to the recall or return of their products for a variety of reasons, including product defects such as contamination, unintended harmful side effects or interactions with other substances, packaging safety and inadequate or inaccurate labeling disclosure. If any of the Corporation's products are recalled due to an alleged product defect or for any other reason, the Corporation could be required to incur the unexpected expense of the recall and any legal proceedings that might arise in connection with the recall. The Corporation may lose a significant number of sales and may not be able to replace those sales at an acceptable margin or at all. In addition, a product recall may require significant Management attention. Recall of products could lead to adverse publicity, decreased demand for the Corporation's products and could have significant reputational and brand damage. Although the Corporation has detailed procedures in place for testing its products, there can be no assurance that any quality, potency or contamination problems will be detected in time to avoid unforeseen product recalls, regulatory action or lawsuits. A recall for any of the foregoing reasons could lead to decreased demand for the Corporation's products and could have a Material Adverse Effect. Additionally, product recalls may lead to increased scrutiny of the Corporation's operations by regulatory agencies, requiring further Management attention and potential legal fees and other expenses.

Product Liability

The Corporation's Hemp-derived products are sold directly to end consumers, and therefore there is an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation if the products are alleged to have caused loss or injury. In addition, the manufacture and sale of cannabis and cannabis products involve the risk of injury to consumers due to tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination. Previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of cannabis and cannabis products alone or in combination with other medications or substances could also occur. The Corporation may be subject to various product liability claims, including that the products they sell caused injury or illness, include inadequate instructions for use or include inadequate warnings concerning possible side effects or interactions with other substances.

A product liability claim or regulatory action against the Corporation could result in increased costs to the Corporation, could adversely affect the reputation of the Corporation with its clients and consumers generally and could have a Material Adverse Effect. There can be no assurance that the Corporation or its suppliers will be able to obtain or maintain product liability insurance on acceptable terms or with adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Such insurance is expensive and may not be available in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. The inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage on reasonable terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of the products of the Corporation. The Corporation holds directors' & officers' insurance and general liability insurance.

Sales of Products Containing Delta-8 Could have a Material Adverse Effect

The Corporation sells in certain states in the United States of products containing cannabinoids, including Delta-8 and Delta-9, extracted from cannabis plants that meet the definition of "hemp" under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. The legality of Delta-8 derived from Hemp is uncertain and varies from state to state, with some states banning the sale of products containing Delta-

8. The Corporation does not sell into any states where the sale of Delta-8 is prohibited at the state level. At the federal level in the United States, the legality of Delta-8 remains unclear. The DEA has issued a statement that some have interpreted as making Hemp-derived Delta-8 illegal, while it has issued other statements that some interpret to the contrary. As a result, there is a risk that the DEA could consider the Corporation's Delta-8 products an illegal controlled substance under the CSA or Federal Analogue Act in the United States.

The 2018 Farm Bill was signed into law on December 20, 2018. The 2018 Farm Bill removed Hemp from the CSA and established a federal regulatory framework for Hemp production in the United States. Among other provisions, the 2018 Farm Bill explicitly amends the CSA to exclude all parts of the cannabis plant (including its cannabinoids, derivatives, and extracts) containing a Delta-9 THC concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis from the CSA's definition of "marijuana," and defines such parts of the cannabis plant as "hemp." Marijuana, Delta-9 derived from marijuana, and any Hemp-derived products containing more than 0.3% Delta-9 THC concentration on a dry weight basis continue to be classified as a Schedule I substance under the CSA. Possession, distribution, sale, or trafficking of any Schedule I controlled substance is subject to substantial criminal penalties.

Should the Corporation become subject to enforcement action by federal or state agencies, the Corporation could: (i) be forced to stop offering some or all of it Delta-8 products or stop all business operations, (ii) be subject to other civil or criminal sanctions, (iii) be required to defend against such enforcement and if unsuccessful could cause the Corporation to cease its operations, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. Further enforcement or regulatory action at the United States federal and/or state level could adversely impact the listings of the Common Shares on the TSXV and Nasdaq.

The Sale of Hemp-Derived High THC Products is Not Lawful in All 50 States, and Such Products Could have a Material Adverse Effect and May Elicit Psychoactive Effects

The Corporation sells certain Hemp-derived Delta-9 THC products which contain more than five (5) milligrams of THC but less than 0.3% Delta-9 THC on a "dry weight basis" ("**High THC Products**"). The Corporation does not sell into any states where the sale of High THC Products is prohibited at the state level. The High THC Products may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis. The Corporation believes these products meet the definition of "hemp" under the CSA, as amended by the 2018 Farm Bill, but federal agencies may disagree with that interpretation. Some states have limited the amount of Delta-9 THC per serving or per container that may be lawfully sold in state. In addition, the processing of Delta-9 products also may temporarily create in-process Hemp extracts with Delta-9 concentrations that exceed 0.3% by dry weight volume during the interim processing phases. There is risk that state or federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that these products and/or this in-process Hemp extract are/is a Schedule I controlled substance in violation of the CSA and similar state laws. There also is risk that

the Corporation's Delta-9 products could be considered by state law enforcement and state regulators to be marijuana illegal under state laws criminalizing the possession, distribution, trafficking and sale of marijuana.

Although the Corporation's High THC Products are derived from cannabis plants that meet the definition of "hemp" under the *Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018* – i.e., such plants contain less than 0.3% THC on a "dry weight basis" – the legality of the Corporation's High THC Products is uncertain at the federal level in the United States, and unlawful or uncertain at the state level in many states in the United States. For example, many states have banned the sale of High THC Products, or only allow these products to be sold through regulated adult-use dispensaries. Other states expressly permit High THC Products. At the federal level, the legality of High THC Products remains unclear, including, without limitation, under the CSA, Federal Analogue Act, and FDCA. As a result, there is a risk that state agencies and federal agencies (including, without limitation, the DEA and FDA) could consider the Corporation's High THC Products illegal. Possession, distribution, sale, or trafficking of any Schedule I controlled substance is subject to substantial criminal penalties and could have a Material Adverse Effect.

In addition, the Corporation's High THC Products may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from "marihuana." Should the Corporation become subject to any enforcement action by any federal or state agencies, the Corporation could be: (i) forced to stop offering some or all of its High THC Products, and/or (ii) subject to civil or criminal sanctions or other enforcement actions. Any of the foregoing could have a Material Adverse Effect. In addition, any enforcement action at the federal and/or state level could adversely impact the Corporation's listings on the TSXV and Nasdaq.

NDI Objection by FDA

There is substantial uncertainty and different interpretations among state and federal regulatory agencies, legislators, academics and businesses as to whether CBDs were present in the food supply and marketed prior to October 15, 1994, or whether such inclusion of CBDs is otherwise approved by the FDA as dietary ingredients. Under DSHEA dietary ingredients marketed in the U.S. prior to October 15, 1994 may be used in dietary supplements without notifying the FDA. "New" dietary ingredients (i.e., dietary ingredients "not marketed in the United States before October 15, 1994") must be the subject of a new dietary ingredient notification submitted to the FDA unless the ingredient has been "present in the food supply as an article used for food" and is not "chemically altered." Any new dietary ingredient notification must provide the FDA with evidence of a "history of use or other evidence of safety" establishing that use of the dietary ingredient "will reasonably be expected to be safe." There is substantial uncertainty and different interpretations as to whether CBDs are by definition an impermissible adulterant due to cannabis being a controlled substance under the CSA. The uncertainties cannot be resolved without further federal legislation, regulation or a definitive judicial interpretation of existing legislation and rules. A determination that Hemp products containing CBDs were not present in the food supply, marketed prior to October 15, 1994, are not otherwise permissible for use as a dietary ingredient or are adulterants would have a Material Adverse Effect. The Corporation could be required to submit an NDI notification to the FDA with respect to Hemp extracts. If FDA objects to the Corporation's NDI notification, this would have a Material Adverse Effect.

Public Company Consequences

The Corporation's status as a reporting issuer may increase price volatility due to various factors, including the ability to buy or sell its Common Shares, different market conditions in different capital markets and different trading volumes. In addition, low trading volume may increase the price volatility of the Common Shares. The increased price volatility could have a Material Adverse Effect.

In addition, as a reporting issuer, the Corporation and the Business activities will be subject to the reporting requirements of Applicable Securities Laws, and the listing requirements of the TSXV, Nasdaq and such other stock exchanges on which its Common Shares may from time to time be listed. Compliance with such rules and regulations will increase the Corporation's legal and financial costs making some activities more difficult, time consuming or costly and increase demand on its systems and resources.

Market for Securities

There is currently no market through which the securities of the Corporation (other than the Common Shares and a limited number of Warrants) may be sold. This may affect the pricing of the securities of the Corporation in the secondary market, the transparency and availability of trading prices, the liquidity of such securities and the extent of issuer regulation. There can be no assurance that an active trading market of securities of the Corporation, other than the Common Shares, will develop or, if developed, that any such market will be sustained. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Common Shares will be maintained on the TSXV and Nasdaq. Investors may not be able to sell their Common Shares quickly, at all, or at the latest market price if trading in the securities is not active.

Market Price of Securities

Securities markets have a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, and recently, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors included macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the Corporation's securities (including the Common Shares) is also likely to be affected by the Corporation's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its financial statements. Other factors unrelated to the performance of the Corporation that may have an effect on the price of the Corporation's securities include, but are not limited to, the following: the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the Business may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Corporation's securities, lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Corporation's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of the Corporation's securities, and a substantial decline in the price of the Corporation's securities that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Corporation's securities, if listed on an exchange, to be delisted from such exchange, further reducing market liquidity. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Corporation's securities at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the long-term value of the Corporation. Class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Corporation may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert Management's attention and resources.

The Corporation is Dependent Upon a Limited Number of Key Suppliers

In the event that their suppliers are unable or unwilling to manufacture the Corporation's products then this may cause disruption to the Corporation's operations. To mitigate this risk the Corporation has established relationships with a number of additional suppliers, however, switching production to these suppliers may cause delays which will impact the Corporation's revenues and therefore its financial position may be negatively affected.

Conflicts of Interest

The Corporation may, from time to time, be subject to various potential conflicts of interest due to the fact that some of its officers, directors and consultants may be engaged in a range of outside business activities. The executive officers, directors and consultants of the Corporation may devote time to their outside business interests, so long as such activities do not materially or adversely interfere with their duties to the Corporation. In some cases, the executive officers, directors and consultants of the Corporation may have fiduciary obligations associated with these outside business interests that interfere with their ability to devote time to the Business and that could have a Material Adverse Effect. These outside business interests could also require significant time and attention of the Corporation's executive officers, directors and consultants.

In addition, the Corporation may also become involved in other transactions which conflict with the interests of its directors, officers and consultants who may from time to time deal with persons, firms, institutions or companies with which the Corporation may be dealing, or which may be seeking investments similar to those desired by the Corporation. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of the Corporation. Further, from time to time, these persons may also be competing with the Corporation for available investment opportunities.

Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under applicable Laws. In particular, in the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable Laws, the directors of the Corporation are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Corporation.

Product Viability

If the Hemp products the Corporation sells are not perceived to have the effects intended by the end user, the Business may suffer. Many of the Corporation's products contain innovative ingredients or combinations of ingredients. There is little long-term data with respect to efficacy, unknown side effects and/or interaction with individual human biochemistry. Moreover, there is little long-term data with respect to efficacy, unknown side effects and/or its interaction with individual animal biochemistry. As a result, the Corporation's products could have certain side effects if not taken as directed or if taken by an end user that has certain known or unknown medical conditions.

Fraudulent or Illegal Activity

The Corporation is exposed to the risk that its employees, independent contractors, consultants, service providers and licensors may engage in fraudulent or other illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional undertakings of unauthorized activities, or reckless or negligent undertakings of authorized activities, in each case on the Corporation's behalf or in their services that violate (a) various applicable Laws, including healthcare Laws, (b) applicable Laws that require the true, complete and accurate reporting of financial information or data, or (c) the terms of the Corporation's agreements with third parties. Such misconduct could expose the Corporation to, among other things, class actions and other litigation, increased regulatory inspections and related sanctions, and lost sales and revenue or reputational damage.

The Corporation cannot always identify and prevent misconduct by its employees and other third parties, including third party service providers, and the precautions taken by the Corporation to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown, unanticipated or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting it from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from such misconduct. If any such actions are instituted against the Corporation, and it is not successful in defending itself or asserting its rights, those actions could have a significant impact on the Business, including the imposition of civil, criminal or administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines and contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings or curtailment of its operations.

Internal Controls

Effective internal controls are necessary for the Corporation to provide reliable financial reports and to help prevent fraud. Although the Corporation has, and will continue to develop and implement, a number of procedures and safeguards in order to help ensure the reliability of its financial reports, including those imposed on the Corporation under applicable Laws, in each case the Corporation cannot be certain that such measures will ensure that the Corporation maintains adequate control over financial processes and reporting. Any failure to implement required, new, or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could have a Material Adverse Effect or cause the Corporation to fail to meet its reporting obligations under applicable Laws. Further, in the event that the Corporation or its auditors discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Success of Quality Control Systems

The quality and safety of the Corporation's products are critical to the success of the Business and operations. As such, it is imperative that the Corporation's (and its service provider's) quality control systems operate effectively and successfully. Quality control systems can be negatively impacted by the design of the quality control systems, the quality training program, and adherence by employees to quality control guidelines. Any significant failure or deterioration of such quality control systems could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Banking

Since the production and possession of cannabis is currently illegal under U.S. federal law and the Corporation relies on exemptions promulgated pursuant to the 2014 and the 2018 Farm Bills, it is possible that banks may refuse to open bank accounts for the deposit of funds from businesses involved with the cannabis industry. The inability to open bank accounts with certain institutions could have a Material Adverse Effect.

On December 3, 2019, the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in consultation with the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, issued a statement to provide clarity regarding the legal status of commercial growth and production of Hemp and relevant requirements for banks under the Bank Secrecy Act. The statement emphasized that banks were no longer required to file suspicious activity reports for customers solely because they are engaged in the growth or cultivation of Hemp in accordance with applicable Laws and regulations. Regulatory uncertainty in respect of the laws, rules, regulations and directives facing banks which provide services to CBD and cannabis industry participants, if revised or resolved unfavorably to the Corporation's interest, may have a Material Adverse Effect.

General Economic Risks

The operations of the Corporation could be affected by the economic context should interest rates, inflation or the unemployment level reach levels that influence consumer trends and spending and, consequently, impact the sales and profitability of the Corporation. Investors should further consider, among other factors, the prospects for success, of the Corporation, in light of the risks and uncertainties

encountered by companies that, like the Corporation, are in their early stages. The Corporation may not be able to effectively or successfully address such risks and uncertainties or successfully implement operating strategies to mitigate the impact of such risks and uncertainties. In the event that the Corporation fails to do so, such failure could materially harm the Business and could result in a Material Adverse Effect.

Management of Growth

To manage growth effectively and continue the sale and distribution of cannabis and cannabis products at the same pace as currently undertaken, or at all, the Corporation will need to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its larger employee base. The ability of the Corporation to manage growth effectively may be affected by a number of factors, including, among other things, non-performance by third party contractors and suppliers, increases in materials or labour costs, and labour disputes. The inability of the Corporation to manage or deal with growth could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Additional Capital

The continued development of the Business may require additional financing, and any failure to raise such capital could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of the current and future business strategy of the Corporation, or result in the Corporation ceasing to carry on business. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be available on favorable terms. If additional funds are raised through issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, existing shareholders of the Corporation could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities issued could have rights, preferences, and privileges superior to those of the Common Shares. The failure to raise or procure such additional funds or the failure to achieve positive cash flow could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of current business objectives.

In addition, from time to time, the Corporation may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other companies. These transactions may be financed wholly or partially with debt, which may increase the debt levels of the Corporation above industry standards and impact the ability of the Corporation to service such debt. Any debt financing obtained in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which could make it more difficult for the Corporation to obtain additional capital and pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. Debt financings may contain provisions, which, if breached, entitle lenders to accelerate repayment of debt and there is no assurance that the Corporation would be able to repay such debt in such an event or prevent the enforcement of security, if any, granted pursuant to such debt financing.

Sales of a Significant Number of Securities

The Corporation cannot predict the size of future issuances of debt or equity securities or the effect, if any, that such future issuances will have on the market price of the Corporation's securities. Sales of a substantial number of securities in the public markets by the Corporation or its significant securityholders, or the perception that such sales could occur, could depress the market price of the Corporation's securities and impair its ability to raise capital through the sale of additional securities. The Corporation cannot predict the effect that future sales of securities would have on the market price of the securities. The price of the securities could be affected by possible sales of the securities by hedging or arbitrage trading activity which the Corporation expects to occur involving its securities. With any additional sale or issuance of equity securities, investors will suffer dilution of their voting power and may experience dilution in our earnings per security.

Inability to Develop New Products or Find Market

The cannabis industry is in its early stages of development and it is likely that the Corporation, and existing and future competitors, will seek to introduce new products in the future. In attempting to keep pace with any new market developments, the Corporation may need to expend significant amounts of capital in order to successfully develop and generate revenues from new products introduced by the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation may be required to obtain additional regulatory approvals from applicable cannabis and Hemp regulatory authorities and any other applicable regulatory authorities, which may take significant amounts of time and entail significant costs. On October 17, 2019, new regulations under the Cannabis Act came into force, permitting the production and sale of cannabis edibles, extracts, and topicals. The impact of these regulatory changes on the Business is unknown. The Corporation may not be successful in developing effective and safe new products, bringing such products to market in time to be effectively commercialized, or obtaining any required regulatory approvals, which, together with any capital expenditures made in the course of such product development and regulatory approval processes, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Product Obsolescence

The cannabis market and associated products and technology are rapidly evolving, both domestically and internationally. As a result, the Corporation may be unable to anticipate and/or respond to developments in a timely and cost-efficient manner. The process of developing new products is complex and requires significant costs, development efforts, and third-party commitments. Any failure on the part of the Corporation to develop new products and technologies and/or the potential disuse of the existing products of the Corporation and technologies could have a Material Adverse Effect. The success of the Corporation will depend, in part, on the ability of the Corporation to continually invest in research and development and enhance existing technologies and products in a competitive manner. However, there can be no guarantee that the Corporation will be able to invest in research and development and enhance existing technologies and products in a competitive and timely manner, and any failure to do so could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Restrictions on Branding and Advertising

The success of the Corporation depends on the ability of the Corporation to attract and retain customers. applicable Laws strictly regulate the way cannabis is packaged, labelled, and displayed. The associated provisions are quite broad and are subject to change. As at AIF Date, applicable Laws prohibit the use of testimonials and endorsements, depiction of people, characters and animals and the use of packaging that may be appealing to young people. Existing and future restrictions on the packaging, labelling, and the display of cannabis and cannabis products may adversely impact the ability of the Corporation to establish brand presence, acquire new customers, retain existing customers and maintain a loyal customer base. This could ultimately have a Material Adverse Effect.

Unfavorable Publicity or Consumer Perception

The success of the cannabis industry may be significantly influenced by the public's perception of cannabis. In general, cannabis continues to be a controversial topic, and there is no guarantee that future scientific research, publicity, regulations, medical opinion, and public opinion relating to cannabis will be favorable. Consumer perception of the products of the Corporation may, from time to time, be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory investigations, litigation, media attention and other publicity regarding the consumption of cannabis and cannabis products. There can be no assurance that future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity will be favorable to the cannabis market or any particular product, or consistent with earlier publicity. Future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity that are perceived as less favorable than, or that question, earlier research reports, findings or publicity could have a Material Adverse Effect, including by affecting the demand for the Corporation's products and Business. In particular, adverse scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity, whether or not accurate or with merit, could have a Material Adverse Effect, and could affect the demand for the products of the Corporation. Further, adverse publicity reports or other media attention regarding the safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis in general, or the products of the Corporation specifically, or associating the consumption of cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have a Material Adverse Effect. Such adverse publicity reports or other media attention could arise even if the adverse effects associated with such products resulted from consumers' failure to consume such products legally, appropriately, or as directed.

Lastly, the parties with which the Corporation does business from time to time may perceive that they are exposed to reputational risk as a result of the Business, which could make it difficult for the Corporation to establish or maintain banks and other business relationships. Any failure to establish or maintain such business relationships could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Acquisitions or Dispositions

Since its inception, the Corporation has completed a number of significant acquisitions. Material acquisitions, dispositions, and other strategic transactions involve a number of risks, including (a) the risk that there could be a potential disruption of the Business, (b) the risk that the anticipated benefits and cost savings of those transactions may not be realized fully, or at all, or may take longer to realize than expected (including the risk that perceived synergies associated with such transactions may not eventuate or are less pronounced than originally expected), (c) the risk that the transactions will result in an increase in the scope and complexity of the operations of the Corporation which the Corporation may not be able to managed effectively, and (d) the risk of a loss or reduction of control over certain assets of the Corporation.

The presence of one or more material liabilities and/or commitments of an acquired company that are unknown to the Corporation at the time of acquisition could have a Material Adverse Effect. A strategic transaction may also result in a significant change in the nature

of the Business, operations and strategy of the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation may encounter unforeseen obstacles or costs in implementing a strategic transaction or integrating any acquired business into the existing operations of the Corporation.

Further, the Corporation intends to continue to seek viable market opportunities to grow the Business both organically and through acquisitions, dispositions, and other strategic transactions. Any inability, on the Corporation's part, to successfully identify and/or execute on such transactions in a timely manner could have a Material Adverse Effect. In particular, the Corporation may, in pursuing

such transactions, devote considerable resources and incur significant expenses (including on, among other things, conducting due diligence and negotiating the relevant agreements and instruments). In the event that a proposed acquisition or disposition is not completed on the terms and within the timelines anticipated, such expenses may reduce the profitability of the Corporation and could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Holding Company Risk

The Corporation is a holding company. Essentially, all of the Corporation's operating assets are the capital stock of its Subsidiaries, and substantially all of the Business is conducted through its Subsidiaries which are separate legal entities. Consequently, the Corporation's cash flows and ability to pursue future business and expansion opportunities are dependent on the earnings of the Corporation's Subsidiaries and the distribution of those earnings to the Corporation. The ability of the Corporation to pay dividends and other distributions will depend on the operating results of its Subsidiaries and will be subject to applicable Laws (which require that certain solvency and capital standards be maintained by the Corporation), and applicable contractual restrictions contained in the instruments governing their debt. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of its Subsidiaries, holders of indebtedness and trade creditors will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of such Subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to the Corporation.

Challenging Global Financial Conditions

Global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility, with numerous financial institutions having either gone into bankruptcy or having to be rescued by Governmental Entities. Global financial conditions could suddenly and rapidly destabilize in response to future events as Governmental Entities may have limited resources to respond to future crises. Global capital markets have continued to display increased volatility in response to global events. Future crises may be precipitated by any number of causes including natural disasters, the outbreak of communicable disease, geopolitical instability, and changes to energy prices or sovereign defaults. Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could negatively impact the ability of the Corporation, or the ability of the operators of the companies in which the Corporation may, from time to time, hold interests, to obtain equity or debt financing or make other suitable arrangements to finance their projects. In the event that increased levels of volatility continue or in the event of a rapid destabilization of global economic conditions, such events could result in a Material Adverse Effect.

Litigation

The Corporation may, from time to time, become party to regulatory proceedings, litigation, mediation, and/or arbitration from time to time in the ordinary course of business, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. Monitoring and defending against legal actions, whether or not meritorious, can be time-consuming, can divert Management's attention and resources and can cause the Corporation to incur significant expenses. In addition, legal fees and costs incurred in connection with such activities may be significant and the Corporation could, in the future, be subject to judgments or enter into settlements of claims for significant monetary damages. While the Corporation may have insurance that may cover the costs and awards of certain types of litigation, the amount of insurance may not be sufficient to cover any costs or awards. Substantial litigation costs or an adverse result in any litigation could have a Material Adverse Effect. Litigation may also create a negative perception of the Corporation. Any decision resulting from any such litigation could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Dividend Policy

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

Customer Acquisitions

The success of the Corporation depends, in part, on the ability of the Corporation to attract and retain customers. There are many factors which could impact the Corporation's ability to attract and retain customers, including but not limited to the ability to continually source desirable and effective product, the successful implementation of customer-acquisition plans and the continued growth in the aggregate number of customers. Any failure to acquire and retain customers would have a Material Adverse Effect.

Risks Inherent in an Agricultural Business

The business of certain suppliers of the Corporation involves the growth and cultivation of cannabis. Cannabis is an agricultural product, and as such, the business of growing and cultivating cannabis is subject to the customary risks inherent in the agricultural business, such as insects, plant diseases and similar agricultural risks. Weather conditions, which can vary substantially from year to year, may from time to time also have a significant impact on the size and quality of the harvest of the crops processed and sold by certain suppliers of the Corporation. Significant fluctuations in the total harvest could impact the ability of the Corporation to operate. Further, high degrees of quality variance can also affect the ability of the Corporation to obtain and retain customers. There can be no assurance that natural elements will not have a material adverse effect on the cannabis and cannabis products produced by suppliers of the Corporation, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Uninsured or Uninsurable Risks

While the Corporation may have insurance to protect its assets, operations, and employees, such insurance is subject to coverage limits and exclusions and may not be available for the risks and hazards to which the Corporation is exposed. No assurance can be given that such insurance will be adequate to cover the liabilities of the Corporation or that it will be available in the future or at all, and that it will be commercially justifiable. The Corporation may be subject to liability for risks against which the Corporation cannot insure or against which the Corporation may elect not to insure due to the high cost of insurance premiums or other factors. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Corporation for normal business activities. Payment of liabilities for which the Corporation does not carry insurance could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Wholesale Price Volatility

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

Intellectual Property

The success of the Corporation depends, in part, on the ability to protect the Corporation's ideas and technologies. As such, the ownership and protection of current and future trademarks, patents, trade secrets and intellectual property rights of the Corporation, as applicable, are currently, and are expected to be, key aspects of the future success of the Corporation. However, registration of trademarks, patents and other intellectual property could potentially be rejected by the governing authorities of the regions in which the Corporation is currently pursuing, or will from time to time pursue, business opportunities and the validity of any registrations granted may subsequently be challenged by third-parties. The outcome of these registration and validity challenge processes is unpredictable.

In addition, unauthorized parties may attempt to replicate or otherwise obtain and use the current and future products and technologies of the Corporation. Policing the unauthorized use of the current or future trademarks, patents, trade secrets or intellectual property rights of the Corporation could be difficult, expensive, time-consuming and unpredictable, as may be enforcing these rights against unauthorized use by others. Identifying unauthorized use of intellectual property rights is difficult as the Corporation may be unable to effectively monitor and evaluate the products being distributed by its competitors, including parties such as unlicensed dispensaries, and the processes used to produce such products. In addition, in any infringement proceeding, some or all of the trademarks, patents or other intellectual property rights or other proprietary know-how, or arrangements or agreements seeking to protect the same may be found invalid, unenforceable, anti-competitive or not infringed. An adverse result in any litigation or defense proceedings could put one or more of the trademarks, patents or other intellectual property rights at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and could put

existing intellectual property applications at risk of not being issued. Any or all of such events, to the extent involving the Corporation, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Finally, other parties may claim that the products of the Corporation infringe on their proprietary and perhaps patent-protected rights. Such claims, whether or not meritorious, may result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources, legal fees, injunctions, temporary restraining orders and/or require the payment of damages. As well, the Corporation may need to obtain licenses from third parties who allege that the Corporation may have infringed on their lawful rights. However, such licenses may not be available on terms acceptable to the Corporation or at all. In addition, the Corporation may not be able to obtain or utilize on terms that are favorable, or at all, licenses or other rights with respect to intellectual property that the Corporation does not own.

Vulnerability to Rising Energy Costs

The Corporation's extraction and manufacturing operations consume considerable energy, making the Corporation vulnerable to rising energy costs. Rising or volatile energy costs may have a Material Adverse Effect and impact the ability of the Corporation to operate profitably.

Transportation Risks

In order for customers of the Corporation to receive their product, the Corporation relies on third party transportation services. The Corporation faces risks related to the transportation of Hemp and Hemp-derived products and its reliance on third party transportation services. This can cause logistical problems with, and delays in, end users obtaining their orders which the Corporation cannot control. Any delay by third party transportation services may adversely affect the Corporation's financial performance. Due to the nature of the Business, security of product during transport is of the utmost concern. A breach of security during transport or delivery could have a Material Adverse Effect. Any breach of the security measures during transport or delivery, including any failure to comply with recommendations or requirements of applicable cannabis regulatory and Hemp authorities or other regulatory agencies, could also have an impact on the ability of the Corporation, as well as its suppliers' ability to continue operating. Other risks related to the transportation of the Corporation's products include but are not limited to, risks resulting from the continually evolving federal and state regulatory environment governing Hemp production, THC testing, and transportation.

Leases

The Corporation may, from time to time, enter into lease agreements for locations in respect of which at the time of entering such agreement, the Corporation does not have a license or permit to sell cannabis and cannabis products. In the event the Corporation is unable to obtain Authorizations to sell cannabis and cannabis products at such locations in compliance with applicable Laws, such leases may become a liability of the Corporation without a corresponding revenue stream. In the event that the Corporation is unable to obtain permits and/or licenses at numerous locations for which the Corporation has or will have a lease obligation, this could have a Material Adverse Effect.

International Sales and Operations

The Corporation conducts a portion of the Business in foreign jurisdictions such as the United States, U.K. and Netherlands, and is subject to regulatory compliance in the jurisdictions in which it operates from time to time. The sales operations of the Corporation in foreign jurisdictions are subject to various risks, including, but not limited to, exposure to currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, increased difficulty of administering business, and the need to comply with a wide variety of international and domestic Laws and regulatory requirements. Further, there are a number of risks inherent in the Corporation's international activities, including, but not limited to, unexpected changes in the governmental policies of Canada, the United States, U.K., Netherlands, or other foreign jurisdictions concerning the import and export of goods, services and technology and other regulatory requirements, tariffs and other trade barriers, costs and risks of localizing products for foreign languages, longer accounts receivable payment cycles, limits on repatriation of earnings, the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign Laws, and difficulties supervising and managing local personnel. The financial stability of foreign markets could also affect the Corporation's international sales. Such factors may have a Material Adverse Effect. In addition, international income may be subject to taxation by multiple jurisdictions, which could also have a Material Adverse Effect.

Regulatory Intervention Impacting on the Marketability of CBD Products in the U.K.

All of Blessed's products that are ingestible and that contain CBD are regarded by the U.K. and European food standards regulators as novel foods. On February 13, 2019, the FSA issued a statement confirming that in order for CBD products to be sold in the U.K. after March 31, 2021, that a novel foods application must be submitted to it prior to March 31, 2021. Blessed has submitted a number of Novel Foods applications in respect of its products prior to the March 31, 2021 deadline but which have not yet been validated by the FSA. When that process is complete, the FSA will spend up to nine months (on a start/stop the clock basis if further information is needed) to carry out a risk assessment of the products and then up to a further seven months for any subsequent risk management considerations and an authorization decision. The Board expects the FSA to validate the products by the end of 2021 and to formally approve the applications by the end of 2022. The Board is therefore confident that Blessed's applications will be successful although there are no guarantees. While the Board believes this is unlikely, if the application for any product is not successful then Blessed will have to cease marketing such product in the U.K. This will inevitably decrease the Corporation's revenues from the U.K. market and have a negative financial impact on the Corporation.

Corruption and Anti-Bribery Law Violations

The Corporation is subject to applicable Laws which generally prohibit companies and employees from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In addition, the Corporation is subject to the anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws of foreign jurisdictions in which it may from time to time conduct the Business. The Corporation's employees or other agents may, without its knowledge and despite its efforts, engage in prohibited conduct, whether prohibited under the Corporation's policies and procedures or under anti-bribery laws, for which the Corporation may be directly or indirectly held responsible. There can be no assurance that the Corporation's internal control policies and procedures from time to time in effect will protect it from recklessness, fraudulent behavior, dishonesty or other inappropriate acts committed by its affiliates, employees, contractors or agents. If the Corporation's employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, the Corporation could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a Material Adverse Effect.

Applicable Privacy Laws

The Corporation may from time to time collect and store personal information about its customers and will be responsible for protecting that information from privacy breaches. A privacy breach may occur through procedural or process failure, information technology malfunction, or deliberate unauthorized intrusions. Theft of data for competitive purposes, particularly client lists and preferences, is an ongoing risk whether perpetrated via employee collusion or negligence or through deliberate cyber-attack. Any such theft or privacy breach could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Failure to Manage Growth Successfully

The Business has grown rapidly in the last year. The Corporation's growth places a strain on managerial, financial, and human resources. The Corporation will need to provide adequate operational, financial and management controls and reporting procedures to manage the continued growth in the number of employees, scope of operations and financial systems as well as the geographic area of operations. Expanding the Business into new geographic areas requires the Corporation to incur costs, which may be significant, before any associated revenues materialize. Future growth beyond the next 12 months will depend upon several factors, including but not limited to the Corporation's ability to:

- issue further equity and/or take on further debt to fund the completion of the Corporation's expansion plans, including the build-out of new recreational cannabis stores and the expansion of its client base.
- hire, train, and manage additional employees to provide agreed upon services.
- execute on and successfully integrate acquisitions; and
- expand the Corporation's internal Management to maintain control over operations and provide support to other functional areas within High Tide.

High Tide's inability to achieve any of these objectives could harm the Business, financial condition, reputation, and operating results.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of the Corporation is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion and good faith of Key Personnel. The future success of the Corporation depends on their continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate, and retain the Key Personnel. Qualified individuals for Key Personnel positions are in high demand, and the Corporation may incur significant costs to attract and retain them. The loss of the services of Key Personnel, or an inability to attract other suitably qualified persons when needed, could have a Material Adverse Effect, and the Corporation may be unable to find adequate replacements on a timely basis, or at all. While employment and consulting agreements are customarily used as a primary method of retaining the services of Key Personnel, these agreements cannot assure the continued services of such individuals and consultants.

Ancillary Business in the United States Cannabis Industry

The Corporation derives a portion of its revenues from the cannabis industry in certain States. The Corporation is not directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacture, importation, possession, use, sale, or distribution of cannabis in the recreational or medical cannabis industry in the U.S., however, the Corporation may be considered to have ancillary involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry. Due to the current Business and any future opportunities, the Corporation may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges and other authorities in Canada. As a result, the Corporation may be subject to significant direct or indirect interaction with public officials. There can be no assurance that this heightened scrutiny will not in turn lead to the imposition of certain restrictions on the Corporation's ability to invest in the United States or any other jurisdiction, in addition to those described in this Annual Information Form.

Competition

The market for businesses in the Hemp and Hemp-derived industries are competitive and evolving. In particular, the Corporation faces strong competition from both existing and emerging companies, that offer similar products. Some of the Corporation's current and potential competitors may have longer operating histories and greater financial resources (including technical, marketing, and other resources compared to the Corporation). Such companies may be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their respective products and services. Such companies may also have more extensive customer bases and broader customer relationships and may make it increasingly difficult for the Corporation to, among other things, enter into favorable business agreements, negotiate favourable prices, recruit, or retain qualified employees, and acquire the capital necessary to fund capital investments by the Corporation.

In addition, Management estimates that, as at AIF Date, there may be currently hundreds of applications for Retail Store Authorizations being processed by applicable cannabis regulatory authorities. The number of Authorizations granted, and the number of retail cannabis store operators ultimately authorized by applicable cannabis regulatory authorities, could have an adverse impact on the ability of the Corporation to compete for market share in the cannabis market within various jurisdictions in Canada. The Corporation also faces competition from illegal cannabis dispensaries, engaged in the sale and distribution of cannabis to individuals without valid Authorizations.

Given the rapid changes affecting the global, national, and regional economies generally and the Hemp-derived product industry, in particular, the Corporation may not be able to create and maintain a competitive advantage in the marketplace. The Corporation's success will depend on its ability to keep pace with any changes in such markets, especially in light of legal and regulatory changes. Its success will depend on the Corporation's ability to respond to, among other things, changes in the economy, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Any failure by the Corporation to anticipate or respond adequately to such changes could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Lastly, as the cannabis market continues to mature, both domestically and internationally, the overall demand for products and the number of competitors may be expected to increase significantly. Such increases may also be accompanied by shifts in market demand, and other factors that Management cannot currently anticipate, and which could potentially reduce the market for the products of the Corporation, and ultimately have a Material Adverse Effect.

In order to remain competitive in the evolving cannabis market, the Corporation will need to invest significantly in, among other things, research and development, market development, marketing, production expansion, new client identification, distribution channels, and client support. In the event that the Corporation is not successful in obtaining sufficient resources to invest in these areas, the ability of the Corporation to compete in the cannabis market may be adversely affected, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Failure to Secure Retail Locations

One of the factors in the growth of the Corporation's cannabis retail business depends on the Corporation's ability to secure attractive locations on terms acceptable to the Corporation. The Corporation faces competition for retail locations from its competitors and from operators of other businesses. There is no assurance that future locations will produce the same results as past locations.

Cyber Risks

The Corporation and its third-party services provider's information systems are vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. These risks may take the form of malware, computer viruses, cyber threats, extortion, employee error, malfeasance, system errors or other types of risks, and may occur from inside or outside of the respective organizations. The operations of the Corporation depend, in part, on how well networks, equipment, information technology systems and software are protected against damage from several threats. The failure of information systems or a component of information system could, depending on the nature of any such failure, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Risk of Enforcement of U.S. Federal Laws

There can be no assurance that the U.S. federal government will not seek to prosecute cases involving cannabis businesses, including those of the Corporation, notwithstanding compliance with the securities laws of the applicable State. Such proceedings could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Further, violations of any U.S. federal laws could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions, or settlements arising from civil proceedings conducted by either the U.S. 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, including on its reputation and ability to conduct business, its ability to list its securities on stock exchanges, its financial position, its operating results, its profitability or liquidity or the value of its securities. In addition, the time of Management and advisors of the Corporation and resources that would be needed for the investigation of any such matters, or their final resolution could be substantial.

Epidemics and Pandemics (including COVID-19)

The Corporation faces risks related to health epidemics, pandemics, and other outbreaks of communicable diseases, which could significantly disrupt its operations and could have a Material Adverse Effect. In particular, the Corporation could be adversely impacted by the effects of COVID-19, an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Since December 31, 2019, the outbreak of COVID-19 has led governments worldwide to enact emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include, among other things, the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally, resulting in an economic slowdown. Such events may result in a period of business disruption, and in reduced operations, any of which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

As of the AIF Date, the duration and the immediate and eventual impact of COVID-19 remains unknown. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Corporation and its industry partners. To date, several businesses have suspended or scaled back their operations and development as cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed, for precautionary purposes or as governments have declared a state of emergency or taken other actions. However, the exact extent to which COVID-19 impacts, or will impact the Business will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time, and include the duration, severity and scope of the pandemic and the actions taken to contain or treat COVID-19 (including recommendations from public health officials). In particular, the continued spread of COVID-19 globally could materially and adversely impact the Corporation and Business, including without limitation, store closures or reduced operational hours or service methods, employee health, workforce productivity, reduced access to supply, increased insurance premiums, limitations on travel, the availability of experts and personnel and other factors that will depend on future developments beyond the Corporation's control, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. There can be no assurance that the personnel of the Corporation will not be impacted by these pandemic diseases and ultimately see its workforce productivity reduced or incur increased costs because of these health risks. In addition, COVID-19 represents a widespread global health crisis that could adversely affect global economies and financial markets resulting in an economic downturn that could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Licenses and Permits

The ability of the Corporation to continue the Business is dependent on the good standing of various Authorizations from time to time possessed by the Corporation and adherence to all regulatory requirements related to such activities. The Corporation will incur ongoing costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance, and any failure to comply with the terms of such Authorizations, or to renew the Authorizations after their expiry dates, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Although Management believes that the Corporation will meet the requirements of applicable Laws for future extensions or renewals of the applicable Authorizations, there can be no assurance that applicable Governmental Entities will extend or renew the applicable Authorizations, or if extended or renewed, that they will be extended or renewed on the same or similar terms. If the applicable Governmental Entities do not extend or renew the applicable Authorizations, or should they renew the applicable Authorizations on different terms, any such event or occurrence could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The Corporation remains committed to regulatory compliance. However, any failure to comply with applicable Laws may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties, or restrictions on the operations of the Corporation. In addition, changes in applicable Laws or other unanticipated events could require changes to the operations of the Corporation, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Cannabis Prices

A major part of the Corporation's revenue is derived from the sale and distribution of cannabis, as such, the profitability of the Corporation may be regarded as being directly related to the price of cannabis. The cost of production, sale, and distribution of cannabis is dependent on several key inputs and their related costs, including equipment and supplies, labour and raw materials related to the growing operations of cannabis suppliers, as well other overhead costs such as electricity, water, and utilities. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs could have a Material Adverse Effect. Further, any inability to secure required supplies and services or to do so on favourable terms could have a Material Adverse Effect. This includes, among other things, changes in the selling price of cannabis and cannabis products set by the applicable province or territory. There is currently no established market price for cannabis and the price of cannabis is affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control. Any price decline could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The operations of the Corporation may be sensitive to changes in the price of cannabis and the overall condition of the cannabis industry

Difficulty to Forecast

The Corporation relies, and will need to rely, largely on its own market research to forecast industry statistics as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable, if obtainable at all, from other sources at this early stage of the adult-use cannabis industry. Failure in the demand for the adult-use cannabis products because of competition, technological change, change in the regulatory or legal landscape or other factors could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Political and Other Risks Operating in Foreign Jurisdictions

The Corporation has operations in various foreign markets and may have operations in additional foreign and emerging markets in the future. Such operations expose the Corporation to the socioeconomic conditions as well as the laws governing the controlled substances industry in such foreign jurisdictions. Inherent risks with conducting foreign operations include, but are not limited to, high rates of inflation; fluctuations in currency exchange rates, military repression, war or civil unrest, social and labour unrest, organized crime, terrorism, violent crime, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing Authorizations, changes in taxation policies, restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, and changes political norms, currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the Corporation to award contracts in, employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, the jurisdiction.

Loss of entire investment

An investment in the Common Shares is speculative and may result in the loss of an investor's entire investment. Only potential investors who are experienced in high-risk investments and who can afford to lose their entire investment should consider an investment in the Corporation.

There can be no assurance regarding the amount of income to be generated by the Corporation. Common Shares are equity securities of the Corporation and are not fixed income securities. Unlike fixed income securities, there is no obligation of the Corporation to distribute to shareholders a fixed amount or any amount at all, or to return the initial purchase price of the Common Shares on any date in the future. The market value of the Common Shares may deteriorate if the Corporation is unable to generate sufficient positive returns, and that deterioration may be significant.

Forward-looking information may prove to be inaccurate

Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By their nature, forward-looking information involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate. Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties can be found in this under the heading "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information*".

Future issuances or actual or potential sales of securities

The issuance by the Corporation of the Common Shares could result in significant dilution in the equity interest of existing shareholders and adversely affect the market price of the Common Shares. In addition, in the future, the Corporation may issue additional Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares, which may dilute existing shareholders. The Corporation's articles permit the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares, and shareholders will have no pre-emptive rights in connection with such further issuances. Further, additional Common Shares may be issued by the Corporation upon the exercise of Options and upon the exercise or conversion of other securities convertible into Common Shares. The issuance of these additional equity securities may have a similar dilutive effect on then existing holders of Common Shares.

The market price of the Common Shares could decline as a result of future issuances by the Corporation, including issuance of Common Shares issued in connection with strategic alliances, or sales by its existing holders of Common Shares, or the perception that these sales could occur. Sales by shareholders might also make it more difficult for the Corporation to sell equity securities at a time and price that it deems appropriate, which could reduce its ability to raise capital and have an adverse effect on the Business.

Discretion over the Use of Proceeds

The Corporation intends to use the net proceeds from the ATM Program as set forth under the section entitled "Use of Proceeds" in the ATM Prospectus Supplement; however, the Corporation maintains broad discretion concerning the use of the net proceeds of the ATM Program as well as the timing of their expenditure. The Corporation may re-allocate the net proceeds of the ATM Program if Management believes it would be in the Corporation's best interest to do so and in ways that a purchaser may not consider desirable. Until utilized, the net proceeds of the ATM Program will be held in cash balances in the Corporation's bank account or invested at the discretion of the Board. As a result, a purchaser will be relying on the judgment of Management for the application of the net proceeds of the ATM Program. The results and the effectiveness of the application of the net proceeds are uncertain. If the net proceeds are not applied effectively, the Corporation's results of operations may suffer, which could adversely affect the price of the Common Shares on the open market.

Sales of a Significant Number of Securities

The Corporation cannot predict the size of future issuances of debt or equity securities or the effect, if any, that such future issuances will have on the market price of the Corporation's securities. Sales of a substantial number of securities in the public markets by the Corporation or its significant securityholders, or the perception that such sales could occur, could depress the market price of the Corporation's securities and impair its ability to raise capital through the sale of additional securities. The Corporation cannot predict the effect that future sales of securities would have on the market price of the securities. The price of the securities could be affected by possible sales of the securities by hedging or arbitrage trading activity which the Corporation expects to occur involving its securities. With any additional sale or issuance of equity securities, investors will suffer dilution of their voting power and may experience dilution in our earnings per security.

Additional Financing

The continued development of the Corporation will require additional financing. There is no guarantee that the Corporation will be able to achieve its Business objectives. The Corporation intends to fund its future Business activities by way of additional offerings of equity

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

The Market Price of the Common Shares is Volatile and May Not Accurately Reflect the Long-Term Value of the Corporation

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

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

No Guarantee of an Active Liquid Market for Securities

There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Common Shares will be maintained on the TSXV and Nasdaq. Investors may not be able to sell their Common Shares quickly, at all, or at the latest market price if trading in the securities is not active.

Trading of the Common Shares May Be Restricted by the SEC's "Penny Stock" Regulations Which May Limit a Stockholder's Ability to Buy and Sell the Common Shares

The SEC has adopted regulations which generally define "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than USD$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than USD$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. The Common Shares are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors" (as defined in the U.S. Securities Act). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer to provide very specific disclosure to a customer who wishes to purchase a penny stock, prior to the purchase. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade the Corporation's securities.

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SCHEDULE "B"
HIGH TIDE INC.
STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION
(FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2022)

(*See attached.)*

HIGH TIDE INC.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

(FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2022)

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

The purpose of this Compensation Discussion and Analysis is to provide information about High Tide Inc.'s (the " **Company**") philosophy, objectives and processes regarding executive compensation. This disclosure is intended to communicate the compensation provided to: (i) the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the "**CEO**"), (ii) the Chief Financial Officer of the Company (the "**CFO**"), (iii) each of the three most highly compensated executive officers of the Company, if any, whose individual total compensation was more than $150,000 for the year ended October 31, 2022, (iv) each individual who satisfies the criteria under paragraph (iii) but for the fact the individual was not an executive officer of the Company, nor acting in a similar capacity, at as October 31, 2022 (collectively, the "**Named Executive Officers**") and (v) the directors of the Company. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Named Executive Officers of the Company were Harkirat (Raj) Grover, Rahim Kanji, Andy Palalas, Aman Sood, and Joy Avzar. The description of the Company's compensation philosophy and objectives and the elements of such compensation for the year ended October 31, 2022 is set forth below:

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The executive compensation program adopted by the Company and applied to its executive officers is designed to attract and retain qualified and experienced executives who will contribute to the success of the Company. The executive compensation program attempts to ensure that the compensation of the senior executive officers provides a competitive base compensation package and a strong link between corporate performance and compensation. Senior executive officers are motivated through the program to enhance long-term shareholder value and rewarded for their yearly individual contribution in the context of overall annual corporate performance.

Elements of Compensation

The executive compensation program during the year, ended October 31, 2022 consisted of three principal components: base compensation, discretionary cash bonuses and long-term compensation in the form of compensation securities consisting of stock options ("**Options**") and restricted share units ("**RSUs**") issued pursuant to the Company's equity incentive plan(s), including the Predecessor Plans (as defined below), as replaced by the Company's 20% fixed equity incentive plan (the "**Omnibus Plan**"). For the year ended October 31, 2022, all executive compensation was determined and administered by the board of directors of the Company (the "**Board**") based on recommendations by the compensation committee of the Company (the "**Compensation Committee**").

Information with respect to the Compensation Committee and its policies and practices for the compensation of the directors and executive officers of the Company can be found in Schedule "E" attached the Company's management information circular dated April 19, 2022 (the "**2022 Circular**") prepared in connection with the annual and special meeting of shareholders of the Company ("**Shareholders**") which took place on June 2, 2022 (the " **2022 Meeting**").

Compensation Components

To ensure market competitiveness, the Compensation Committee considers comparable compensation data from Canadian cannabis and consumer packaged goods companies that are generally of similar size and scope and that may represent the market in which the Company competes for executive talent. The composition of the external compensation peer group is reviewed periodically by the Compensation Committee for its ongoing business relevance to the Company. The publicly available compensation data from the external compensation peer group was used as a main factor in the review and consideration of compensation levels and the composition of compensation for the Company's executive officers and directors.

The factors assessed by the Compensation Committee in determining the external compensation peer group included operational and geographical focus, exchanges where issuers' securities are listed, market capitalization, total revenue, total assets, annual cash flows, and annual levels of capital expenditures.

The following table reflects the composition of the Company's external compensation peer group for the year ended October 31, 2022:

Canadian Reference Group
Fire & Flower Holdings Corp.
The Supreme Cannabis Company, Inc.
The Valens Company
Aurora Cannabis Inc.
Sundial Growers Inc.
Alcanna Inc.
DAVIDsTEA Inc.

Base Compensation

Base compensation for the Named Executive Officers is set annually, having regard to the individual's job responsibilities, contribution, experience and proven or expected performance, market conditions, as well as to the current and future financial condition of the Company. It is designed to provide income certainty and to attract and retain executives. In setting base compensation levels, consideration is given to such factors as level of responsibility, experience and expertise. Subjective factors such as leadership, commitment and attitude are also considered. Management and the Board have generally considered publicly available information regarding the compensation levels of executives of similarly sized companies within the industry in setting compensation. Although the Company strives to compensate the Named Executive Officers within industry expectations, the base compensation may, from time to time, be reviewed depending on the results of operations.

Named Executive Officers and directors are not permitted to purchase financial instruments (including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds) that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of equity securities granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by the Named Executive Officer or director.

Discretionary Cash Bonus

The executive compensation program for the Named Executive Officers includes eligibility for discretionary incentive cash bonuses. The bonuses are awarded based on objectives set by the Board and Board's assessment of the Company and its executive's performance and contribution. Objectives may include strategic, financial, and operational performance goals, as well as personal performance objectives, including implementation of new strategic initiatives, the development of innovations, organizational development and other factors. The resulting bonus entitlements, if any, will therefore vary between Named Executive Officers.

Omnibus Plan

On April 19, 2022, the Board approved the Omnibus Plan, which was effective June 2, 2022, upon the Company receiving disinterested Shareholder approval at the 2022 Meeting (the "**Effective Date**"), pursuant to which the Company is able to issue share-based and cash-based long-term incentives to eligible participants. The Omnibus Plan replaced the former Option plan (the "**Stock Option Plan**") and RSU plan (the "**RSU Plan**") of the Company (together, the " **Predecessor Plans**"). A copy of the Omnibus Plan is available under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

All directors, officers, employees, management company employees and consultants of the Company and/or its affiliates ("**Participants**") are eligible to receive Awards (as defined below) under the Omnibus Plan, subject to the terms of the Omnibus Plan. Awards include Options, stock appreciation rights, restricted share awards, RSUs, performance shares, performance units, cash-based awards and other share-based awards (collectively, the "**Awards**"), under the Omnibus Plan.

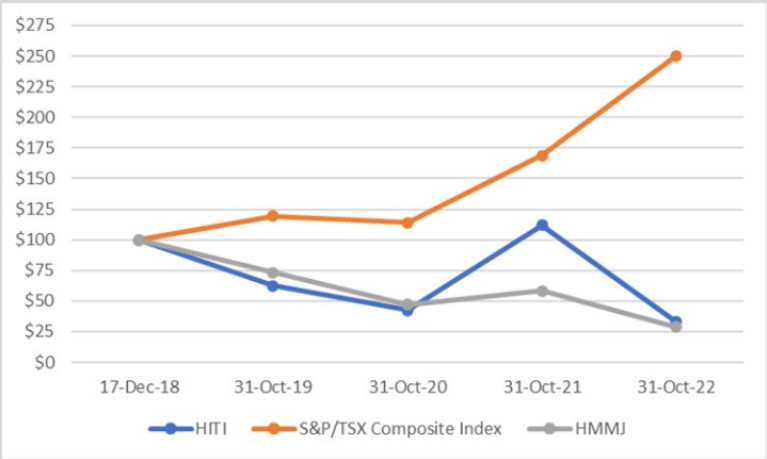
To provide a long-term component to the executive compensation program, the Company adopted the Omnibus Plan. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company granted an aggregate total of 115,476 Awards to Named Executive Officers and directors, comprised of 50,000 Options and 65,476 RSUs. The maximization of Shareholder value is encouraged by granting Awards. Recommendations for Awards have historically considered factors such as Awards made in previous years, the number of Awards outstanding per individual and the individual's level of responsibility.

Risk Analysis

The Board and Compensation Committee considered risks associated with executive compensation and do not believe that the Company's executive compensation policies and practices encourage its executive officers to take inappropriate or excessive risks. Aside from a fixed base salary, Named Executive Officers are compensated through the granting of Awards, which are compensation that is both "at risk" and associated with long-term value creation. The value of such compensation is dependent upon Shareholder return over Award vesting periods which reduces the incentive for executives to take inappropriate or excessive risks as their long-term compensation is at risk.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the total cumulative return to a Shareholder who invested $100 in common shares of the Company ("**Common Shares**") on December 17, 2018, with the cumulative total returns of the S&P/TSX Composite Index and Horizons Marijuana Life Sciences Index ETF as at the October 31 year end date of the Company for each year following December 17, 2018:



Notes:

1. As at December 18, 2018, the Company was trading on Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "HITI".
2. Effective market opening on November 19, 2020, the Common Shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the stock symbol "HITI".

As described herein, the compensation policy for the Company's directors and Named Executive Officers is primarily tied to the financial performance of the business and long-term Shareholder value and not specifically to Common Share performance.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table provides information concerning compensation of the Named Executive Officers for the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

...on-ed ...rds (1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation		Pension Value ($)	All Other Compensation ($)(3)	Total Compensation ($)
	Annual Incentive Plans ($)(2)	Long-Term Incentive Plans ($)			
...l	264,000(5)	Nil	Nil	36,500	750,500
...,000	150,000	Nil	Nil	36,500	2,217,500
...l	173,077	Nil	Nil	36,500	520,509
...l	66,000(5)	Nil	Nil	Nil	291,000
...500	45,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	641,800
...l	56,538	Nil	Nil	Nil	212,004
...l	66,000(5)	Nil	Nil	2.889	268,889
...500	45,000	Nil	Nil	2,889	643,389
...l	56,538	Nil	Nil	Nil	212,004
...l	40,260(10)	Nil	Nil	Nil	265,260
...500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	531,760
...A	8,938	Nil	N/A	N/A	128,938
...l	33,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	253,000
...718	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	437,710
...l	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	220,000

Notes:

1. Based on the grant date fair value determined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 2, Share-based Payment and estimated using the Black Scholes pricing model, with the following key assumptions for grants during 52 weeks ended October 31, 2021: risk-free interest rate 0.16% to 0.17% and expected volatility of 142% to 147%.
2. Annual incentive plan compensation amounts were awarded based on performance relative to established performance targets.
3. Represents the fair value of other allowances provided.
4. Mr. Grover did not receive any compensation as a director of the Company during the fiscal years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.
5. The Board approved a bonus payable as a percentage of salary in August 2021. These values are on the books as 2021 that were intended to be paid in 2022 but remain on the books as of October 31, 2022 as a payable/liability.
6. Mr. Kanji was appointed as CFO on May 27, 2019.
7. Mr. Sood was appointed as Chief Operating Officer on March 15, 2021. Mr. Sood was an employee of Meta Growth Corp. ("**Meta**") prior to the Company's plan of arrangement.
8. Represents 2020 compensation as an employee of Meta.
9. Represents an RSU award by Meta prior to the Company's acquisition; however, the award was settled by the Company on March 23, 2021, after the acquisition. These RSUs were allocated prior to them becoming Named Executive Officers of the Company.
10. Mr. Sood's 2021 bonus payable was prorated to 61% to reflect his appointment date of March 21, 2021.
11. Ms. Joy Avzar was appointed as Vice President, Legal on November 18, 2020.

OUTSTANDING OPTION-BASED AND SHARE-BASED AWARDS

The following table sets forth information with respect to the Awards held by the Named Executive Officers which were outstanding as of October 31, 2022:

-Based Awards			Share-Based Awards		
	Option Expiration Date	Value of unexercised in-the-money Options ($)	Number of Shares or Units of Shares that have not vested (#)	Market Value or payout value of Share-Based Awards that have not vested ($)	Market value or payout value of vested Share-Based Awards not paid out or distributed ($)
	Mar. 19, 2024 Nov. 25, 2023	Nil Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mar. 19, 2024 Nov. 25, 2023	Nil Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mar. 19, 2024 Nov. 25, 2023	Nil Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mar. 19, 2024	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Aug. 18, 2024 Feb. 26, 2023 Nov. 30, 2023	Nil Nil Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

1. Mr. Sood was appointed as Chief Operating Officer on March 15, 2021.
2. Ms. Joy Avzar was appointed as Vice President, Legal on November, 18, 2020.
3. Represents grants made by Meta prior to the Company's acquisition; however, each grant will be settled by the Company.

STOCK OPTION PLANS AND OTHER INCENTIVE PLANS

Omnibus Plan

On April 19, 2022, the Board approved the Omnibus Plan, which was effective as at the Effective Date. The Omnibus Plan replaced the Predecessor Plans. A summary of the material terms of the Processor Plans can be found in the 2022 Circular.

Purpose of the Omnibus Plan

The Omnibus Plan serves several purposes for the Company. One purpose is to advance the interests of the Company by developing the interests of Participants in the growth and development of the Company by providing such persons with the opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company. All Participants are considered eligible to be selected to receive an Award under the Omnibus Plan. Another purpose is to attract and retain key talent and valuable personnel, who are necessary to the Company's success and reputation, with a competitive compensation mechanism. Finally, the Omnibus Plan aligns the interests of Participants with those of Shareholders by devising a compensation mechanism which encourages the prudent maximization of distributions to Shareholders and long-term growth. The Omnibus Plan is administered by the Board, and/or if applicable, a committee of the Board.

Omnibus Plan Maximum, Limits and Vesting Restrictions

The maximum number of Common Shares available and reserved for issuance, at any time, under the Omnibus Plan, together with any other security-based compensation arrangements adopted by the Company, including the Predecessor Plans, was fixed at 20% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on the Effective Date, namely 12,617,734 Common Shares.

Common Shares underlying outstanding Awards that for any reason expire or are terminated, forfeited or cancelled shall again be available for issuance under the Omnibus Plan. Also, any Common Shares forfeited, cancelled or otherwise not issued for any reason under the predecessor Options and/or predecessor RSUs pursuant to the Stock Option Plan and RSU Plan, respectively, shall be available for grants under the Omnibus Plan. Any predecessor Options and/or predecessor RSUs outstanding under the Predecessor Plans shall remain subject to the terms of those awards and the Stock Option Plan and RSU Plan, respectively.

Awards that by their terms are to be settled solely in cash shall not be counted against the maximum number of Common Shares available for the issuance of Awards under the Omnibus Plan.

No Awards, other than Options, may vest before the date that is one year following the date it is granted or issued, although the vesting required of any such Awards may be accelerated for a Participant who dies or who ceases to be an eligible Participant under the Omnibus Plan in connection with a Change in Control (as such term is defined in the Omnibus Plan), take-over bid, reverse takeover or other similar transaction.

The aggregate number of Awards which may be granted to any one Participant that is a consultant of the Company in any 12-month period must not exceed 2% of the issued Common Shares calculated at the first such grant date. In addition, the aggregate number of Options granted to all persons retained to provide investor relations activities must not exceed 2% of the issued Common Shares in any 12-month period calculated at the first such grant date (and including any Participant that performs investor relations activities and/or whose role or duties primarily consist of investor relations activities) and any such Options granted to any person retained to provide investor relations activities must vest in a period of not less than 12 months from the date of grant of the Award and with no more than 25% of the Options vesting in any three month period notwithstanding any other provision of the Omnibus Plan. The maximum aggregate number of Common Shares that are issuable pursuant to all Awards granted or issued to Insiders (as such term is defined in the Omnibus Plan), as a group, must not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares at any point in time, unless the Company has obtained the requisite disinterested Shareholder approval. The maximum aggregate number of Common Shares that are issuable pursuant to all Awards granted or issued in any 12-month period to Insiders, as a group, must not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares, calculated as at the date any Award is granted or issued to any Insider, unless the Company has obtained the requisite disinterested Shareholder approval. The maximum aggregate number of Common Shares issuable pursuant to Awards granted to any one Participant in any 12-month period must not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares, calculated on the date the Award is granted or issued to the Participant, unless the Company has obtained the requisite disinterested Shareholder approval. Participants who provide investor relations activities may not receive any Awards other than Options.

As at October 31, 2022, the Company had issued an aggregate total of 2,384,726 Awards outstanding under the Omnibus Plan, comprised of 2,252,583 Options and 132,143 RSUs and a total of 10,233,008 Common Shares remained authorized for issuance under the Omnibus Plan.

EMPLOYMENT, CONSULTING AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS AND TERMINATION AND CHANGE OF CONTROL BENEFITS

Other than as provided for at common law and as disclosed below, (i) there is no agreement or arrangement that provides for payments to the Named Executive Officers or directors at, following or in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement, a change of control of the Company or a change in the Named Executive Officers' or directors' responsibilities and (ii) there are no contracts, agreements, plans or arrangements that provide for payments to a Named Executive Officer or director at, following or in connection with respect to change of control of the Company, or severance, termination or constructive dismissal of or a change in a Named Executive Officer's or director's responsibilities.

Harkirat (Raj) Grover – President, CEO and Director

Pursuant to an executive employment agreement, effective January 1, 2019, between the Company and Harkirat (Raj) Grover (the "**Grover Agreement**"), Mr. Grover may terminate his employment with the Company for any reason by giving a minimum of 120 days written notice to the Company. In the event the Company chooses to waive the 120-day written notice period, in whole or in part, Mr. Grover is entitled to receive pay in lieu of notice for the remainder of the notice period, which was not worked, paid based solely on his base salary. The Grover Agreement also provides that the Company may terminate Mr. Grover's employment without cause by payment of a lump sum equal to the greater of: (i) two times the sum of Mr. Grover's annual base salary, annual value of perquisites and annualized value of benefit plans; and (ii) the value of one and one half months of Mr. Grover's annual base salary for each complete year of service from the commencement of Mr. Grover's employment as President of Smoker's Corner (January 1, 2010), to a maximum of 36 months, and two times the sum of the annual value of perquisites and annualized value of benefit plans. In 2021, the Grover Agreement was

amended such that provisions for severance upon a change of control and termination without cause were updated. In the event of termination upon a change of control, Mr. Grover is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 24 months of his then base salary and in the event of termination without cause, Mr. Grover is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 24 months of his then base salary. In addition, all vested, but granted Options will become immediately vested. For illustration purposes, assuming that (i) Mr. Grover's employment is terminated without notice by the Company, (ii) Mr. Grover's annual base salary, annual value of perquisites and annualized value of benefit plans is $486,500, and (iii) pursuant to the Grover Agreement, Mr. Grover is entitled to the value of one and one half months of Mr. Grover's annual base salary for each complete year of service from the commencement of Mr. Grover's employment as President of Smoker's Corner (January 1, 2010), to a maximum of 36 months, and two times the sum of the annual value of perquisites and annualized value of benefit plans at the time of such termination, the Company estimates that Mr. Grover may be entitled to a lump sum payment of approximately $1,423,000.

Rahim Kanji – CFO

Pursuant to an executive employment agreement, effective May 27, 2019, between the Company and Rahim Kanji (the " **Kanji Agreement**"), Mr. Kanji's employment with the Company may terminate for any reason by giving a minimum of 30 days written notice by the Company. In the event the Company chooses to waive the 30-day written notice period, in whole or in part, Mr. Kanji is entitled to receive pay in lieu of notice for the remainder of the notice period paid solely based on his base salary. In 2021, the Kanji Agreement was amended such that provisions for severance upon a change of control and termination without cause were updated. In the event of termination upon a change of control, Mr. Kanji is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 18 months of his then base salary and in the event of termination without cause, Mr. Kanji is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 12 months of his then base salary. The final payment would also include all accrued but unpaid base salary, vacation pay, and expenses properly incurred in the carrying out of his duties to the date of termination less required withholdings. In addition, all vested, but granted Options will become immediately vested.

Andy Palalas – Chief Revenue Officer

Pursuant to an executive employment agreement, effective August 10, 2018, between the Company and Andy Palalas (the "**Palalas Agreement**"), Mr. Palalas' employment with the Company may terminate for any reason by giving a minimum of 60 days written notice by the Company. In the event the Company chooses to waive the 60-day written notice period, in whole or in part, Mr. Palalas is entitled to receive pay in lieu of notice for the remainder of the notice period, paid solely based on his base salary. In 2021, the Palalas Agreement was amended such that provisions for severance upon a change of control and termination without cause were updated. In the event of termination upon a change of control, Mr. Palalas is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 12 months of his then base salary and in the event of termination without cause, Mr. Palalas is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 12 months of his then base salary. The final payment would also include all accrued but unpaid base salary, vacation pay, and expenses properly incurred in the carrying out of his duties to the date of termination less required withholdings. In addition, all vested, but granted Options will become immediately vested.

Aman Sood – Chief Operating Officer

Pursuant to an executive employment agreement, effective March 21, 2021, between the Company and Aman Sood (the " **Sood Agreement**"), Mr. Sood's employment with the Company may terminate for any reason by giving a minimum of one month per year of service up to a maximum of 24 months. In the event the Company chooses to waive the written notice period, in whole or in part, Mr. Sood is entitled to receive pay in lieu of notice for the remainder of the notice period, paid solely based on his base salary. Subsequently, the Sood Agreement was amended such that provisions for severance upon a change of control and termination without cause were updated. In the event of termination upon a change of control, Mr. Sood is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 18 months of his then base salary and in the event of termination without cause, Mr. Sood is entitled to be paid a lumpsum payment equal to 12 months of his then base salary. The final payment would also include all accrued but unpaid base salary, vacation pay and expenses properly incurred in the carrying out of his duties to the date of termination less required withholdings. In addition, all vested, but granted Options will become immediately vested.

Joy Avzar – Vice President, Legal

Pursuant to an executive employment agreement, effective October 4, 2018, as amended February 26, 2019, July 5, 2019, February 21, 2020, November 1, 2022, between Meta and Joy Avzar (the "**Avzar Agreement**"), Ms. Avzar's employment with the Company may terminate without cause or resignation in connection to a change of control or material merger, if such termination occurs within 3 months before and 12 months after the transaction, resulting in a change of control or material merger (the "**Avzar Agreement**

Termination"). In connection with Avzar Agreement Termination, Ms. Avzar is entitled to (i) receive all accrued and unpaid vacation, expense reimbursements, wages, earned but unpaid bonus and other benefits provided under the Company's plans, policies and arrangements, (ii) lump sum payment equal to the sum of 150% of Ms. Avzar's base salary and a portion of annual target bonus, prorated monthly based on the number of months of completed service for the fiscal year of Avzar Agreement Termination, (iii) upon a transaction, outstanding equity and Options will fully vest and Ms. Avzar will receive the maximum time permitted under the Omnibus Plan to exercise such holdings, (iv) paid premiums for health benefits will continue until the earlier of 12 months from the last day of employment or the date she and/or her dependents become covered under similar plans, (v) if eligible for vehicle benefits, continuation of such benefit, for a six month period following termination, and (v) outplacement or financial services to a maximum spend of $10,000. In addition, Ms. Avzar's employment can be terminated at any time by the Company, without cause, and in which case, Ms. Avzar will receive a onetime lump sum payment in the amount of $200,000 less required withholdings.

PENSION DISCLOSURE

The Company does not have a pension plan or any other plan that provides for payments or benefits at, following or in connection with retirement and is not currently providing a pension to any directors of the Company or Named Executive Officers. The Company does not have a deferred compensation plan.

INCENTIVE PLAN AWARDS – VALUE VESTED OR EARNED DURING THE YEAR

The following table sets forth information with respect to the value of Awards granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan and Predecessor Plans to the Named Executive Officers that vested during the year ended October 31, 2022:

Name and Position	Option-Based Awards – Value vested during year ($)	Share-Based Awards – Value Vested During Year ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)
Harkirat (Raj) Grover *President, CEO & Director*	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rahim Kanji *CFO*	Nil	Nil	Nil
Andy Palalas *Chief Revenue Officer*	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aman Sood *Chief Operating Officer*	Nil	Nil	Nil
Joy Avzar Vice President, Legal	Nil	Nil	Nil

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth all compensation to the non-Named Executive Officer directors during the year ended October 31, 2022:

Name	Fees Earned ($)	Share-Based Awards ($)	Option-Based Awards ($)	Annual Incentive Plans ($)	Pension Value ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total Compensation ($)
Nitin Kaushal	75,000	33,928	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	108,928
Arthur Kwan	75,000	31,101	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	106,101
Andrea Elliott	75,000	31,101	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	106,101
Christian Sinclair	75,000	28,273	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	103,273

See "*Outstanding Option-Based and Share-Based Awards*" below for disclosure of outstanding Awards held by the directors who were not also a Named Executive Officers as at October 31, 2022.

The Board, with assistance of the Compensation Committee, reviews the Company's approach to director compensation. The Compensation Committee considers many factors, including whether compensation fairly reflects the responsibilities and risks involved. The review of the Company's director compensation includes benchmarking against other Canadian cannabis and consumer packaged goods companies. Annual retainers have been intended to provide an appropriate level of fixed compensation that will assist in director retention and recruitment.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION – OUTSTANDING OPTION-BASED AND SHARE-BASED AWARDS

The following table sets forth information with respect to the Awards granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan and Predecessor Plans to the non-Named Executive Officer directors that were outstanding as of October 31, 2022:

	Option-Based Awards				Share-Based Awards		
Name	**Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)**	**Option Exercise Price ($)**	**Option Expiration Date**	**Value of unexercised in-the-money Options ($)**	**Number of Shares or Units of Shares that have not vested (#)**	**Market Value or payout value of Share-Based Awards that have not vested ($)**	**Market value or payout value of vested Share-Based Awards not paid out or distributed ($)**
Nitin Kaushal	66,667	3.00	Nov. 25, 2023	Nil	26,667	52,801	Nil
Arthur Kwan	66,667	3.00	Nov. 25, 2023	Nil	26,667	52,801	Nil
Andrea Elliott	66,667	3.90	Jan. 04, 2024	Nil	16,369	32,411	Nil
Christian Sinclair	16,666 6,867(1) 6,867(1)	3.00 15.48 12.75	Nov. 25, 2023 Feb. 27, 2023 Feb. 26, 2023	Nil	13,333	26,399	Nil

Note:

1. Represents grants made by Meta prior to the Company's acquisition; however, each grant will be settled by the Company.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION – INCENTIVE PLAN AWARDS – VALUE VESTED OR EARNED DURING THE YEAR

The following table sets forth information with respect to the value of Awards granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan and Predecessor Plans to the non-Named Executive Officer directors that vested during the year ended October 31, 2022:

Name	**Option-Based Awards – Value vested during year ($)**	**Share-Based Awards – Value Vested During Year ($)**	**Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)**
Nitin Kaushal	Nil	32,928	Nil
Arthur Kwan	Nil	31,101	Nil
Andrea Elliott	Nil	31,101	Nil
Christian Sinclair	Nil	28,273	Nil

SCHEDULE "C"
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. PURPOSE

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") shall be established by resolution of the board of directors (the " **Board**") of High Tide Inc., a corporation existing under the laws of Alberta (the "**Corporation**").

The Committee is responsible for:

1. Assisting the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities as they relate to the Corporation's accounting policies and internal controls, financial reporting practices and legal and regulatory compliance, including, among other things:

    a) Monitoring the integrity of the Corporation's financial statements, corporate accounting and financial reporting processes and financial information that will be provided to shareholders and others;

    b) Reviewing the Corporation's compliance with certain legal and regulatory requirements;

    c) Evaluating the independent auditors' qualifications and independence; and

    d) Monitoring the performance of the Corporation's internal audit function and the Corporation's independent auditors as well as any other public accounting firm engaged to perform other audit, review or attest services.

2. Providing an open avenue of communication among the independent auditors, financial and senior management and the Board; and

3. Annually evaluating the performance of the Committee.

While the Committee has the duties and responsibilities set forth in this Charter, the role of the Committee is oversight. The Committee is not responsible for planning or conducting the audit or determining whether the Corporation's financial statements are complete and accurate and in accordance with applicable accounting rules. Such activities are the responsibility of the Corporation's independent auditors and management. The Committee has direct responsibility for the appointment, compensation, oversight and replacement, if necessary, of the independent auditors, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditors regarding financial reporting, and any other registered public accounting firm with respect to which the Committee is required to have such responsibility.

The Committee also oversees the activities of the internal audit function, including hiring and performance management in respect of the most senior internal audit executive, who maintains a direct reporting relationship with the Chair of the Committee ("**Chair**").

The Committee and each of its members shall be entitled to rely on:

1. The integrity of those persons and organizations within and outside of the Corporation from which it receives information;

2. The accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Committee by such persons or organizations absent actual knowledge to the contrary (which shall be promptly reported to the Board);

3. Representations made by management as to any audit and non-audit services provided by the independent auditors to the Corporation.

2. COMPOSITION AND QUALIFICATIONS

The Committee shall be appointed by the Board and shall be comprised of at least three directors (as determined from time to time by the Board), one of whom shall be appointed by the Board as Chair. If a Chair is not so appointed, the members of the Committee may elect a Chair by majority vote. Committee members may be removed by the Board in its discretion.

Unless otherwise permitted by applicable phase-in rules and exemptions, each member of the Committee shall meet the 'independence' requirements of Section 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the National Association of Securities Dealers

Automated Quotations ("**NASDAQ**") and all other applicable laws and regulations. The Committee may avail itself of any phase-in compliance periods available to the Corporation that are afforded by applicable rules of the NASDAQ, and all other applicable laws and regulations. The Committee may also avail itself of exemptions available to U.S. listed issuers under National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

All members of the Committee must be able to read and understand financial statements, including a balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement. All members of the Committee shall have a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices, and at least one member of the Committee shall, be an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission or otherwise have accounting or related financial management expertise as interpreted by the Board in its business judgment.

A Committee member invited to sit on another public company's audit committee must notify the Board. If a Committee member or proposed Committee member simultaneously serves on the audit committees of two other public companies, the Board must determine whether or not such simultaneous service would impair the ability of such member to effectively serve on the Committee.

No member of the Committee shall receive from the Corporation or any of its affiliates any compensation other than the fees to which he or she is entitled as a director of the Corporation or a member or chair of a committee of the Board. Such fees may be paid in cash and/or shares, options or other in-kind consideration ordinarily available to directors.

3. MEETINGS

The Committee shall meet as frequently as the Chair deems appropriate subject to the provisions of this Charter, which be at least quarterly. The Committee may meet with the independent auditors, internal auditors, and management separately, to the extent the Committee deems necessary and appropriate.

A. Frequency

The Committee shall hold regularly scheduled meetings at least quarterly and such special meetings as circumstances dictate. The Chair, any member of the Committee, the independent external auditors, the Chair of the Board, Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") or Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") may call a meeting of the Committee by notifying the Corporate Secretary, who will notify the members of the Committee.

B. Agenda and Notice

The Chair shall establish the meeting dates and the meeting agenda. The Chair or Corporate Secretary shall send proper notice of each Committee meeting and information concerning the business to be conducted at the meeting, to the extent practical, to each member prior to each meeting.

Any written material provided to the Committee shall be appropriately balanced (i.e. relevant and concise) and shall be distributed in advance of the respective meeting with sufficient time to allow Committee members to review and understand the information.

C. Holding and Recording Meetings

Committee meetings may be held in person or telephonically or by video conference. The Committee shall keep written minutes of its meetings and submit such minutes to the Board.

D. Quorum

A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

E. Executive Sessions

The Committee will meet periodically (not less than annually) in separate executive sessions with each of the CFO or any other executive officer, the principal accounting officer and/or the senior internal auditing executive (or any other personnel responsible for the internal audit function), and the independent auditors.

4. COMPENSATION

The compensation of Committee members shall be determined by the Board and/or a subcommittee of the Board.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

A. System of Financial Controls

The Committee shall oversee the process by which management shall design, implement, amend, maintain, and enforce a comprehensive system of financial controls (including the right internal and external people and resources, policies, processes and enforcement) aimed at ensuring the integrity and compliance of the Corporation's books and records with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and sound business practices, as well as protecting the value of the Corporation's assets and safeguarding the credibility of its brand, employees, management team, Board, and shareholders.

System of financial controls will embody the adoption of best practices in financial controls and foster honesty, integrity, accuracy, and transparency in all aspects of the Corporation. Best practices include but are not limited to: setting the right tone at the top; active review of business performance by executive management, with regular reporting to and oversight by the Board; an accurate, stable and reliable general ledger; a robust internal audit function; unambiguous compliance with IFRS; and full transparency and ongoing dialogue with the Board, management and external auditors.

B. Annual Audit Review

The Committee shall review and discuss the annual audited financial statements including the independent auditors' audit and audit report thereon, and the annual management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation with management and the independent auditors. In connection with such review, the Committee will:

1. Review the scope of the audit, the audit plan and audit procedures utilized;

2. Review with the independent auditors any audit problems or difficulties encountered during their audit, including any change in the scope of the planned audit, any restrictions placed on the scope of the audit or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management, and management's response to such problems or difficulties;

3. Resolve any differences in financial reporting between management and the independent auditors;

4. Review with management, internal auditors, and independent auditors, the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls, including information systems controls and security and bookkeeping controls and any significant findings and recommendations with respect to such controls;

5. Review reports required to be submitted by the independent auditors concerning:

    a) All critical accounting policies and practices used in the preparation of the Corporation's financial statements;

    b) All alternative treatments of financial information within IFRS that have been discussed with management, ramifications of such alternatives, and the accounting treatment preferred by the independent auditors; and

    c) Any other material written communications between the independent auditors and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.

6. Review and discuss:

    a) The integrity of the annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and the independent auditors, including the notes thereto and all matters required by applicable auditing standards, and the written disclosures required by applicable auditing standards regarding the independent auditors' independence;

b) Major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in the Corporation's selection or application of accounting principles, and major issues as to the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies; and

c) Analyses prepared by management and/or the independent auditors setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analysis of the effects of alternative IFRS methods on the financial statements and the effects of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off-balance sheet structures, on the financial statements of the Corporation.

7. Inquire about and review with management and the independent auditors any significant risks or exposures faced by the Corporation and discuss with management the steps taken to minimize such risk or exposure. Such risks and exposures include, but are not limited to, threatened and pending litigation, claims against the Corporation, tax matters, regulatory compliance and correspondence from regulatory authorities, and environmental exposure; and

8. Discuss policies and procedures concerning earnings press releases and review the type and presentation of information to be included in earnings press releases (paying particular attention to any use of "pro forma" and "adjusted" or other non-IFRS information), as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies.

C. Quarterly Reviews

Review and discuss the quarterly financial statements and the quarterly management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation with management and the internal auditors, and the independent auditors, together with the independent auditors' review thereof pursuant to professional standards and procedures for conducting such reviews, as established by IFRS and applicable securities laws. In connection with the quarterly reviews, the Committee shall inquire about and review with management and the independent auditors any significant risks or exposures faced by the Corporation and discuss with management the steps taken to minimize such risk or exposure.

D. Other Financial Information

Review and discuss with management, where appropriate, financial information contained in any prospectuses, annual information forms and Form 40-F, annual reports to shareholders, management proxy circulars, material change disclosure and Form 6-K of a financial nature and similar disclosure and other documents prior to the filing or public disclosure of such documents or information.

E. Oversight of Independent External Auditors

The Corporation's independent auditors shall report directly to and are ultimately accountable to the Committee. In connection with its oversight of the performance and independence of the independent auditors, the Committee will:

1. Have the sole authority and direct responsibility to appoint, retain, compensate, oversee and replace (subject to shareholder approval, if deemed advisable by the Board or if required under applicable law) the independent auditors;

2. Have authority to approve the engagement letter and all audit, audit-related, tax and other permissible non-audit services proposed to be performed by the independent auditors and the related fees for such;

3. Obtain confirmation and assurance as to the independent auditors' independence, including ensuring that they submit on a periodic basis (not less than annually) to the Committee a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the independent auditors and Corporation. The Committee shall actively engage in a dialogue with the independent auditors with respect to any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the independent auditors and shall take appropriate action in response to the independent auditors' report to satisfy itself of their independence;

4. At least annually, obtain and review a report by the independent auditors describing the firm's internal quality-control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review or peer review of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues;

5. Meet with the independent auditors prior to the annual audit to discuss planning and staffing of the audit;

6. Review and evaluate the performance of the independent auditors, as the basis for a decision to reappoint or replace the independent auditors;

7. Set clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors, including but not limited to, as required by all applicable laws and listing rules; and

8. Assure regular rotation of the lead audit partner and consider whether rotation of the independent auditors is required to ensure independence.

F. Oversight of Internal Audit

In connection with its oversight responsibilities, the Committee shall have authority over and direct responsibility for the internal audit function at the Corporation at all times. In the Committee's discretion, the internal audit function or parts thereof may be outsourced to a third-party vendor, provided that such vendor follows the standards and guidelines established by the Committee. The Head of Internal Audit (or the third-party vendor providing internal audit function support, if applicable) will report directly to the Committee or its designee. The Head of Internal Audit or relationship manager of the vendor providing internal audit function support, as applicable, shall report at least annually to the Committee regarding the internal audit function's organizational structure and personnel.

In overseeing internal audit, the Committee will:

1. Review the appointment or replacement of the senior internal auditing executive, if any, or, if outsourced, the third-party vendor providing internal audit services;

2. Review, in consultation with management, the independent auditors and senior internal auditing executive, if any, the plan and scope of internal audit activities;

3. Review internal audit activities, budget and staffing; and

4. Review significant reports to management prepared by the internal auditing department and management's responses to such reports.

G. Disclosure Controls & Procedures ("DC&P") and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

1. Monitor and review the Corporation's disclosure policy and the mandate of its nominating and corporate governance committee (the "**Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee**"), on an annual basis;

2. Receive and review the quarterly report of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on its activities for the quarter;

3. On a quarterly basis, review management's assessment of the design effectiveness of the Corporation's DC&P and ICFR including any significant control deficiencies identified and the related remediation plans;

4. Review management's assessment of the operating effectiveness of the Corporation's DC&P (quarterly) and ICFR (annually) including any significant control deficiencies identified and the related remediation plans;

5. Review and discuss any fraud or alleged fraud involving management or other employees who have a role in Corporation's ICFR and the related corrective and disciplinary actions to be taken;

6. Discuss with management any significant changes in the ICFR that are disclosed, or considered for disclosure on a quarterly basis; and

7. Review and discuss with the CEO and CFO the procedures undertaken in connection with the CEO and CFO's certifications for the annual and interim filings with the securities commissions.

H. Risk Assessment and Risk Management

The Committee shall discuss the Corporation's major business, operational, and financial risk exposures and the guidelines, policies and practices regarding risk assessment and risk management, including derivative policies, insurance programs and steps management has taken to monitor and control major business, operational and financial risks.

I. Ethical Standards

The Committee shall establish, maintain and oversee the Corporation's code of business conduct and ethics (the " **Code**"), a copy of which is attached hereto as Appendix I to Schedule "B". The Committee shall be responsible for reviewing and evaluating the Code periodically and will recommend any necessary or appropriate changes thereto to the Board for consideration. The Committee shall also assist the Board with the monitoring of compliance with the Code and consider any waivers of the Code (other than waivers applicable to the directors or executive officers, which shall be subject to review by the Board as a whole).

J. Related Party Transactions

The Committee shall review and approve related-party transactions or recommend related-party transactions for review by independent members of the Board.

K. Submission of Complaints

The Committee shall establish procedures for receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; the confidential, anonymous submission by directors, officers, employees, consultants and contractors of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters and the investigation of such matters with appropriate follow-up actions.

L. Legal Compliance

On at least an annual basis, the Committee shall review with the Corporation's legal counsel and management, all legal and regulatory matters and litigation, claims or contingencies, including tax assessments, licence or concession defaults or notifications, health and safety violations or environmental issues, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Corporation, and the manner in which these matters may be, or have been, disclosed in the financial statements.

M. Regulatory Developments

The Committee shall monitor and provide reports to the Board with respect to developments in accounting rules and practices, income tax laws and regulations, and other regulatory requirements that affect matters within the scope of the Committee's authority and responsibilities.

N. Other Responsibilities

The Committee shall perform such other duties as may be required by law or requested by the Board or deemed appropriate by the Committee. The Committee shall discharge its responsibilities, and shall assess the information provided to the Committee, in accordance with its business judgment. The Committee shall have the authority to conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the scope of its responsibilities as it shall deem appropriate.

6. COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Independent Advisors

The Committee shall have authority to engage, provide appropriate funding for and cause the Corporation to pay the compensation to obtain advice and assistance from outside legal, accounting or other advisors to carry out its responsibilities.

B. Funding

The Corporation shall provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for payment of compensation to the independent auditors or any other registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of rendering or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation; to any other advisors engaged by the Committee; and for ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

C. Access to Records and Personnel

The Committee shall have full access to any relevant records of the Corporation that it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities. The Committee may request that any officer or other employee of the Corporation or any advisor to the Corporation meet with members of the Committee or its advisors, as it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

D. Reports to Board

The Committee shall report regularly to the Board with respect to Committee activities and its conclusions with respect to the independent auditors, with recommendations to the Board as the Committee deems appropriate.

E. Annual Meeting Planner

Prior to the beginning of a fiscal year, the Committee shall submit an annual planner for the meetings to be held during the upcoming fiscal year, for review and approval by the Board to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Charter.

F. Education and Orientation

Members of the Committee shall be provided with appropriate and timely training to enhance their understanding of auditing, accounting, regulatory and industry issues applicable to the Corporation.

New Committee members shall be provided with an orientation program to educate them on the Corporation’s business, their responsibilities and the Corporation’s financial reporting and accounting practices.

G. Review of This Charter

The Committee shall review and reassess annually the adequacy of this Charter and recommend any proposed changes to the Board.

H. Evaluation of Committee

The Committee is responsible for developing and conducting an annual self-assessment of its performance. The Committee shall report to the full Board on the results of its assessment each year and shall make any appropriate recommendations to further enhance the Committee’s performance.

This Charter was approved by the Board on June 21, 2021.

Exhibit 99.2



Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021

(Stated in thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021.

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of High Tide Inc. ("High Tide" or the "Company") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management and have been approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) "Harkirat (Raj) Grover"
President and Chair of the Board

(Signed) "Nitin Kaushal"
Director and Chair of the Audit Committee

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of High Tide Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of High Tide Inc. (the Company) as of October 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended October 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at October 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended October 31, 2022, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion
These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as High Tide Inc.'s auditor since 2020.

Calgary, Canada

January 30, 2023



High Tide Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Stated - In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
		$	$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**25,084**	14,014
Marketable securities		**195**	860
Trade and other receivables	12	**8,200**	7,175
Inventory	10	**23,414**	17,042
Prepaid expenses and deposits	9	**7,167**	6,919
Current portion of notes receivable	11	**-**	277
Total current assets		**64,060**	46,287
Non-current assets			
Notes receivable	11	**-**	2,720
Property and equipment	7	**31,483**	24,756
Net investment - lease	28	**203**	506
Right-of-use assets, net	28	**30,519**	27,985
Long term prepaid expenses and deposits	9	**2,988**	1,681
Intangible assets and goodwill	5,8	**145,490**	142,280
Total non-current assets		**210,683**	199,928
Total assets		**274,743**	246,215
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14	**26,887**	18,532
Current portion of Notes payable	15	**-**	1,600
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16	**16,393**	4,000
Current portion of convertible debentures	17	**2,696**	946
Current portion of lease liabilities	28	**7,629**	5,729
Current portion of derivative liability	13	**6,336**	9,980
Total current liabilities		**59,941**	40,787
Non-current liabilities			
Notes payable	15	**12,257**	11,893
Convertible debentures	17	**4,770**	7,217
Lease liabilities	28	**26,139**	24,044
Derivative liability	13	**-**	1,693
Deferred tax liability	20	**9,603**	8,577
Total non-current liabilities		**52,769**	53,424
Total liabilities		**112,710**	94,211
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	21	**279,513**	208,904
Warrants	23	**15,497**	10,724
Contributed surplus		**23,051**	15,162
Convertible debentures – equity		**717**	859
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		**5,665**	(648)
Accumulated deficit		**(168,093)**	(87,792)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**156,350**	147,209
Non-controlling interest	31	**5,683**	4,795
Total shareholders' equity		**162,033**	152,004
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**274,743**	246,215



High Tide Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021
(Stated – In thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
		$	$
Revenue	6	**356,852**	181,123
Cost of sales		**(255,900)**	(117,140)
Gross profit		**100,952**	63,983
Expenses			
Salaries, wages and benefits		**(44,055)**	(27,595)
Share-based compensation	22	**(8,080)**	(4,879)
General and administration		**(25,973)**	(15,327)
Professional fees		**(4,920)**	(3,023)
Advertising and promotion		**(7,868)**	(3,444)
Depreciation and amortization	7,8,28	**(30,169)**	(23,565)
Impairment loss	8,28	**(48,681)**	(2,733)
Interest and bank charges		**(3,516)**	(2,091)
Total expenses		**(173,262)**	(82,657)
Loss from operations		**(72,310)**	(18,674)
Other income (expenses)			
Gain on disposal of assets		**-**	3,306
(Loss) Gain on extinguishment of financial liability	19	**(418)**	161
Loss on extinguishment of debenture	17	**(354)**	(588)
Gain on debt restructuring		**-**	1,145
Loss on revaluation of marketable securities		**(489)**	(547)
Finance and other costs	18	**(10,379)**	(13,042)
Gain (loss) on revaluation of derivative liability		**10,497**	(6,989)
Foreign exchange loss		**(310)**	(539)
Total other expenses		**(1,453)**	(17,093)
Loss before taxes		**(73,763)**	(35,767)
Income tax expense	20	**(381)**	(1,970)
Deferred income tax recovery	20	**3,296**	2,700
Net loss		**(70,848)**	(35,037)
Other comprehensive loss			
Translation difference on foreign subsidiary		**6,313**	(161)
Total comprehensive loss		**(64,535)**	(35,198)
Net (loss) income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(71,756)**	(34,357)
Non-controlling interest	31	**908**	(680)
		(70,848)	**(35,037)**
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(63,412)**	(35,878)
Non-controlling interest		**(1,123)**	680
		(64,535)	(35,198)
Loss per share			
Basic and Diluted	24	**(1.14)**	(0.84)

Subsequent Events (Note 32)

	Note	Share capital	Warrants	Contributed surplus	Equity portion of convertible debt	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Attributable to owners of the Company	NCI	Total
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance, November 1, 2020		**32,552**	**5,796**	**4,704**	**1,965**	**(487)**	**(34,359)**	**10,171**	**1,552**	**11,723**
Acquisition - Meta Growth	5	35,290	2,739	240	9,008	-	-	47,277	1,821	49,098
Acquisition - Smoke Cartel, Inc.	5	8,396	-	-	-	-	-	8,396	-	8,396
Acquisition - Fab Nutrition, LLC.	5	3,439	-	-	-	-	(3,722)	(283)	1,262	979
Acquisiton - DHC Supply LLC	5	7,767	-	-	-	-	-	7,767	-	7,767
Acquisition - 102 Saskatchewan	5	2,018	-	-	-	-	-	2,018	-	2,018
Acquisition - DankStop	5	5,013	-	-	-	-		5,013		5,013
Acquisition - Blessed CBD	5	4,432	-	-	-	-	(4,324)	108	864	972
Escrow Share Based consideration		9,670	-	-	-	-	(9,670)	-		-
Sale of controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(884)	(884)
Prepaid Interest paid in shares		1,458	-	-	-	-	-	1,458	-	1,458
Share-based compensation	22	-	-	4,879	-	-	-	4,879	-	4,879
Equity portion of convertible debentures		-	-	-	251	-	-	251	-	251
Exercise options	22	1,534	-	(332)	-	-	-	1,202	-	1,202
Warrants expired	23	-	(5,457)	5,457	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issued to pay fees in shares		467	-	-	-	-	-	467	-	467
Extension of convertible debenture		-	-	340	-	-	-	340	-	340
Conversion of convertible debentures		45,486	-	-	(10,365)	-	-	35,121	-	35,121
Warrants exercised	23	18,257	(2,110)	28	-	-	-	16,175	-	16,175
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	(161)	-	(161)	-	(161)
Shares and warrants issued through equity financing		38,566	7,617	-	-	-	-	46,183	-	46,183
Share issuance costs		(5,595)	2,139	-	-	-	-	(3,456)	-	(3,456)
Vesting of RSUs	22	154	-	(154)	-	-	-	-	(500)	(500)
Comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(35,717)	(35,717)	680	(35,037)
Balance, October 31, 2021		**208,904**	**10,724**	**15,162**	**859**	**(648)**	**(87,792)**	**147,209**	**4,795**	**152,004**
Opening balance, November 1, 2021		**208,904**	**10,724**	**15,162**	**859**	**(648)**	**(87,792)**	**147,209**	**4,795**	**152,004**
Acquisition - FABCBD	5	313	-	-	-	-	-	313	-	313
Acquisition - NuLeaf	5	35,527	-	-	-	-	(8,326)	27,201	1,726	28,927
Acquisition - Budroom	5	3,738	-	-	-	-	-	3,738	-	3,738
Acquisition - Boreal Cannabis	5	2,203	-	-	-	-	-	2,203	-	2,203
Acquisition - Crossroads Cannabis	5	2,189	-	-	-	-	-	2,189	-	2,189
Acquisition - Choom	5	3,940		-				3,940		3,940
Issuance of shares through ATM	21	8,807	-	-	-	-	-	8,807	-	8,807
Issued to pay fees in shares	21	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Share-based compensation	22	-	-	8,080	-	-	-	8,080	-	8,080

Equity portion of convertible debentures		-	-	-	(142)	-	-	(142)	-	(142)
Exercise options	22	526	-	(217)	-	-	-	309	-	309
Warrants expired	23	-	(273)	273	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants exercised	23	4,352	(6)	-	-	-	-	4,346	-	4,346
Share issuance costs	21	(974)	-	-	-	-	-	(974)	-	(974)
Vesting of RSUs	22	247	-	(247)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issued warrants	21	-	5,052	-	-	-	-	5,052	-	5,052
Acquisition - Budheaven	5	1,986		-	-	-	-	1,986	-	1,986
Shares issued through equity financing	21	6,768	-	-	-	-	-	6,768	-	6,768
Escrow cancellation	21	(53)	-	-	-	-	-	(53)	-	(53)
Smoke Cartel Earnout	21	940	-	-	-	-	-	940	-	940
Partner distributions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,961)	(1,961)
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	6,313	-	6,313	-	6,313
Comprehensive (loss) income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(71,975)	(71,975)	1,123	(70,848)
Balance, October 31, 2022		**279,513**	**15,497**	**23,051**	**717**	**5,665**	**(168,093)**	**156,350**	**5,683**	**162,033**

	Notes	2022	2021
		$	$
Operating activities			
Net loss		**(70,848)**	(35,037)
Adjustments for items not effecting cash and cash equivalents			
Income tax recovery	20	**(2,915)**	(730)
Accretion expense	18	**4,766**	5,686
Fee for services and interest paid in shares and warrants	21	**100**	1,925
Depreciation and amortization	7,8,28	**30,169**	23,565
Gain on revaluation of derivative liability	5	**(10,497)**	6,989
Gain on disposal of assets		**-**	(3,306)
Loss on extinguishment of debenture	17	**354**	588
Debt restructuring gain		**-**	(1,145)
Impairment loss	8	**48,681**	2,733
Foreign exchange loss		**310**	539
Share-based compensation		**8,080**	4,879
Gain on extinguishment of financial liability	19	**418**	(161)
Loss on revaluation of marketable securities		**489**	547
		9,107	7,072
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Trade and other receivables		**(738)**	(1,629)
Inventory		**(2,865)**	(5,501)
Loans receivable		**(2,997)**	(1,657)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**149**	(2,011)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**1,839**	901
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**4,495**	**(2,825)**
Investing activities			
Net additions of property and equipment	7	**(7,759)**	(10,563)
Net additions of intangible assets	8	**(1,296)**	(150)
Proceeds from sale of assets		**-**	2,455
Purchase of marketable securities		**-**	(507)
Business Combinations, net of cash acquired	5	**463**	(19,728)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(8,592)**	(28,493)
Financing activities			
Repayment of finance lease obligations		**-**	(11)
Proceeds from convertible debentures net of issue costs	17	**-**	980
Proceeds from notes payable net of issue costs and repayment	15	**25,827**	4,000
Repayment of notes payable	15	**(15,100)**	(2,690)
Repayment of convertible debentures	17	**(2,794)**	(4,906)
Proceeds from equity financing	21,23	**10,645**	38,566
Interest paid on debentures and loans	18	**(1,901)**	(2,464)
Lease liability payments	28	**(9,831)**	(7,449)
Share issuance costs	21	**(974)**	(5,595)
Partner distributions	31	**(1,961)**	-
Proceeds from equity financing through ATM	21	**8,807**	-
Warrants exercised	23	**2,140**	16,175
Options exercised	22	**309**	1,202
Net cash provided by financing activities		**15,167**	37,808
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**11,070**	6,490
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**14,014**	7,524
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**25,084**	14,014

1. Nature of Operations

High Tide Inc. (the "Company" or "High Tide") is a retail-focused cannabis company enhanced by the manufacturing and distribution of consumption accessories. The Company's shares are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "HITI" (listed as of June 2, 2021), the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "HITI", and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange ("FSE") under the securities identification code 'WKN: A2PBPS' and the ticker symbol "2LYA". The address of the Company's corporate and registered office is # 120 – 4954 Richard Road SW, Calgary, Alberta T3E 6L1.

High Tide does not engage in any U.S. cannabis-related activities as defined by the Canadian Securities Administrators Staff Notice 51-35.

2. Basis of Preparation

A. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements ("Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 30, 2023.

On May 13, 2021, the Company completed a one-for-fifteen (1:15) reverse share split of all of its issued and outstanding common shares ("Share Consolidation"), resulting in a reduction in the issued and outstanding shares from 690,834,719 to 46,055,653. Shares reserved under the Company's equity and incentive plans were adjusted to reflect the Share Consolidation.

The Company has prepared the financial statement on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

B. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for liability warrants and certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries for the periods presented.

C. Currencies and Foreign Exchange

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and its Canadian subsidiaries. The functional currency of the Company's United States ("U.S.") subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar ("USD"), of the Company's European subsidiaries is the Euro ("EUR"), and of the Company's United Kingdom subsidiaries is the British Pound Sterling ("GBP"). Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at each reporting date. Income and expense amounts are translated at the dates of the transactions.

In preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries are translated into Canadian dollars. The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Canadian dollars using exchange rates at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars using average foreign exchange rates. Translation gains and losses resulting from the consolidation of operations into the Company's functional currency, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of loss and other comprehensive loss and as a separate component of shareholders' equity on the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

D. Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by High Tide Inc. Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of loss and other comprehensive loss from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the consolidated financial statements of

D. Basis of consolidation (continued)

subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company. Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains or losses or income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Subsidiaries	Percentage Ownership	Functional Currency
Canna Cabana Inc.	100%	Canadian Dollar
2680495 Ontario Inc.	100%	Canadian Dollar
Saturninus Partners GP	50%	Canadian Dollar
Valiant Distribution Canada Inc.	100%	Canadian Dollar
META Growth Corp.	100%	Canadian Dollar
NAC Thompson North Ltd. Partnership	49%	Canadian Dollar
NAC OCN Ltd. Partnership	49%	Canadian Dollar
HT Global Imports Inc.	100%	Canadian Dollar
2049213 Ontario Inc.	100%	Canadian Dollar
High Tide BV (Grasscity)	100%	European Euro
Valiant Distribution Inc.	100%	U.S. Dollar
Smoke Cartel USA, Inc.	100%	U.S. Dollar
Fab Nutrition, LLC	80%	U.S. Dollar
Halo Kushbar Retail LLC	100%	Canadian Dollar
Nuleaf Naturals LLC	80%	U.S. Dollar
DHC Supply, LLC	100%	U.S. Dollar
DS Distribution Inc.	100%	U.S. Dollar
Enigmaa Ltd.	80%	British Pound Sterling

3. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiaries.

A. Summary of significant accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances, guaranteed investment certificates, and highly liquid short-term investments with a maturity date of 90 days or less which are convertible to known amounts of cash at any time by the Company without penalties.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities comprise of the Company's investments in market equities. Such securities are measured at fair market value in the consolidated financial statements with unrealized gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss. Fair values for marketable securities are estimated using quoted market prices in active markets, obtained from financial institutions. At the time securities are sold or otherwise disposed of, gains or losses are included in consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss.

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated on a weighted average cost basis and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Work-in-progress and finished goods that arise from the extraction process under NuLeaf include raw materials and manufacturing overheads. Manufacturing overheads such as labour and other manufacturing expenditures are allocated based on the normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The Company reviews inventory for obsolete, redundant, and slow-moving inventory items and any such

items are written down to net realizable value. Any write-downs of inventory to net realizable value are recorded in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss of the related year.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. During the construction of leasehold improvements, items are classified as assets under construction. When the asset is available for use, it is transferred from assets under construction to the appropriate category of property and equipment, and depreciation on the item commences.

Depreciation is provided using the following methods at rates intended to depreciate the costs of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Asset	Method	Useful life
Office equipment and computers	Straight-line	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Term of lease
Vehicles	Straight-line	5 years
Buildings	Straight-line	25 years
Production Equipment	Straight-line	7 years

When a property and equipment asset includes significant components with different useful lives, each significant component is depreciated separately.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss of the related year.

Assets under construction are not ready for use and are not depreciated.

Repairs and maintenance costs that do not improve or extend productive life are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss in the year in which the costs are incurred.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost and consists of software, brand names, and licenses. Following initial recognition, intangible assets with a definite useful life are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an asset acquisition is initially measured using an allocation of the purchase consideration using a relative fair value approach.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Amortization of finite life intangible assets is provided, when the intangible asset is available for use, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Intangible asset	Method	Useful life
Software	Straight-line	5 years
Licenses	Straight-line	Remaining term of the lease
Brand names	-	Indefinite life

The estimated useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at each year-end, and any changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. Intangible assets not yet available for use are not subject to amortization.

Intangible assets classified by the Company as having indefinite useful lives are comprised of brands from the ecommerce subsidiaries. The Company plans to use the brands for these different ecommerce entities indefinitely, as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brands are expected to generate cash inflows for the Company. Furthermore, the Company will incur future expenditures to maintain these brands in order to maintain the standard of performance for each brand.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in transaction costs.

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is initially recognized as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination. Subsequently, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. During the year the Company completed its annual impairment tests as of August 1, 2022, which were previously tested at year end.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets with a definite useful life to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

For impairment testing assets, excluding goodwill, are grouped together into the smallest group of assets, cash generating units ("CGUs"), that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Testing goodwill for impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount for each group of CGUs to which the goodwill relates.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the CGU or group of CGUs carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD"). Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU or group of CGUs. The FVLCD is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset.

An impairment loss for property and equipment, intangible assets, and leases with a definite useful life is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition is based on a 5-step approach, under IFRS 15, which includes identifying the contract with the customer, identifying the performance obligations, determining the individual transaction price, allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and recognizing revenue when the relevant performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue is recognized when the entity satisfies the performance obligation upon delivery and acceptance by the customer. Revenue in the consolidated financial statements is disaggregated into cannabis and CBD, consumption accessories, data analytics services and other revenue.

Recognition

The nature, timing of recognition of satisfied performance obligations, and payment terms for the Company's goods and services are described below:

For performance obligations related to merchandise sales, the Company typically transfers control, completes the performance obligation, and recognizes revenue at the point in time when delivery of the items to the customer occurs. Upon delivery the customer can obtain substantially all of the benefits from the items purchased.

For performance obligations related to data analytics contracts, the Company typically satisfies its performance obligations at a point in time, or over time as services are rendered, depending on the obligation and the specifics of the contract.

Identification of performance obligations

Where contracts contain multiple promises for goods or services, management exercises judgement in determining whether goods or services constitute distinct goods or services or a series of distinct goods that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The determination of a performance obligation affects whether the transaction price is recognized at a point in time or over time. Management considers both the mechanics of the contract and the economic and operating environment of the contract in determining whether the goods or services in a contract are distinct.

Transaction price

In determining the transaction price and estimates of variable consideration, management considers the history of the customer in estimating the goods and services to be provided to the customer as well as other variability in the contract.

Allocation of transaction price to performance obligations

The Company's contracts generally outline a specific amount to be invoiced to a customer associated with each performance obligation in the contract. The Company allocates the transaction price to the individual performance obligations based on their standalone selling price, which is primarily estimated based on the amounts that would be charged to customers under similar market conditions.

Satisfaction of performance obligations

The satisfaction of performance obligations requires management to make judgment as to when control of the underlying good or service transfers to the customer. Determining when a performance obligation is satisfied affects the timing of revenue recognition.

Management considers both customer acceptance of the good or service, and the impact of laws and regulations such as standard shipping practices, in determining when this transfer occurs.

Merchandise sales

Revenue consists of sales to customers through the Company's network of retail stores, ecommerce platforms and through the wholesale distribution arm. Merchandise sales through retail stores are recognized at the time of delivery to the customer, which is generally at the point of sale. Merchandise sales through the Company's e-commerce platforms and wholesale distribution arm are recognized upon date of receipt by the customer. Where the Company arranges the shipping of goods, revenue is recognized on the date of delivery of goods to the customer's location (FOB destination).

Data Analytics revenue

The Company earns revenue by providing data analytics services. The performance obligation is fulfilled when the data and services agreed upon are delivered to the customer. Data analytics revenue is recognized in consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss when earned.

Sales returns

The Company does allow returns. Defective products or products that get damaged upon shipping by the Company are considered for exchanges or refunds. In such cases revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

Consignment and principal versus agent considerations

IFRS 15 focuses on recognizing revenue as an entity transfers control of a good or service to a customer which could affect how an entity evaluates its position in a transaction as either a principal or an agent. The standard provides that an entity is a principal in a transaction if it controls the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer.

Drop shipment and principal versus agent considerations

In the merchandise sales transactions completed by some of the ecommerce platforms, the Company utilizes its drop shipment technology to complete the transaction. Drop-shipment allows for customers to make a purchase through the Company's ecommerce website which is fulfilled by a third-party supplier. The Company is the principal in the transaction, as the price setting, risks of shipment of the merchandise and provision of refunds is the responsibility of the Company.

Taxes

Tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity on the statement of financial position.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated using tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to taxation authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for temporary differences that arise from goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are also recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible balances can be utilized. All deferred tax assets are analyzed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the asset will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized with respect to temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination.

Share-based payments

The fair value of stock options and restricted share units (“RSU”), here-after referred to collectively as “options”, issued to directors, employees and consultants under the Company’s “Ominibus plan” are estimated at the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and charged to consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss and contributed surplus over their relevant vesting period. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value.

On the exercise of options, the cash consideration received and the fair value of the option previously credited to contributed surplus are credited to share capital.

The fair value of options issued to advisors in conjunction with financing transactions is estimated at the date of issue using the fair value of the goods and services received first, if determinable, then by the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and charged to share capital and contributed surplus over the vesting period. On the exercise of advisor options, the cash consideration received and the fair value of the option previously credited to contributed surplus are credited to share capital.

Where options are cancelled, it is treated as if the options had vested on the date of cancellation and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. However, if a new option is substituted for the cancelled option and is designated as a replacement option on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and the new options are treated as if they were a modification of the original option.

Option pricing models require the input of assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company’s share purchase options. Forfeitures are estimated for each reporting period and adjusted as required to reflect actual forfeitures that have occurred in the period.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the losses of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased by the total number of additional common shares that would have been issued by the Company assuming exercise of all convertible equity instruments with exercise prices below the average market price for the year.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The operating results of all operating segments for which discrete financial information is available are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), the Company's executive management, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Segment results that are important to executive management generally include items directly attributable to a segment.

Leases

At the lease possession date, the Company recognizes a lease liability reflecting its obligation for future lease payments and a right of use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset.

Right of use assets are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company also assesses the right of use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured at the present value of future lease payments discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments and variable lease payments that are based on an index or rate. Accretion expense is recognized on lease liabilities using the effective interest method.

Leases that are subleased to a third party are presented on the statement of financial position as a net investment lease. Upon entering into a sublease agreement, the Company immediately de-recognizes the related right of use asset and recognizes a net investment lease. Net investment leases are measured at cost, which includes the present value of the lease at the time of inception of the sublease. Any differences between the right of use asset and the net investment lease are recognized in the statement of consolidated loss and other comprehensive loss. Lease income related to the sublease is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use-asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Asset acquisitions

Acquisitions that do not meet the definition of a business combination are accounted for as an asset acquisition. Consideration paid for an asset acquisition is allocated to the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values. Asset acquisitions do not give rise to goodwill.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

I. Classification and Measurement

The following table summarizes the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

Financial Instrument	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	Fair value through profit or loss
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost
Notes receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Notes payable	Amortized cost
Convertible debenture	Amortized cost
Derivative liability	Fair value through profit or loss
Contingent consideration	Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets

Based on the Company's assessment of its business model and for the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into two categories:

- The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and notes receivable are subsequently measured at amortized cost. These are assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- The Company's securities are subsequently measured at fair value through consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired or when the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities is determined by the Company at initial recognition. The classification categories are as follows:

- The Company's accounts payables and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost.
- The Company's convertible debenture and notes payable are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Revaluation expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.
- The Company's derivative liabilities and contingent consideration are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value and interest expense recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

II. Impairment of Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired under the expected credit loss ("ECL") model. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the ECL model requires entities to account for expected credit losses on financial assets at the date of initial recognition, and to account for changes in expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk.

The loss allowance for a financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial asset is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, its loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss.

The Company measures its trade receivables using the simplified approach. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking information including household consumption and consumer price indices, as well as real gross domestic product. The Company also contemplates the grouping of receivables into various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (e.g. by geography).

The Company uses the general approach to measure the expected credit loss for certain loans receivable and lease receivables. ECLs are measured based all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument ("lifetime ELCs").

Government Grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

For those Canadian subsidiaries that did experience a decline in sales, the Company applied for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, a government grant offered by the Canadian Government to assist Companies impacted by COVID-19. During the year ended October 31,

2021, the Company received Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, which has been offset against wages and salaries in the consolidated statements of net loss. The Company did not receive any government grant during the year under review.

B. Current accounting policy changes

Definition of a Business

In October 2018, the IASB issued "Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)". The amendments clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. The amendment provides an assessment framework to determine when a series of integrated activities is not a business. The amendments are effective for business combinations occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

The Company applied the new framework as of November 1, 2021 to determine whether businesses acquired within the year met the definitions of a business, such that the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting standards listed below were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and are not applicable to the Company's consolidated financial statements as of 31 October 2022:

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use – Amendments to IAS 16

The amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use during the year under the review.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the year.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as there were no modifications of the Company's financial instruments during the year.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and

supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

Prior to the application of the amendments, the Company had not identified any contracts as being onerous as the unavoidable costs under the contracts, which were the costs of fulfilling them, comprised only incremental costs directly related to the contracts.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1

In January 2020 and October 2022, the Board issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments clarify:

• What is meant by a right to defer settlement;

• That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;

• That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right; and

• That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The Board decided that if an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with the required covenants at a date subsequent to the reporting period ("future covenants"), the entity has a right to defer settlement of the liability even if it does not comply with those covenants at the end of the reporting period.

The amendments also clarify that the requirement for the right to exist at the end of the reporting period applies regardless of whether the lender tests for compliance at that date or at a later date.

Management expectations

IAS 1.75A has been added to clarify that the 'classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period'. That is, management's intention to settle in the short run does not impact the classification. This applies even if the settlement has occurred when the financial statements are authorized for issuance.

Meaning of the term 'settlement'

The Board added two new paragraphs (paragraphs 76A and 76B) to IAS 1 to clarify what is meant by 'settlement' of a liability. The Board concluded that it was important to link the settlement of the liability with the outflow of resources of the entity.

Settlement by way of an entity's own equity instruments is considered settlement for the purpose of classification of liabilities as current or non-current, with one exception.

In cases where a conversion option is classified as a liability or part of a liability, the transfer of equity instruments would constitute settlement of the liability for the purpose of classifying it as current or non-current. Only if the conversion option itself is classified as an equity instrument would settlement by way of own equity instruments be disregarded when determining whether the liability is current or non-current.

While the amendment will impact the Company, the Company has elected not to be an early adopter.

4. Significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

Use of significant estimates & accounting judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions in accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

A. Use of significant estimates

Significant accounting estimates are those that require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate or assumption is made. Significant accounting estimates are also those that could potentially have a material impact on the Company's financial results where a different estimate or assumption is used. The significant areas of estimation uncertainty are:

Expected credit losses

The Company's trade receivables are typically short-term in nature and the Company recognizes an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL"). The Company measures lifetime ECLs based on historical experience and including forecasted economic conditions. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances of forecast economic conditions.

Inventory valuation

Inventory is carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value; in estimating net realizable value, the Company makes estimates related to obsolescence, future selling prices, seasonality, customer behavior, and fluctuations in inventory levels.

Business combinations

In a business combination, all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recorded at their fair values. One of the most significant estimates relates to the determination of the fair value of these assets and liabilities such as intangible assets and goodwill. For any intangible asset identified, depending on the type of intangible asset and the complexity of determining its fair value, an independent valuation expert or management develop the fair value, using valuation techniques, which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future cash flows. The valuations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the assets concerned and the discount rate applied. Certain fair values may be estimated at the acquisition date pending confirmation or completion of the valuation process. When provisional values are used in accounting for a business combination, they may be adjusted retrospectively in subsequent periods. However, the measurement period will last for up to one year from the acquisition date.

Taxation

The calculations for current and deferred taxes require management's interpretation of tax regulations and legislation in the various tax jurisdictions in which the Company operates, which are subject to change. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities requires estimates of the timing of the reversal of temporary differences identified and management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income before they expire, which involves estimating future taxable income.

The Company is subject to assessments by various taxation authorities in the tax jurisdictions in which it operates, and these taxation authorities may interpret the tax legislation and regulations differently. In addition, the calculation of income taxes involves many complex factors. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty and actual amounts of taxes may vary from the estimates made by management.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets, including those arising from tax loss carry-forwards, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Impairments

Cash generating units are defined as the lowest grouping of integrated assets that generate identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. The classification of assets into CGU's requires significant judgement and interpretations with respect to the integration between assets, the existence of active markets, external users, shared infrastructures and the way in which management monitors the operation of the Company.

The recoverable amounts of a CGU and individual assets have been determined as the higher of the CGU or the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions and are subject to changes, as new information becomes available including information on the likelihood of obtaining future licences, total addressable market, market share escalation factor, gross margin escalation factor, terminal multiple and discount rates. Changes in assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount could affect the carrying value of the related assets and CGU's.

Derivative liability

Management applies judgement in determining the fair value of the derivative liability associated with warrants by applying assumptions and estimates using the Black-Scholes valuation model. These assumptions and estimates require a high degree of judgement and a change in these estimates may result in a material effect to the consolidated financial results.
Management applies judgement in determining the fair value of the derivative liability associated with the put obligations by applying assumptions and estimates using estimated future cashflows of the subsidiaries to determine the forecasted trailing 12-month EBITDA or revenue used in the fair value calculation of the put obligations related to the business combinations. These assumptions and estimates require a high degree of judgement and a change in these estimates may result in a material effect to the consolidated financial results.

A. Judgements

Judgement is used in situations when there is a choice and/or assessment required by management. The following are critical judgements apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Determination of CGUs

For the purposes of assessing impairment of non-financial assets, the Company must determine CGUs. Assets are allocated to CGUs based on the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Determination of what constitutes a CGU is subject to management judgement. The asset composition of a CGU can directly impact the recoverability of assets included within the CGU. The determination of the Company's CGUs was based on management's judgement in regards to the generation of cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. For the Company, this is store level for bricks and mortar retail sales and subsidiaries for ecommerce.

For the purposes of assessing impairment for goodwill, the Company groups CGUs on the basis of which CGUs utilize and benefit from the goodwill acquired in the business combinations.

Estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation of property and equipment

Depreciation of property and equipment is dependent upon estimates of useful lives and residual values, which are determined through the exercise of judgement.

Estimated useful lives of intangibles

Amortization of intangible assets is dependent upon estimates of useful lives, lease terms and residual values which are determined through the exercise of judgement.

Fair value of financial instruments

The individual fair values attributed to different components of a financing transaction are determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses judgement to select the methods used to make certain assumptions and in performing the fair value calculations in order to determine; (a) the values attributable to each component of a transaction at the time of their issuance; (b) the fair value measurement for certain instruments that require subsequent measurement at fair value on a recurring basis; and (c) for disclosing the fair value of financial instruments subsequently carried at amortized cost. These valuation estimates could be significantly different because of the use of judgement and the inherent uncertainty in estimating the fair value of these instruments that are not quoted in an active market.

Business combinations and asset acquisitions

Classification of an acquisition as a business combination or an asset acquisition depends on whether the assets acquired constitute a business, which can be a complex judgement. Where an acquisition is classified as a business combination or an asset acquisition can have a significant impact on the entries made on and after the acquisition. For any intangible asset identified, depending on the type of intangible asset and the complexity of determining its fair value, an independent valuation expert or management may develop the fair value, using approximate valuation techniques, which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future cash flows. The evaluations are linked closely to the assumptions made by management regarding the future performance of the assets concerned and any changes in the discount rate applied. Certain fair values may be estimated at the acquisition date pending confirmation or completion of the valuation process.

Consolidation

The determination of which entities require consolidation is subject to management judgement regarding levels of control, assumptions of risk and other factors that may ultimately include or exclude an entity from the classification of a subsidiary or other entity requiring consolidation.

Contingencies

Management uses judgement to assess the existence of contingencies. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Management also uses judgement to assess the likelihood of the occurrence of one or more future events.

5. Business Combinations

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations, these transactions meet the definition of a business combination and, accordingly, the assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed have been recorded at their respective estimated fair values as of the acquisition date.

A. NuLeaf Naturals, LLC Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Common shares	35,527
	35,527
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	564
Accounts receivable	216
Other receivables	21
Inventory	2,058
Prepaid expenses	305
Property, plant and equipment	4,190
Right of use asset	3,144
Intangible assets - software	211
Intangible assets - brand	10,168
Goodwill	28,622
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,140)
Lease liabilities	(2,984)
Deferred tax liability	(3,122)
Non-controlling interest	(1,726)
	35,527

On November 29, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of 80% of the outstanding common shares of NuLeaf Naturals LLC. ("NuLeaf"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of 4,429,809 common shares of High Tide, having an aggregate value of $35,527.

The acquisition agreement also includes a call and put option that could result in the Company acquiring the remaining 20% of common shares in NuLeaf not acquired upon initial acquisition. The Company analyzed the value in the call option and considers it to be at fair value, and therefore has no value related to the acquisition. As the put option is a contractual obligation, it gives rise to a financial liability calculated with reference to the agreement and is discounted to its present value at each reporting date using the discounted cash flow model. The initial obligation under the put option was recorded as a liability with the offset recorded as equity at its fair value at acquisition of $8,326 with an exercise date of May 29, 2023. For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recognized $5,652 as a gain on revaluation of derivative liability in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, NuLeaf accounted for $15,657 in revenues and $518 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $1,474 in revenues and a decrease of $797 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $89 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

B. Bud Room Inc. Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Common shares	3,738
Working Capital Adjustment	12
	3,750
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	63
Inventory	40
Prepaid expenses	31
Property and equipment	120
Right of use asset	200
Goodwill	3,707
Lease liability	(365)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(46)
	3,750

On February 9, 2022, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding common shares of Bud Room Inc. ("Bud Room"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of 674,650 common shares of High Tide, having an aggregate value of $3,738 and working capital adjustment of $12, and acquired all rights to the customized Fastendr™ retail kiosk and smart locker technology and Bud Room's retail cannabis store located at 1910 St. Laurent Blvd in Ottawa, Ontario.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management continues to refine its working capital. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Bud Room accounted for $2,305 in revenues and $186 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $611 in revenues and a decrease of $23 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $30 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

C. 2080791 Alberta Ltd. Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	200
Common shares	2,203
	2,403
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	250
Inventory	182
Prepaid expenses	8
Property and equipment	161
Right of use asset	160
Goodwill	1,830
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(28)
Lease liability	(160)
	2,403

On April 21, 2022, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding common shares of 2080791 Alberta Ltd. operating as Boreal Cannabis Company ("Boreal") which operates two retail cannabis stores in Alberta. Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of $200 in cash and 443,301 common shares of High Tide, having an aggregate value of $2,203.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management continues to refine its working capital. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Boreal accounted for $1,873 in revenues and $162 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $1,861 in revenues and a decrease of $132 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $9 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

D. Crossroads Cannabis Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Common shares	2,189
	2,189
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	3
Inventory	284
Property and equipment	606
Right of use assets	751
Goodwill	1,296
Lease liabilities	(751)
	2,189

On April 26, 2022, the Company closed the acquisition of three retail cannabis stores in Ontario operating as Crossroads Cannabis ("Crossroads"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of 378,079 common shares of High Tide, having an aggregate value of $1,777. On May 17, the Company closed the acquisition of an additional retail cannabis store operating as Crossroads Cannabis, the consideration was comprised of 138,656 common shares of High Tide having an aggregate value of $412.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management continues to refine its working capital. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Crossroads accounted for $3,505 in revenues and $87 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $3,076 in revenues and a decrease of $132 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $44 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

E. Ontario Lottery Winner Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	176
Loan Receivable - Settlement	3,463
	3,639
Purchase price allocation	
Cash and cash equivalents	12
Inventory	426
Prepaid Expenses	2
Property and equipment	512
Goodwill	2,687
	3,639

On May 10, 2022, the Company closed the acquisition of two Ontario Lottery Winner retail cannabis locations. On August 2, 2022, the Company completed its asset acquisition of the third store of the Ontario Lottery Winner retail cannabis location. Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of $176 in cash and settlement of a $3,463 Notes Receivable.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Ontario Lottery Winner accounted for $4,254 in revenues and $55 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $6,427 in revenues and an increase of $152 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $62 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

F. Bud Heaven Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Cash True-up Payable	992
Common Shares	1,986
	2,978
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	41
Inventory	102
Trade and other receivables	13
Prepaid Expenses	37
Property and equipment	240
Right-of-use-assets	250
Goodwill	2,657
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(112)
Lease Liabilities	(250)
	2,978

On June 1, 2022, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Livonit Foods Inc. operating as Bud Heaven ("Bud Heaven") which operates two retail cannabis stores in Ontario. The consideration was comprised of564,092 Common Shares, having an aggregate value of $1,986 and cash of $992.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Bud Heaven accounted for $1,977 in revenues and $258 in net income If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $2,170 in revenues and a decrease of $419 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $9 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

G. Kensington Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	160
Loan Receivable - Settlement	523
	683
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	3
Inventory	21
Property and equipment	185
Goodwill	474
	683

On June 4, 2022, the Company purchased a retail cannabis store location in Alberta (previously a franchisee). The consideration was comprised of $160 in cash and settlement of a $523 Notes Receivable.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management is in the process of gathering the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was provisionally allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Kensington accounted for $436 in revenues and $23 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $447 in revenues and an increase of $156 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $7 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

H. Halo Kushbar Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Note Receivable - Settled	810
Working Capital Adjustment	109
	919
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	160
Trade and other receivables	37
Inventory	205
Prepaid Expenses	14
Property and equipment	530
Right-of-use assets	718
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(27)
Lease liabilities	(718)
	919

On July 15, 2022, The Company took control of the shares of Halo Kushbar Retail Inc ("Halo Kushbar"), which ownsthree operating cannabis retail stores in Alberta. The consideration received was the settlement of a convertible promissory note that was revalued to a principal amount of $810 (the "Note") and working capital adjustment of $109.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management is in the process of gathering the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was provisionally allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Halo Kushbar accounted for $1,164 in revenues and $42 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $2,213 in revenues and an increase of $10 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $16 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

I. Choom Acquisition

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	100
Common Shares	3,940
	4,040
Purchase price allocation	
Inventory	190
Property and equipment	962
Right-of-use assets	2,520
Goodwill	2,861
Intangible Asset - Business Licenses Rights	27
Lease liabilities	(2,520)
	4,040

On August 2, 2022, the Company closed the acquisition of assets of Choom stores located in Alberta and British Columbia. On August 25, 2022, the Company closed the acquisition of assets of a Choom store located in Ontario. The consideration was comprised of 2,147,023 common shares of the Company having an aggregate value of $3,940 and $100 cash.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations (“IFRS 3”), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management is in the process of gathering the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was provisionally allocated based on the Company’s estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. The values assigned are, therefore, preliminary, and subject to change. Management continues to refine and finalize its purchase price allocation for the fair value of working capital, property plant and equipment, right of use assets, lease liabilities, identifiable intangible assets and the allocation of goodwill. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Choom accounted for $2,443 in revenues and $132 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2021, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $5,429 in revenues and a decrease of $659 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2022. The Company also incurred $40 in transaction costs for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

J. Meta Growth Corp. Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Common shares	35,290
Conversion feature of convertible debt	9,008
Warrants	2,739
Options	86
Restricted stock units	154
	47,277
Purchase price allocation	
Cash and cash equivalents	10,209
Trade and other receivables	2,015
Inventory	3,547
Prepaid expenses	2,479
Marketable securities	635
Notes receivable	262
Property and equipment	6,849
Loan receivable	756
Intangible assets - license	30,900
Right of use asset	12,490
Goodwill	32,247
Non-controlling interest	(1,821)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,336)
Deferred tax liability	(1,933)
Lease liability	(12,887)
Convertible debenture	(18,809)
Notes payable	(13,326)
	47,277

On November 18, 2020, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding common shares of Meta Growth Corp ("Meta Growth" or "META"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, holders of common shares of META ("META Shares") received 0.824 (the "Exchange Ratio") High Tide Shares for each META Share held. In total, High Tide acquired 237,941,274 META Shares in exchange for 196,063,610 High Tide Shares pre-consolidation (13,070,907 post-consolidation shares), resulting in former META shareholders holding approximately 45.0% of the total number of issued and outstanding High Tide Shares.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of identifiable intangible assets, property plant and equipment, right of use asset, non-controlling interest, income taxes and the allocation of goodwill. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the retail cannabis business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. For the year ended October 31, 2021, Meta Growth accounted for $63,016 in revenues and $11,451 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $3,422 in revenues and an increase of $401 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021. The Company also incurred $1,359 in transaction costs, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

K. Smoke Cartel, Inc. Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	2,512
Common shares	8,396
Contingent consideration	1,319
	12,227
Purchase price allocation	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,680
Intangible assets - Brand	3,820
Intangible assets - Software	7,217
Goodwill	2,594
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,093)
Deferred tax liability	(1,991)
	12,227

On March 24, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding common shares of Smoke Cartel Inc. ("Smoke Cartel"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of: (i) 9,540,754 common shares of High Tide pre-consolidation (636,050 post-consolidation shares), having an aggregate value of $8,396; (ii) $2,512 in cash; and (iii) a contingent consideration depending on certain revenue targets being achieved by December 31, 2021. Contingent consideration of $1,319 was calculated using Monte Carlo simulation due to the uncertain nature of the potential future revenues of the Company. During the year 2021, the Company finalized the future obligation owed and recorded a loss on the contingent consideration of $1,671 through profits and loss. For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recognized $2,088 as a gain on revaluation of derivative liability in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.
During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company settled the contingent consideration obligation by issuing 500,000 shares valued at $940.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of working capital, identifiable intangible assets, and the allocation of goodwill. The goodwill acquired is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. For the year ended October 31, 2021, Smoke Cartel accounted for $7,535 in revenues and $52 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $5,846 in revenues and a decrease of $743 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021. The Company also incurred $97 in transaction costs, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

L. 2686068 Ontario Inc. Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	5,980
	5,980
Purchase price allocation	
Cash and cash equivalents	3
Inventory	120
Property and equipment	274
Intangible assets - license	5,627
Right of use asset	1,148
Goodwill	1,611
Lease liability	(1,148)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(164)
Deferred tax liability	(1,491)
	5,980

On April 28, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding common shares of 2686068 Ontario Inc. ("2686068"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of $5,980 in cash.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of identifiable intangible assets, income taxes and the allocation of goodwill. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the retail cannabis business. For the year ended October 31, 2021, 2686068 accounted for $1,117 in revenues and $1,407 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $1,107 in revenues and an increase of $123 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021.

M. Fab Nutrition, LLC Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	15,193
Common Shares	3,752
	18,945
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	642
Accounts receivable	125
Inventory	403
Property and equipment	22
Intangible assets - brand	7,801
Goodwill	13,897
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(552)
Deferred tax liability	(2,131)
Non-controlling interest	(1,262)
	18,945

On May 10, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of 80% of the outstanding common shares of Fab Nutrition, LLC. ("FABCBD"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of: (i) $15,193 in cash; and (ii) 6,151,915 pre-consolidation common shares of High Tide (410,128 post-consolidation), having an aggregate value of $3,752.

In connection with the acquisition agreement, 9,679,778 pre-consolidation common shares of the Company (645,319 post-consolidation) were placed in escrow for a period of 24 months. Every 6 months 25% of escrow shares are released to the minority shareholder of FABCBD. Over the 24 month period, as the shares are earned by passage of time, the Company recognizes share-based compensation expense through profit and loss.

The acquisition agreement also includes a call and put option that could result in the Company acquiring the remaining 20% of common shares in FABCBD not acquired upon initial acquisition. The Company analyzed the value in the call option and considers it to be at fair value, and therefore has no value related to the acquisition. As the put option is a contractual obligation, it gives rise to a financial liability calculated with reference to the agreement and is discounted to its present value at each reporting date using the discounted cash flow model. The initial obligation under the put option was recorded as a current liability with the offset recorded as equity on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, at its fair value at acquisition of $3,722. For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recognized $1,874 as a gain on revaluation of derivative liability in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management has gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management has finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of the working capital, property plant and equipment, intangible assets, allocation of goodwill and non-controlling interests. The goodwill acquired is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. For the year ended October 31, 2021, FABCBD accounted for $4,746 in revenues and $640 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $7,790 in revenues and a decrease of $306 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021. The Company also incurred $872 in transaction costs, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

N. DHC Supply LLC Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	4,045
Common Shares	7,767
	11,812
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	1,054
Trade and other receivables	66
Inventory	1,270
Prepaid expenses	18
Property and equipment	10
Intangible assets - brand	2,671
Goodwill	8,201
Right of use asset	592
Lease liability	(592)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,478)
	11,812

On July 6, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of100% of the outstanding common shares of DHC Supply LLC. ("DHC"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of: (i) 839,820 post-consolidation commons shares of High Tide (12,597,300 pre-consolidation), having an aggregate value of $7,767; (ii) $4,045 in cash.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management has gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of the working capital, PPE, right of use asset, lease liability, intangible assets and the allocation of goodwill. For the year ended October 31, 2022, DHC accounted for $3,399 in revenues and $14 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $7,513 in revenues and an increase of $301 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021.

O. 102105699 Saskatchewan Ltd. Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	698
Common Shares	2,018
	2,716
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	7
Trade and other receivables	7
Inventory	46
Prepaid expenses	55
Property and equipment	136
Intangible assets - license	879
Goodwill	1,966
Right of use asset	691
Lease liability	(691)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(143)
Deferred tax liability	(237)
	2,716

On August 6, 2021 the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of 10210569 Saskatchewan Ltd. ("OneLeaf"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of: (i) 254,518 post-consolidation common shares of High Tide, having an aggregate value of $2,018; and (ii) $698 in cash.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management has gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price was allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management has finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of the working capital, property,plant and equipment, right of use asset, lease liability, intangible assets and the allocation of goodwill. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. For the year ended October 31, 2021, OneLeaf accounted for $90 in revenues and $83 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $254 in revenues and an increase of $72 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021.

P. DS Distribution Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Common Shares	5,013
	5,013
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	115
Inventory	160
Prepaid expenses	158
Property and equipment	69
Intangible assets - brand	1,375
Goodwill	4,384
Right of use asset	299
Lease liability	(299)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(863)
Deferred tax liability	(385)
	5,013

On August 12, 2021 the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of all the issued and outstanding common shares of DS Distribution Inc. ("DankStop"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of 612,087 post-consolidation shares of High Tide, having an aggregate value of $5,013.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management has gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price is allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management has finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of the working capital, property, plant and equipment, right of use asset, lease liability, intangible asset and the allocation of goodwill. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. For the year ended October 31, 2021, DankStop accounted for $380 in revenues and $117 in net loss. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $6,473 in revenues and an decrease of $311 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021.

Q. Blessed CBD Acquisition (Prior year)

Total consideration	**$**
Cash	7,165
Common Shares	4,432
Working capital adjustment	1,086
	12,683
Purchase price allocation	
Cash	2,155
Trade and other receivables	472
Inventory	293
Property and equipment	19
Intangible asset - brand	4,220
Goodwill	8,889
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,530)
Deferred tax liability	(971)
Non-controlling interest	(864)
	12,683

On October 19, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of 80% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Enigmaa Ltd. ("Blessed CBD"). Pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement, the consideration was comprised of: (i) 607,064 post-consolidation shares of High Tide, having an aggregate value of $4,432; (ii) $7,165 in cash, and (iii) and working capital adjustment of $1,086.

In connection with the acquisition agreement, 529,487 post-consolidation common shares of the Company were placed in escrow for a period of 24 months. Every 12 months 50% of escrow shares are released to the minority shareholder of Blessed CBD. This share issuance was initially recorded through equity. Over the 24 month period, as the shares are earned by passage of time, the Company recognizes share-based compensation expense through profit and loss.

The acquisition agreement also includes a call and put option that could result in the Company acquiring the remaining 20% of common shares in Blessed CBD not acquired upon initial acquisition. The Company analyzed the value in the call option and considers it to be at fair value, and therefore has no value related to the acquisition. As the put option is a contractual obligation, it gives rise to a financial liability calculated with reference to the agreement and is discounted to its present value at each reporting date using the discounted cash flow model. The initial obligation under the put option was recorded as a current liability with the offset recorded as equity on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, at its fair value at acquisition of $4,323 assuming a risk-free rate of 7.5% and an exercise date of October 19, 2022. For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recognized $1,414 as a gain on revaluation of derivative liability in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations ("IFRS 3"), the substance of this transaction constituted a business combination. Management has gathered the relevant information that existed at the acquisition date to determine the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. As such, the initial purchase price is allocated based on the Company's estimated fair value of the identifiable assets acquired on the acquisition date. Management has finalized its purchase price allocation for the fair value of the working capital, property, plant and equipment, the allocation of goodwill and the non-controlling interest. The goodwill is primarily related to the opportunities to grow the business, expanded access to capital and greater financial flexibility. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Blessed CBD accounted for $296 in revenues and $130 in net income. If the acquisition had been completed on November 1, 2020, the Company estimates it would have recorded an increase of $10,083 in revenues and a decrease of $2,382 in net loss for the year ended October 31, 2021. The Company also incurred $360 in transaction costs, which have been expensed to finance and other costs during the period.

6. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

For the year ended October 31	**2022 Retail**	2021 Retail	**2022 Wholesale**	2021 Wholesale	**2022 Corporate**	2021 Corporate	**2022 Total**	2021 Total
	$	$	**$**	$	**$**	$	**$**	$
Primary geographical markets (i)								
Canada	**288,685**	147,080	**1,629**	3,302	**122**	87	**290,436**	150,469
USA	**56,680**	25,845	**2,643**	3,889	**-**	-	**59,323**	29,734
International	**7,093**	920	**-**	-	**-**	-	**7,093**	920
Total revenue	**352,458**	173,845	**4,272**	7,191	**122**	87	**356,852**	181,123
Major products and services								
Cannabis	**288,291**	132,788	**-**	-	**-**	-	**288,291**	132,788
Consumption accessories	**40,902**	26,798	**4,248**	7,139	**-**	-	**45,150**	33,937
Data analytics services	**21,653**	12,202	**-**	-	**-**	-	**21,653**	12,202
Other revenue	**1,612**	2,057	**24**	52	**122**	87	**1,758**	2,196
Total revenue	**352,458**	173,845	**4,272**	7,191	**122**	87	**356,852**	181,123
Timing of revenue recognition								
Transferred at a point in time	**352,458**	173,845	**4,272**	7,191	**122**	87	**356,852**	181,123
Total revenue	**352,458**	173,845	**4,272**	7,191	**122**	87	**356,852**	181,123

(i) Represents revenue based on geographical locations of the customers who have contributed to the revenue generated in the applicable segment.

7. Property and Equipment

	Office equipment and computers	Production equipment	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Buildings	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance, November 1, 2020	778	-	12,980	167	2,800	16,725
Additions	626	-	9,923	14	-	10,563
Additions from business combinations (Note 5)	1,857	-	5,516	5	-	7,378
Disposal	(146)	-	(1,061)	(170)	-	(1,377)
Impairment loss [(i)]	(4)	-	(129)	-	-	(133)
Foreign currency translation	(11)	-	(5)	-	-	(16)
Balance, October 31, 2021	**3,100**	**-**	**27,224**	**16**	**2,800**	**33,140**
Additions [(ii)]	541	34	7,163	21	-	7,759
Additions from business combinations (Note 5)	854	2,692	3,960	-	-	7,506
Foreign currency translation	19	189	4	-	-	212
Balance, October 31, 2022	**4,514**	**2,915**	**38,351**	**37**	**2,800**	**48,617**
Accumulated depreciation						
Opening balance, November 1, 2020	252	-	3,218	158	12	3,640
Depreciation	1,044	-	4,192	9	44	5,289
Disposal	(89)	-	(291)	(158)	-	(538)
Foreign currency translation	(1)	-	(6)	-	-	(7)
Balance, October 31, 2021	**1,206**	**-**	**7,113**	**9**	**56**	**8,384**
Depreciation	925	486	7,117	5	217	8,750
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2022	**2,131**	**486**	**14,230**	**14**	**273**	**17,134**
Balance, October 31, 2021	1,894	-	20,111	7	2,744	24,756
Balance, October 31, 2022	**2,383**	**2,429**	**24,121**	**23**	**2,527**	**31,483**

(i) During the year-ended October 31, 2021, the Company identified two locations from the Meta acquisition that would not be operated due to market pressures and increased competition, which resulted in impairment of $133.

(ii) During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company had a balance of $178 (2021 - $2,170) in assets under construction, largely related to Cannabis retail locations not yet in operation.

(i)

8. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

	Software	Licenses	Brand Name	Goodwill	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance, November 1, 2020	2,282	9,976	1,502	6,061	19,821
Additions	150	-	-	-	150
Additions from business combinations (Note 5)	7,217	37,406	19,552	73,812	137,987
Disposals	-	(1,230)	-	-	(1,230)
Impairment loss	-	(1,390)	-	-	(1,390)
Foreign currency translation	(186)	-	21	73	(92)
Balance, October 31, 2021	**9,463**	**44,762**	**21,075**	**79,946**	**155,246**
Additions and Reclasses	905	-	308	83	1,296
Additions from business combinations (Note 5)	338	20	10,047	43,967	54,372
Impairment loss	(89)	-	(1,365)	(45,077)	(46,532)
Foreign currency translation	42	-	2,508	4,500	7,050
Balance, October 31, 2022	**10,659**	**44,782**	**32,573**	**83,419**	**171,433**
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening balance, November 1, 2020	606	1,188	-	-	1,794
Amortization	1,215	10,161	-	-	11,376
Disposals	-	(160)	-	-	(160)
Foreign currency translation	(45)	-	-	-	(44)
Balance, October 31, 2021	**1,776**	**11,189**	**-**	**-**	**12,966**
Amortization	2,412	10,672	-	-	13,084
Foreign currency translation	(106)	-	-	-	(106)
Balance, October 31, 2022	**4,082**	**21,861**	**-**	**-**	**25,944**
Balance, October 31, 2021	7,687	33,573	21,075	79,946	142,280
Balance, October 31, 2022	**6,577**	**22,921**	**32,573**	**83,419**	**145,490**

The carrying values of goodwill are tested for impairment annually. During the year the Company completed its annual impairment tests as of August 1, 2022, to allow more time required for management to prepare and review the test, which was previously tested at year end, and has included a summary of key inputs below for each CGU to which goodwill has been allocated.

For all impairment tests performed for the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company completed the testing using the FVLCD. The fair value calculation requires level 3 inputs such as forecasted future cashflows of the Company's cash generating units ("CGU") over a period of one year, growth rate percentages and terminal growth rates.

Goodwill

On August 1, 2022, the Company completed impairment testing over the group of CGUs to which goodwill had been allocated. Goodwill arising from business combinations is allocated either to the bricks and mortar retail locations (CGUs) or to ecommerce retail subsidiaries (CGUs), as each group of CGUs benefit from synergies created through these business combinations based on whether they are retail locations or ecommerce platforms.

Included in the CGU group for bricks and mortar are all retail locations in addition to the acquisitions of Bud Room, Boreal, Crossroads, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington and Choom. Total goodwill allocated to this group of CGUs for the year ended October 31, 2022 is $54,882 (August 1, 2022: $49,662, October 31, 2021: $35,684)

Included in the CGU group for ecommerce are all of the ecommerce subsidiaries including the addition of NuLeaf. With the reduction caused by the impairment, the goodwill remaining that is allocated to this group of CGUs for the year ended October 31, 2022 is $28,537 (August 1, 2022: $66,134, October 31, 2021: $44,262)

Bricks and mortar retail

The recoverable amount of the group of CGUs included in bricks and mortar retail, was determined based on a FVLCD model. The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate of 2%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate range of13.0%-14.0% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the group of CGUs, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Ecommerce retail

The recoverable amount of the ecommerce aggregate group of CGUs was determined based on a FVLCD model. The recoverable amount of the e-commerce aggregated group of CGU's was determined using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 4.7% to 10.7%. Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be less than the carrying value of the group of CGUs, which resulted in an impairment of $45,077 (2021 - $nil). The most sensitive inputs to the fair value model are the revenue growth rate.

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $52,141: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $48,409.

Indefinite life intangible assets

Each CGU that has indefinite life intangible assets were also included in the annual impairment testing. The recoverable amount of each CGU was determined based on a FVLCD model.

Grasscity

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $1,701 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Grasscity CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test at August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the Grasscity CGU was determined based on FVLCD. The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of -3.3% to 6.0%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the Grasscity CGU, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Smoke Cartel

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $4,151 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Smoke Cartel CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test at August 1, 2022, and the recoverable amount of the Smoke Cartel CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 3.0% to 20.3%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15.0% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be lower than the carrying value of the Smoke Cartel CGU, which did result in an impairment of $564 (2021 - $nil).

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $1,539: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $739.

FABCBD

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $8,909 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the FABCBD CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test at August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the FABCBD CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 0.7% to 6.6%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the FABCBD CGU, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Daily High Club (“DHC”)

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $2,929 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the DHC CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test at August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the DHC CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 5.0% to 8.0%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be lower than the carrying value of the DHC CGU, which did result in an impairment of $331 (2021 - $nil).

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $549: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $98.

DankStop

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $1,499 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the DankStop CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test at August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the DankStop CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of -2.5% to 5.0%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be lower than the carrying value of the DankStop CGU, which did result in an impairment of $470 (2021 - $nil).

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $556: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $491.

Blessed CBD

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $3,879 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Blessed CBD CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test at August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the Blessed CBD CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of -0.1% to 6.8%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the Blessed CBD CGU, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Nuleaf

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $10,872 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Nuleaf CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test at August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the Nuleaf CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 5.7% to 27.6%; Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the Nuleaf CGU, which did not result in an impairment.

Finite life intangible assets

For the year-ended October 31, 2022, the Company performed indicator assessments over CGUs with property and equipment, right-of-use assets, and finite intangible assets, over all retail locations (CGUs) to determine if impairment indicators existed at the reporting date. The Company identified four retail location CGUs as potentially impaired, where the financial performance was declining monthly due to market pressures and increased competition. The Company calculated the recoverable amount of the CGUs using the FVLCD model.

Retail locations

The model for each of the locations was built using5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first 2 years, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the second year are forecasted at a growth rate of 2%; Cash

flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate range of 13.50% to 14.50% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the four retail CGUs, which did not result in an impairment.

9. Prepaid expenses and deposits

	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Deposits on cannabis retail outlets	1,417	996
Prepaid insurance and other	5,160	3,352
Prepayment on inventory	3,578	4,252
Total	**10,155**	**8,600**
Less current portion	(7,167)	(6,919)
Long-term	2,988	1,681

10. Inventory

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Finished goods	23,393	17,569
Work-in-process	56	-
Raw-materials	493	-
Provision for obsolescence	(527)	(527)
Total	**23,415**	**17,042**

11. Notes receivable

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Term loan (i)	-	233
Loans receivable (ii)	-	1,242
Halo - Note receivable (iii)	-	1,522
Total	**-**	**2,997**
Less current portion	-	(277)
Long-term	-	2,720

(i) Term loan was due from franchisees "Kensington" and relates to acquisitions of the sub-lease location from the Company and initial inventory. The term loan is secured by promissory notes, which bear interest of 6.95% per annum and requires blended payments of principal and interest between $6 and $8 monthly. On June 4, 2022, the Company acquired the franchise "Kensington acquisition" and the balance of the loan receivable formed part of the purchase consideration.

(ii) As part of the acquisition of META, the Company acquired a loan receivable of $1,064 that was advanced to one of the winners of the Ontario cannabis lottery for new cannabis retail locations in Guelph, Scarborough and Toronto to fund the build out and start-up operations of the retail locations. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the loan has an interest rate of 3% per annum. The principal balance is due and payable on thefifth anniversary date of the loan. On May 10, 2022, and August 2, 2022, the Company acquired the retail stores of the Ontario Winner Lottery and as part of the purchase consideration, the loan balances in the three locations were settled.

(iii) As part of total consideration received for the sale of the KushBar assets, a promissory note receivable was issued to the Company in the amount of $1,800. The note had atwo year term and bears an interest rate of6% per annum payable monthly with a maturity date of July 23, 2023. The Company has the option to convert this note into common shares of Halo for $0.16 per share pre-consolidated. The note fails the SPPI due to the conversion feature of the promissory note, therefore this note was subsequently recognized at fair value through profit or loss. The note was recorded at its fair value of $1,522 using a discount rate of 15% at October 31, 2021. On July 15, 2022, High Tide took control of the shares of Halo Kushbar Retail Inc., which owns three operating cannabis retail stores in Alberta. The consideration received was a settlement of this convertible promissory note which was revalued to a principal amount of $800 (the "Note") and $656 was recorded as a loss on revaluation.

12. Trade and other receivables

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Trade accounts receivable	7,916	6,494
Sales tax receivable	284	681
Total	**8,200**	**7,175**

13. Derivative Liability

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Windsor derivative liability (i)	-	1,693
FABCBD Put Option derivative liability (iii)	763	2,638
Blessed Put Option derivative liability (iv)	2,899	4,313
NuLeaf Put Option derivative liability (v)	2,674	-
Smoke Cartel contingent consideration (ii)	-	3,028
Total	**6,336**	**11,673**
Less current portion	(6,336)	(9,980)
Long-term obligation	-	(1,693)

(i) On January 6, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Windsor Private Capital ("Windsor"), a Toronto-based merchant bank, for a senior secured, non-revolving term credit facility ("the Facility") in the amount of up to $10,000. In connection with the loan agreement, the Company also issued common share purchase warrants, that hold a cashless exercise feature, such that each subscriber received one warrant for each $0.17 original principal amount of its debenture, resulting in 58,823,529 warrants being issued as part of the offering. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire fifteen shares at an exercise price of $3.83 per share for two years from the date of issuance. As share purchase warrants are exercised by Windsor, the Company revalues the remaining fair value of the derivative liability associated, through the Black-Scholes model. During the year ended October 31, 2022, Windsor exercised all of the remaining outstanding warrants, and the Company recorded a loss on the exercise of warrants of $533.

(ii) On March 24, 2021, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Smoke Cartel where the consideration was comprised of cash, common shares, and a contingent consideration that was dependent on certain revenue targets being achieved by December 31, 2021, with the total amount payable being finalized in the fourth quarter of 2021. The Company revalued the derivative liability during the year ended October 31, 2022, based on the Company's current stock price and recorded a gain of $2,088 in the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss. During the year, the Company settled the contingent consideration obligation by issuing 500,000 shares valued at $940.

(iii) On May 10, 2021 the Company acquired 80% of the outstanding shares of FABCBD. The acquisition agreement also included a call and put option that could result in the Company acquiring the remaining 20% of common shares in FABCBD not acquired upon initial acquisition. The initial obligation under the put option was valued at $3,722. On October 31, 2022, the Company revalued the fair value of the put option and recognized an unrealized gain of $1,874 on the Consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss with a closing balance of $763 (2021: $2,638). On September 20, 2022, the Company received a notice to exercise the put option related to FABCBD, as at year end, the Company is in the process of finalizing the settlement of the put option.

(iv) On October 19, 2021, the Company acquired 80% of the outstanding shares of Blessed. The acquisition agreement also included a call and put option that could result in the Company acquiring the remaining 20% of common shares of Blessed not acquired upon initial acquisition. The initial obligation under the put option was valued at $4,323. On October 31, 2022, the Company revalued the fair value of the put options and recognized an unrealized gain of $1,415 (2021: $8) on the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss with a closing balance of $2,899 (2021: $4,314).

(v) On November 29, 2021, the Company acquired 80% of the outstanding shares of NuLeaf. The acquisition agreement also included a call and put option that could result in the Company acquiring the remaining 20% of common shares of NuLeaf not acquired upon initial acquisition. The initial obligation under the put option was valued at $8,326. On October 31, 2022, the Company revalued the fair value of the put option and recognized an unrealized gain of $5,652, on the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss with a closing balance of $2,674.

(vi)

14. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Accounts Payable	7,670	8,739
Accrued liabilities	7,021	7,256
Deferred Revenue	641	185
Income tax payable	3,212	1,815
Sales Tax Payable	8,343	537
Total	**26,887**	**18,532**

15. Notes Payable

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Dreamweavers (i)	57	78
Term loans (ii)	-	1,600
Government loan (iii)(iv)	188	126
Notes payable (v)	12,012	11,650
Long-term contract liability (vi)(vii)(viii)	-	39
Total	**12,257**	**13,493**
Less current portion	-	(1,600)
Long-term	12,257	11,893

(i) On May 23, 2019, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Dreamweavers for aggregate consideration of $3,094 which included 3,100,000 common shares with a fair value of $1,147, 1,550,000 purchase warrants exercisable at $0.75 per common share of High Tide and notes payables of $300 repayable over five years with zero interest rate due at each anniversary date. Notes payable was valued at $102 by discounting it over five years at market interest rate of 22%. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred accretion of $40 (2021 - $40).

(ii) On June 26, 2019, the Company purchased a building in Niagara, Ontario, for the purpose of opening a licensed retail cannabis store. The consideration for the building consisted of $754 in cash, out of which $54 was legal fees, a $1,600 vendor take back loan, and $300 paid in shares. The loan had a twelve-month term and an interest rate of 5.5% per annum payable monthly with a maturity date of June 30, 2020. On July 16, 2020, the Company extended the loan through Windsor Private Capital ("Windsor"), a Toronto-based merchant bank. The extended loan has a seventeen month term and bears an interest rate of 10% per annum payable monthly with a maturity date of December 30, 2021. The Company also incurred $43 in transaction costs, which will be expensed over the term of the loan using the effective interest rate. On October 7, 2022, the Company paid the outstanding balance of $1,600 of the loan.

(iii) During the second quarter of 2021, the Company obtained a government loan under the Canada Emergency Response Benefit, part of Canada's COVID-19 economic response plan. The loan bears no interest and has a maturity date of December 31, 2025. The note payable was recorded at its fair value of $69 by discounting it over six months at a market interest rate of 22%. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred accretion of $22 (2021 - $22).

(iv) On August 12, 2021, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of DankStop which included a loan from the U.S. Small Business Administration under the Secured Disaster Loans for Covid-19 relief. The loan bears an interest rate of 3.75% per annum and has a maturity date of May 21, 2050. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred accretion of $12 (2021 - $3).

(v) On November 18, 2020, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Meta which included notes payable to Opaskwayak Cree Nation ("OCN"). Notes payable were valued at $12,783 at the date of acquisition by discounting it over two years at market interest rate of 15%. On January 6, 2021, the Company entered into another Amended Loan Agreement with OCN to remove the annual administration fee and extend the maturity date of the loan until December 31, 2024. As a result of the debt

restructuring, the Company recognized a $1,145 debt restructuring gain in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2021. The carrying value of the loan balance as at October 31, 2022 amounts to $12,012. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred accretion of $364 (2021 - $325).

(vi) On March 18, 2022, the Company entered into a $2,500 term loan agreement with a private lender. The loan carries an interest rate of 15% per annum payable with a maturity date of July 31, 2022. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred interest in the amount of $150 in relation to the outstanding notes payable. On August 1, 2022, the Company paid the principal balance of the loan.

(vii) On April 28, 2022, the Company entered into a $2,000 term loan agreement with a private lender. The loan carries an interest rate of 12% per annum payable with a maturity date of July 28, 2022. A placement fee of $40 was deducted by the lender upon initial advance of funds which was expensed under financing cost during the year ended October 31, 2022. As well, during the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred interest in the amount of $62 in relation to the outstanding notes payable. On September 1, 2022, the Company paid the principal balance of the loan.

(viii) On June 21, 2022, the Company entered into a $5,000 term loan agreement with a private lender. The loan carries an interest rate of 10% per annum payable with a maturity date of June 21, 2023. Per the agreement, if the Company fails to secure funding from a financial institution by October 31, 2022, or an alternative source for minimum gross proceeds of $15,000,000; and if such failure continues unremedied for a period of 15 days, then the Company would be in default and the notes would be payable on demand. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred interest in the amount of $193 in relation to the outstanding notes payable. On October 7, 2022 the Company paid the principal balance of the loan.

16. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
ATB loan (i)	-	4,000
ConnectFirst loan (ii)	16,393	-
Total	**16,393**	**4,000**

(i) On October 18, 2021, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility with ATB Financial (the "Lender") in an amount of up to $25,000, comprised of an initial$10,000 limit and $15,000 accordion. The revolving credit facility bears interest at a variable rate, which is dependent on the Company's adjusted debt-to-EBITDA ratio. The Company did not meet the covenants in the original agreement relating to the adjusted debt to EBITDA ratio, the interest coverage ratio, and the restriction on the ability to make investments without obtaining a letter of consent. As at October 31, 2021, the Company had drawn $4,000 on the revolving credit facility. On January 25, 2022, the Lender waived the covenants that the Company is required to maintain under this facility from October 31, 2021 to October 31, 2022. The waived covenants included adjusted debt to EBITDA ratio, interest coverage ratio (ratio of EBITDA to interest expense), and investments other than permitted investments by the Lender. Under the terms of the waiver, the Company agreed to pay back the outstanding balance of $4,000, of which $1,000 was paid by April 1, 2022, and the remaining$3,000 was paid back by July 7, 2022.

(ii) On August 15, 2022, the Company entered into a$19,000 demand term loan with Connect First credit union (the "Credit Facility") with Tranche 1 - $12,100 available in a single advance, and Tranche 2 -$6,900 available in multiple draws subject to pre-disbursement conditions set. The demand loan bears interest at the Credit Union's prime lending rate plus 2.50% per annum and is set to mature on September 5, 2027.

Tranche 1, is repayable on demand, but until demand is made this Credit Facilty shall be repaid in monthly blended payments of principal and interest of $240. Blended payments may be adjusted from time to time, if necessary, on the basis of the Credit Union's Prime Lending Rate and the principal outstanding. The Company received the inflow on October 7, 2022.

Tranche 2, is repayable on demand, but until demand is made this Credit Facility shall be repaid in monthly blended payments of principal and interest of $137. Blended payments may be adjusted from time to time, if necessary, on the basis of Prime, the principal outstanding and the amortization period remaining, the Company received the inflow on October 25, 2022.

Attached to the loan is a general security agreement comprising a first charge security interest over all present and after acquired personal property, registered at Personal Property Registry for the assets of Canna Cabana Inc., Meta Growth Corp., 2680495 Ontario Inc., Valiant Distribution Canada Inc., High Tide USA Inc., Smoke Cartel USA Inc., DHC Supply LLC., DS Distribution Inc., Enigmaa Ltd., High Tide Inc. BV., SJV2 BV., SJV BV o/a Grasscity., and a limited recourse guarantee against $5,000 worth of High Tide Inc. shares held by Harkirat Singh Grover, and affiliates, to be pledged in favor of the Connectfirst.

Covenants attached to the loan:

As of October 31, 2022, the Company has met all the covenants attached to the loan.

17. Convertible Debentures

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Convertible debentures, beginning of period	8,163	25,822
Debt assumed	-	18,951
Loss on extingusihment and modifications	354	683
Cash advances from debt	-	980
Conversion of debenture into equity	108	(35,172)
Transfer of conversion component to equity	-	(946)
Repayment of debt	(2,794)	(4,906)
Accretion on convertible debentures	1,635	2,751
Total	**7,466**	**8,163**
Less current portion	(2,696)	(946)
Long-term	4,770	7,217

(i) On November 28, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement for a brokered private placement for the sale of up to 20,000 unsecured convertible debentures of the Company, at a price of $1 per debenture for gross proceeds of up to $20,000. The debentures bear interest at a rate of 8.5% per annum, payable on the last business day of each calendar quarter. The debentures are convertible to common shares of the Company at a price of $0.75 pre-consolidation ($11.25 post-consolidation) per common share and mature two years from the closing of the offering. The first closing occurred on December 13, 2018 issuing 11,330 debentures at a price of $1 per debenture for gross proceeds of $11,330. The Company incurred $618 in issue costs in relation to the first closing which included the 504,733 broker warrants valued at $93 using Black-Scholes model. Each broker warrant is exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of $0.75 per share until December 11, 2020. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $8,907 using a discount rate of 22%, with the residual amount of $2,422 net of deferred tax of $654 being allocated to the conversion feature recorded in equity. The Company incurred $618 in debt issuance cost, $486 was allocated to debt component and the remaining $132 to the equity.

On July 24, 2020, the Company entered into a debt restructuring agreement of $10,808 of the Company's outstanding debt held by a key industry investor under an 8.5% senior unsecured convertible debenture issued in December 2018. The Company agreed to pay to the key investor certain structured installment payments over a period of over approximately three years, beginning on November 1, 2021, the parties have agreed to amend the original debenture into a secured convertible debenture of the Company in the principal amount equal to the $10,808 (the "Deferred Amount "). The Structured Payments, which start in November 2021, will be credited toward the Deferred Amount. As part of the Debt Restructuring, the parties have also (i) extended the maturity date of the amended debenture to January 1, 2025, (ii) amended the conversion price such that the Deferred Amount is convertible into common shares of High Tide ("HITI Shares") at a conversion price of $0.425 pre-consolidation ($6.375 post-consolidation) per HITI Share, and (iii) amended the interest provisions such that the Deferred Amount will not bear any interest until maturity, with the portion of the Deferred Amount outstanding on maturity bearing interest on and from the maturity date at a rate of 8.5% per annum. Upon extinguishment of the original debenture $1,445 conversion option was moved to contributed surplus. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $5,069 using a discount rate of 22% along with forecasted scheduled payments, with the residual amount of $1,072 net of deferred tax of $247 being allocated to equity. For the year ended October 31, 2020 the Company recognized $3,808 as a gain on extinguishment of debenture. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the Company made repayments on principal of $430. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company made repayments of $1,340 and recognized a loss of $222 in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. As of October 31, 2022, the Convertible debenture balance is $7,466 (2021: $8,163).

On December 10, 2020, at the end of maturity on the original unsecured convertible debt issued on November 18, 2020, the Company entered into a debt restructuring agreement of $1,250 of the Company's outstanding debt under an 8.5% senior unsecured convertible debenture issued in December 2018. Under the restructuring agreement, the existing debt was extinguished and replaced with the new debt. As part of the new debt agreement, the parties have also (i) extended the original maturity date of the debenture to December 31, 2022, (ii) amended the conversion price such that the deferred amount is convertible into common shares of High Tide ("HITI Shares") at a conversion price of $0.22 per pre-consolidation ($3.30 post-consolidation) HITI Share. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $1,062 using a discount rate of 15%, with the residual amount
of $188 net of deferred tax of $42 being allocated to equity. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the debt was fully converted into shares of the Company.

(ii) On April 10, 2019, the Company closed the first tranche of the sale of unsecured convertible debentures of the Company under a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $8,360. The outstanding principal amount is convertible at any time before maturity at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of $0.75 per pre-consolidation ($11.25 post-consolidation) share and mature two years from the closing of the private placement. Under the private placement, the Company also issued common share purchase warrants such that each subscriber received one warrant for each $0.75 original principal amount of its debenture, resulting in 11,146,667 warrants being issued as part of the offering. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one share at an exercise price of $0.85 per share for two years from the date of issuance. The Company incurred $50 in legal costs which was paid by the issuance of 100,000 shares with a fair value of $0.50 per share. The debentures bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable annually upfront in common shares of High Tide based on the 10-day volume weighted average price of $0.48 pre-consolidation ($7.20 post-consolidation) prior to the closing date of the private placement. Concurrent with the issuance of the debentures, the Company paid the annual amount of interest due to holders upfront in the form of 1,752,621 Shares. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $7,138 using a discount rate of 22%, with the residual amount of $1,222 net of deferred tax of $330 being allocated to warrants, recorded in equity. The Company reclassed $515 from warrants to conversion option within equity. The Company incurred $58 in debt issuance cost, $50 being allocated to debt component and the remaining $8 to the warrants. On December 4, 2019, the Company repaid $1,500 and on April 1, 2020, the Company repaid $367 towards the principal of the convertible debt.

On April 10, 2021, at the end of maturity on the original unsecured convertible debenture, the Company repaid $3,533, with the remaining $2,000 of debt being extinguished. On April 18, 2021, the Company entered into a new debt agreement for $2,000. The outstanding principal amount is convertible at any time before maturity at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of $0.75 per pre-consolidation ($11.25 post-consolidation) share and matured two years from the closing. The new debenture bears an interest rate of 7% per annum, payable annually. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $1,750 using a discount rate of 15%, with the residual amount of $250 being allocated to equity. The Company also recognized $87 as a loss on extinguishment of debenture. During the year ended October 31, 2021 this debenture was fully converted into common shares of the Company.

(iii) On June 17, 2019, the Company closed the final tranche of the sale of unsecured convertible debentures of the Company under the non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $3,200. The outstanding principal amount is convertible at any time before maturity at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of $0.75 per pre-consolidation ($11.25 post-consolidation) share and mature two years from the closing of the offering. Under the offering, the Company also issued common share purchase warrants such that each subscriber received one warrant for each $0.75 original principal amount of its debenture, resulting in 4,266,667 warrants being issued as part of the offering. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one share at an exercise price of $0.85 per share for two years from the date of issuance. The debentures will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable annually upfront in common shares of High Tide based on the 10-day volume weighted average price of $0.384 pre-consolidation ($5.76 post-consolidation) prior to the closing date of the offering. Concurrent with the final tranche issuance of the debentures, the Company paid the annual amount of interest due to holders upfront in the form of 855,615 Shares. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $2,732 using a discount rate of 22%, with the residual amount of $468 net of deferred tax of $128 being allocated to warrants, recorded in equity. On June 15, 2020, the Company issued an aggregate of 1,871,343 pre-consolidation common shares of High Tide ("Interest Shares") to certain holders of unsecured convertible debentures of the Company, in satisfaction of the annual amount of interest due to the holders.

On December 10, 2020, nearing the maturity date of the original debenture, the Company extinguished the existing debt and entered into a new debt agreement of $1,000 under an 10% senior unsecured convertible debenture issued in June 2019. As part of the new Debt, the parties have also (i) extended the maturity date of the amended debenture to December 31, 2022, (ii) amended the conversion price such that the Deferred Amount is convertible into common shares of High Tide ("HITI Shares") at a conversion price of $0.22 per pre-consolidation ($3.30 post-consolidation) HITI Share. Upon extinguishment of the debenture $63 conversion option was moved to contributed surplus. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $850 using a discount rate of 15% along with forecasted scheduled payments, with the residual amount of $150 net of deferred tax of $35 being allocated to equity. The Company also recognized $87 as a loss on extinguishment of debenture. During the year ended October 31, 2021 this debenture was fully converted into common shares of the Company.

(iv) On November 14, 2019, the Company closed the sale of unsecured convertible debentures of the Company under a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $2,000. The outstanding principal amount is convertible at any time before maturity at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of $0.252 per pre-consolidation ($3.78 post-

consolidation) share and mature two years from the closing of the offering. Under the offering, the Company also issued common share purchase warrants such that each subscriber received one warrant for each $0.252 original principal amount of its debenture,

resulting in 7,936,057 warrants being issued as part of the offering. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one share at an exercise price of $0.50 per share for two years from the date of issuance. The debentures will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable annually upfront in common shares of High Tide based on the 10-day volume weighted average price of $0.255 prior to the closing date of the offering. Concurrent with the final tranche issuance of the debentures, the Company paid the annual amount of interest due to holders upfront in the form of 784,314 pre-consolidation (52,288 post-consolidation) Shares. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $1,707 using a discount rate of 22%, the conversion option at relative fair value of $189 net of deferred tax of $43 and the residual of $104 net of deferred tax of $24 being allocated to warrants, recorded in equity. During the year ended October 31, 2021 the debenture was fully converted into common shares of the Company.

(v) On December 14, 2019, the Company issued $2,000 in convertible debt to settle the put option related to Grasscity acquisition valued at $2,554 as of December 14, 2019. The outstanding principal amount is convertible at any time before maturity at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of $0.252 per pre-consolidation share and mature two years from the closing of the offering. Under the offering, the Company also issued common share purchase warrants such that each subscriber received one warrant for each $0.252 original principal amount of its debenture, resulting in 7,936,508 warrants being issued as part of the offering. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one share at an exercise price of $0.50 per share for two years from the date of issuance. The debentures will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable annually upfront in common shares of High Tide based on the 10-day volume weighted average price of $0.175 prior to the closing date of the offering. Concurrent with the final tranche issuance of the debentures, the Company paid the annual amount of interest due to holders upfront in the form of 1,142,857 pre-consolidation Shares. The Company also recognized a $505 unrealized gain on the fair value of the instrument.

Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $1,707 using a discount rate of 22%, the conversion option at relative fair value of $167 net of deferred tax of $38 and the residual of $175 net of deferred tax of $40 being allocated to warrants, recorded in equity. During the year ended October 31, 2021 the debenture was fully converted into common shares of the Company.

(vi) On January 6, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Windsor Private Capital (“Windsor”), a Toronto-based merchant bank, for a senior secured, non-revolving term credit facility (“the Facility”) in the amount of up to $10,000. The Company received immediate access to an initial $6,000, that can be drawn down at Company’s discretion, and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, will provide the Company with access to an additional $4,000. Provided that certain conditions are satisfied, the Facility will automatically extend for an additional one-year term. The principal amount advanced under the facility is convertible, during its term at any time after an initial 6 month hold period, and at Windsor’s option, into common shares in the capital of the Company at a conversion price of $0.17 per pre-consolidation ($2.55 post-consolidation) share and mature one year from the closing of the offering. The conversion price is subject to downward adjustment if the Company, at any time during the term of the facility, issues securities at a price deemed lower than the conversion price then in effect. Pursuant to the loan agreement, Windsor is entitled to a one-time placement fee equal to 3.5% of the initial Facility amount, which the Company capitalized into the principal amount advanced under the Facility. Under the offering, the Company also issued common share purchase warrants such that each subscriber received one warrant for each $0.17 original principal amount of its debenture, resulting in 58,823,529 warrants being issued as part of the offering. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one share at an exercise price of $0.255 per share for two years from the date of issuance. Amounts drawn down under the facility will bear interest at a rate of 11.5% per annum, payable monthly, in arrears, on the last day of each calendar month. As of January 31, 2020, the Company withdrew in the amount of $5,000 from the credit facility.

Gross proceeds were $5,000 and net proceeds were $4,743, net of cash transaction costs of $257. The gross proceeds were allocated using the Black-Scholes model to value warrants at $364 which was recorded as a derivative liability, the host debt component for $4,309, and the embedded derivative for $327. The warrants were initially valued at $364 using the Black-Scholes model. Subsequent changes in fair value of the equity conversion option are recognized through profit and loss (i.e., FVTPL). The equity conversion option was classified as an embedded derivative liability as it can be settled through the issuance of a variable number of shares, cash, or a combination thereof, based on the trading price at the time of settlement. The fair value of the equity conversion option was determined using the Black-Scholes model.

On December 8, 2020, the Company entered into a debt restructuring agreement of $5,000 of the Company’s outstanding debt. In conjunction with the restructuring, the Company withdrew an additional $1,000 on the credit facility. As part of the Debt Restructuring, the parties also (i) extended the maturity date of the amended debenture to December 31, 2021, (ii) amended the conversion price such that the Deferred Amount is convertible into common shares of High Tide (“HITI Shares”) at a conversion price of $0.17 per pre-consolidation ($2.55 post-consolidation) HITI Share (iii) amended the interest rate from 11.50% per annum to 10% per annum. At December 8, 2020, the warrants were revalued at $389 using the Black-Scholes model and the following assumptions were used: stock price of $0.165 pre-consolidation; expected life of 1.0 years; $nil dividends; expected volatility of 35%; exercise price of $0.255; and a risk-free interest rate of 0.52% and $199 fair value of the equity conversion option was determined using the

Black-Scholes model and the following assumptions: stock price: $0.165 pre-consolidation; expected life of 1.0 year; $nil dividends; expected volatility of 35%; exercise price of $0.17; and risk-free interest rate of 0.52%. Revaluation of derivative liability resulted in recognizing a gain of $176. Upon extinguishment of the debenture $199 in embedded derivative liability was moved to convertible debenture – equity. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $5,577 using a discount rate of 18%. As a result of the debt restructuring, the Company recognized a $199 debt restructuring loss in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2021. Subsequent to the restructuring, the debenture holders exercised the conversion option for the entire debt balance resulting in the issuance of 2,345,097 post-consolidation shares. As part, of the restructuring 23,529,412 warrants were cancelled. During the year ended October 31, 2021 the debenture has been fully converted into common shares of the Company.

(vii) In connection with the Company's acquisition of META on November 18, 2020, the holders of the Convertible Debentures consented to amend the conversion price of the Listed Debentures such that, following the acquisition of META, the conversion price is $0.22 per pre-consolidation (3.30 post-consolidation) High Tide Share. The holders also agreed to extend the maturity date of the Listed Debentures to November 30, 2022. Following the acquisition of META, the Convertible Debentures remained debt obligations of META but became convertible into High Tide Shares. Management calculated the fair value of the liability component as $18,809 using a discount rate of 15%, the conversion option at relative fair value of $9,008 recorded in equity. Subsequent to the restructuring, the debenture holder exercised the conversion option to convert all of the debt resulting in the issuance of 6,409,090 post-consolidation shares. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the debenture has been fully converted into common shares of the Company.

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18. Finance and other costs

Finance and other costs are comprised of the following:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Accretion on convertible debt	1,635	2,751
Interest on convertible debt	—	1,284
Accretion on notes payable	512	1,180
Interest on notes payable	1,901	746
Accretion of lease liability	2,384	2,189
Transaction costs	3,947	4,892
Total	**10,379**	**13,042**

19. Loss on Financial Liability

	2022	2021
	$	$
Loss on Halo notes receivables	656	—
Gain/Loss on Financial Liability	(238)	(161)
Total	**418**	**(161)**

20. Taxes

Income tax expense varies from the amount that would result from applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates to income or loss before income taxes. These differences result from the following:

As at	2022	2021
	$	$
Accounting Loss before income taxes	(73,763)	(35,767)
Canadian Statutory tax rate	23%	23%
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rates	**(16,966)**	**(8,226)**
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:		
Non-deductible items	(979)	1,046
Tax on dispositions		813
Change in tax rates and subsidiary rate differential	(2,531)	82
Revaluation of tax estimates	(3,798)	1,344
Goodwill Impairment	12,134	-
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	7,796	3,875
Other items	1,429	336
Tax expense (recovery)	**(2,915)**	**(730)**

The following items constitute the components of the deferred tax:

For the year ended October 31, 2022	Deferred income tax asset (liability) beginning of year	Acquired business combination	Recognized in earnings	OCI	Deferred income tax asset (liability) end of year
	$	$	$		$
Capital assets	(12,277)	(2,424)	4,468	(774)	(11,007)
Right-of-use assets/liabilities	451	-	365	7	824
Other	3,100	347	(1,041)	-	2,405
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	19,044	88	7,173	-	26,305
Tax benefits not recognized	(18,895)	(1,440)	(7,796)	-	(28,131)
Total	**(8,577)**	**(3,429)**	**3,170**	**(767)**	**(9,603)**
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for obsolescence	(8,577)	(3,429)	3,170	(767)	(9,603)
Total	**(8,577)**	**(3,429)**	**3,170**	**(767)**	**(9,603)**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset where they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company has the legal right and intent to offset.

As at October 31, 2022, the Company had approximately $104,425 of non-capital income tax losses carried forward, which will begin to expire starting in 2036. The Company also had approximately $2,900 of capital losses carried forward, which do not expire. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of those losses for which there currently is no expectation of future loss utilization as they may not be used to offset taxable profits in the near future, as they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time, and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the consolidated financials were able to recognize all such unrecognized deferred tax assets, the profit after tax would increase in concurrence with the income tax recoverable in the future periods.

21. Share Capital

Common shares:

	Number of shares	Amount
	#	$
Opening balance, November 1, 2021	**240,090,196**	**32,552**
Acquisition - Meta Growth (Note 5)	196,063,610	35,290
Acquisition - Smoke Cartel, Inc. (Note 5)	9,540,754	8,396
Acquisition - FAB Nutrition (Note 5)	6,151,915	3,439
Escrow share based compensation (Note 5)	9,002,194	5,804
Issued to pay fees via shares	1,480,099	467
Issued to pay interest via shares	8,077,940	1,458
Shares issued through equity financing	47,916,665	18,293
Exercise convertible debt	146,960,503	40,532
Share issuance costs	-	(3,205)
Exercise options	2,498,160	817
Exercise warrants	22,208,027	10,677
Vested restricted share units	844,655	154
Balance, May 13, 2021 - pre-consolidation	690,834,718	154,674
Balance, May 13, 2021 - post-consolidation	46,055,653	154,674
Acquisition - Daily High Club (Note 5)	839,820	7,767
Acquisition - 102 Saskatchewan (Note 5)	254,518	2,018
Acquisiton - DankStop (Note 5)	612,087	5,013
Acqusition - Blessed CBD (Note 5)	607,064	4,432
Escrow share based compensation (Note 5)	529,487	3,866
Shares issued through equity financing	2,415,000	20,273
Exercise convertible debt	1,596,434	4,954
Share issuance costs	-	(2,390)
Exercise options	158,824	717
Exercise warrants	1,291,141	7,580
Balance, October 31, 2021	**54,360,028**	**208,904**
Acquisition - FABCBD	-	313
Acquisition - NuLeaf (Note 5)	4,429,809	35,527
Issuance of shares through ATM (i)	1,758,167	8,807
Share issuance costs	-	(974)
Exercise options (Note 20)	70,500	526
Exercise warrants	530,423	4,352
Vested restricted share units (Note 19)	82,976	247
Acquisition - Budroom (Note 5)	674,650	3,738
Acquisition - Boreal Cannabis (Note 5)	443,301	2,203
Acquisition - Crossroads Cannabis (Note 5)	516,735	2,189
Acquisition - Choom (Note 5)	2,147,023	3,940
Issued to pay fees via shares	15,122	100
Shares issued through equity financing (ii)	4,956,960	6,768
Acquisition - Budheaven (Note 5)	564,092	1,986
Daily High Club Escrow cancellation	(28,553)	(53)
Smoke Cartel Earnout (iii)	500,000	940
Balance, October 31, 2022	**71,021,233**	**279,513**

(i) On December 6, 2021 the Company announced that it established an at-the-market equity offering ("the ATM Program") that allows the Company to issue up to $40,000 (or the equivalent in U.S. dollars) of common shares from treasury to the public from time to time at the Company's discretion and subject to regulatory requirements. During the year ended October 31, 2022, a total of $8,807 has been raised through the program.

(ii) On July 22, 2022, the Company issued, on a bought-deal basis, 4,956,960 units at a price of $2.32 per unit. The Company closed the offering for total gross proceeds of $11,500. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $2.73 for a period of 60 months from the closing date of the offering. The shares were attributed a relative fair value of $6,768 and warrants were attributed a relative fair value of $4,732 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: fair value of common shares of $2.05; exercise price of options of $2.73; expected life of 5 years; 97% volatility; and a risk-free interest rate of 2.9%. The underwriters received a cash commission fee of 6% of gross proceeds and 3% of gross proceeds for the president's list in cash because of conducting the bought deal financing. Refer to note 23.

(iii) As part of the acquisition of a subsidiary (Smoke Cartel) in 2021, the Company agreed to pay $1,319 if a certain revenue target is achieved. The contingent consideration was calculated using Monte Carlo simulation due to the uncertain nature of the future potential revenue of the Company. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company settled the contingent consideration to the previous shareholders of Smoke Cartel through the issuance of 500,000 common shares of the Company valued at $940. The Company recorded $2,211 as a gain on settlement.

(iv) During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company incurred a total of $974 of share issuance costs, which related to the shares issued through equity financing and shares issued through ATM throughout the year. These costs incurred a deferred tax asset of $487, which has been offset against the Company's prior year tax loss carry-forwards.

22. Share – Based Compensation

A. Stock Option Plan:

On April 19, 2022, the directors of the Company approved the 2022 equity incentive plan of the Company (the "Omnibus Plan"), which was effective upon the Company receiving disinterested shareholder approval at the annual general meeting and special meetings of shareholders of the Company on June 2, 2022.

The options were attributed a relative fair value of $6,768 and warrants were attributed a relative fair value of $4,732 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: fair value of common shares of $8.02; exercise price of options of $8.05; expected life of 2 years; 85% volatility; dividend yield of 0; and a risk-free interest rate of 2.6%.

The maximum number of common shares available and reserved for issuance, at any time, under the Omnibus Plan, together with any other security-based compensation arrangements adopted by the Company, including the Predecessor Plans, has been fixed at 20% of the issued and outstanding common shares June 2, 2022. The maximum share options that can be issued is 12,617,734 Common Shares.

The Company's previous stock option plan limited the number of common shares reserved under the plan from exceeding a "rolling maximum" of ten (10%) percent of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares from time to time.

The stock options vest at the discretion of the Board of Directors, upon grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries. All options that are outstanding will expire upon maturity, or earlier if the optionee ceases to be a director, officer, employee or consultant. The maximum exercise period of an option shall not exceed 10 years from the grant date. Changes in the number of stock options, with their weighted average exercise prices, are summarized below:

	October 31, 2022		October 31, 2021	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, beginning of year	1,906,129	6.51	620,666	7.50
Granted (i)	554,122	4.99	2,058,885	6.12
Forfeited or expired	(154,669)	5.25	(448,051)	9.51
Exercised	(55,500)	5.93	(325,371)	3.73
Balance, end of year	2,250,082	6.16	1,906,129	6.51
Exercisable, end of year	1,349,450	6.19	596,666	7.55

For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recorded share-based compensation related to options of $2,882 (2021 - $3,282).

(i) During the year ended October 31, 2022 the Company granted a total of 554,122 (2021 – 2,058,885) stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(ii) Number of stock options and share award disclosures have been retrospectively restated for all periods to reflect the Share Consolidation effected on May 13, 2021 (Note 2(A)).

B. Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") plan

On November 18, 2020, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Meta which resulted in acquiring 943,579 RSUs pre-consolidation outstanding on the date of closing based on the exchange ratio of 0.824 agreed upon in the arrangement agreement. The RSUs are equity-settled and each RSU can be settled for one common share for no consideration. Theses RSUs were accounted for through the purchase price allocation of Meta, where a fair value of $154 was assigned.

On March 12, 2021, the Company granted 66,667 post-consolidation RSUs to directors of the Company that were valued at $780. These RSUs were recorded in contributed surplus using the share price at the date of issuance.

On July 29, 2021, the Company granted 35,000 RSUs to consultants of the Company that were valued at $287. These RSUs were recorded in contributed surplus using the share price at the date of issuance.

During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company granted 65,476 RSUs to directors of the Company that were valued at $130. These RSUs were recorded in contributed surplus using the share price at the date of issuance.

For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recorded share-based compensation related to RSUs of $532 (2021 – 128). The number of RSUs outstanding at October 31, 2022 amounts to 132,143.

C. Escrow Shares

On May 10, 2021, in connection with the FABCBD acquisition, 9,679,778 pre-consolidation common shares of the Company (645,319 post-consolidation) were placed in escrow for a period of 24 months. Every 6 months 25% of escrow shares are released to the respective shareholders. This share issuance was initially recorded through equity. Over the 24 month period, as the shares are earned by passage of time, the Company recognizes share-based compensation expense through profit and loss.

On October 19, 2021, in the connection with the Blessed CBD acquisition, 529,487 post-consolidation common shares of the Company were placed in escrow for a period of 24 months. Every 12 months 50% of escrow shares are released to the minority shareholder of Blessed CBD. This share issuance was initially recorded through equity. Over the 24 month period, as the shares are earned by passage of time, the Company recognizes share-based compensation expense through profit and loss.

For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recorded share-based compensation related to the Escrow Shares of $4,666 (2021 - $1,469).

23. Warrants

	Number of warrants	Warrants amount	Derivative liability amount	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average number of years to expiry	Expiry dates
	#	$	$	$		
Opening balance, November 1, 2020	**131,064,114**	**5,796**	**266**	**0.4159**	**2.07**	
Issued warrants for acquisition - Meta	741,600	3	-	1.3110	-	
Issued warrants for acquisition - Meta	40,076,411	2,616	-	0.3520	0.49	February 6, 2023
Issued warrants for acquisition - Meta	4,120,000	120	-	1.1040	0.06	April 11, 2023
Revaluation of derivative liability on convertible debentures	—	—	11,697	-	-	December 31, 2022
Warrants issued - equity financing	27,878,919	6,210	-	0.5800	0.55	February 22, 2024
Warrants issued - equity financing	21,207,720	3,546	-	12.2500	0.03	May 26, 2024
Warrants cancelled or expired	(59,578,382)	(5,457)	-	-	-	
Warrants exercised	(54,268,198)	(2,110)	(10,270)	-	-	
Balance October 31, 2021	**111,242,184**	**10,724**	**1,693**	**2.5995**	**2.01**	
Revaluation of derivative liability	-	-	220	-	-	
Warrants cancelled or expired	(17,248,015)	(274)	-	-	-	
Warrants exercised	(7,956,345)	(6)	(1,913)	-	-	
Issued warrants - Promissory note [(i)]	700,000	321	-	4.9800	0.33	June 21, 2023
Issued warrants - Bought deal [(ii)]	4,956,960	4,732	-	2.7300	0.05	July 22, 2027
Balance October 31, 2022	**91,694,784**	**15,497**	**-**	**2.5774**	**2.39**	

As at October 31, 2022, 86,037,824 (2021: 111,242,184) warrants were exercisable on a basis of 15 warrants for 1 common share.

(i) The Company issued 300,000 warrants for business development consultancy. Fifteen warrants will allow the holder to acquire one common share at $0.38 per warrant. The warrants were valued at $64 using the Black-Scholes model, as the fair value of the services provided cannot be measured reliably and the following assumptions were used: stock price of $0.37 pre-consolidation; expected life of two years; $nil dividends; expected volatility of 111% based on comparable companies; exercise price of $0.38; and a risk-free interest rate of 1.6%.

(ii) The Company issued 3,500,000 warrants for business development consultancy. Fifteen warrants will allow the holder to acquire one common share at $0.30 per warrant. The warrants were valued at $204 using the Black-Scholes model, as the fair value of the services provided cannot be measured reliably and the following assumptions were used: stock price of $0.22 pre-consolidation; expected life of two years; $nil dividends; expected volatility of 70% based on comparable companies; exercise price of $0.30; and a risk-free interest rate of 1.6%.

(iii) The Company issued 1,000,000 warrants for business development consultancy. Fifteen warrants will allow the holder to acquire one common share at $0.30 per warrant. The warrants were valued at $111 using the Black-Scholes model, as the fair value of the services provided cannot be measured reliably and the following assumptions were used: stock price of $0.22 pre-consolidation; expected life of two years; $nil dividends; expected volatility of 111% based on comparable companies; exercise price of $0.30; and a risk-free interest rate of 1.6%.

(iv) The Company measured the derivative liability to be $1,693 and recognized $6,410 as a loss on revaluation of derivative liability in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2021.

(v) On June 23, 2022, as part of the debenture issued to a private lender, the Company also, issued 700,000 warrants which have been fair valued at $321 using the Black-Scholes models. The following assumptions were used: stock price of $2.43, expected life of one year, $nil dividends, volatility 100%, risk-free interest rate of 3.31%, and exercise price of $4.98. The warrants would expire by June 21, 2023.

(vi) The Company issued 4,956,960 warrants which have been fair valued at $4,732 using the Black-Scholes. Refer to note 21 for the assumptions used. All warrants issued during the year ended October 31, 2022 are exercisable on one by one basis.

24. Loss Per Share

	2022	2021
	$	$
Net loss for the period	**(70,848)**	(35,037)
Non-controlling interest portion of net loss	**908**	(680)
Net loss for the period attributable to owners of the Company	**(71,756)**	(35,717)
	#	#
Weighted average number of common shares - basic	**62,775,446**	42,431,689
Basic & Dilutive loss per share	**(1.14)**	(0.84)

25. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity, interest and market risk due to holding certain financial instruments. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by senior management in conjunction with the Board of Directors.

Fair value

The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

(i) Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

(ii) Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

(iii) Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, loans receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

(i) Marketable securities are determined based on level 1 inputs, as the prices for the marketable securities are quoted in public exchanges.

(ii) Long-term fixed-rate notes receivables and loans payable are initially recorded at fair value and are evaluated by the Company based on level 2 inputs such as discounted future interest and principal payments using current market interest rates of instruments using similar terms. These instruments are subsequently measured through amortized cost, with accretion and interest income recognized through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(iii) Derivative warrant liabilities are designated as FVTPL and are measured using level 2 inputs. The fair value of the derivative warrant liabilities are measured each reporting period with changes in the fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Assumptions used to calculate the fair value include stock price, volatility, and risk-free interest rate.

(iv) Derivative liabilities associated with the put options included in the acquisitions of Nuleaf, FABCBD and Blessed have been recorded at fair value based on level 3 inputs. The value of the put is calculated using discounted cash flows. The valuation model considers the present value of the future obligation using a multiple of forecasted trailing twelve month EBITDA for both

Nuleaf and FABCBD and forecasted twelve month revenue for Blessed CBD, and a risk-adjusted discount rate for all the put obligations. Significant unobservable inputs include expected cash flows and the risk adjusted interest rate. The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the expected cash flows were higher (lower) or the risk adjusted interest rate were lower (higher).

(v) The contingent consideration related to the Smoke Cartel business combination is designated as FVTPL and is measured using level 3 inputs. The fair value of the contingent consideration is measured at each reporting period. The fair value calculation requires inputs such as the forecasted future cash flows of Smoke Cartel. During the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company finalized the revenue targets related to the contingent consideration and measured the fair value based on the finalized revenue targets, recognizing the change in fair value through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. During the year 2022, the Company settled the contingent consideration obligation by issuing 500,000 shares valued at $940.

(vi) The Convertible debentures are evaluated by the Company based on level 2 inputs such as the effective interest rate and the market rates of comparable securities. The convertible debentures are initially measured at amortized cost and at each reporting period accretion incurred in the period is recorded to transaction costs on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(vii) The Halo convertible promissory note receivable is a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and is recorded at fair value based on level 2 inputs. The fair value of these assets were estimated on discounted future interest and principal payments using current market interest rates of instruments using similar terms. The promissory note failed the SPPI test due to the conversion feature of the note, therefore this note will be subsequently recognized at fair value through profit or loss on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. On July 15, 2022, the Company took control of the shares of Halo Kushbar Retail Inc ("Halo Kushbar"), which owns three operating cannabis retail stores in Alberta. The consideration received was the settlement of a convertible promissory note that was revalued to a principal amount of $800 million (the "Note").

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the counter party by failing to fulfill its obligation. Financial instruments that subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, accounts receivable and loans receivable. The credit risk relating to cash and restricted marketable securities balances is limited because the counterparties are large commercial banks. The amounts reported for accounts receivable in the statement of consolidated financial position is net of expected credit loss and the net carrying value represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Accounts receivable credit exposure is minimized by entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties and monitoring the age and balances outstanding on an ongoing basis. Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, mitigating credit risk.

The following table sets forth details of the aging profile of accounts receivable and the allowance for expected credit loss:

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Current (for less than 30 days)	5,435	3,794
31 – 60 days	420	533
61 – 90 days	568	333
Greater than 90 days	2,148	1,978
Less allowance	(655)	(144)
	7,916	6,494

For the year ended October 31, 2022, $142 in trade receivables were written off against the loss allowance due to bad debts (year ended October 31, 2021 – $144). Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The remaining accounts receivable are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the estimated losses of these receivables.

The Company performs a regular assessment of collectability of accounts receivables. In determining the expected credit loss amount, the Company considers the customer's financial position, payment history and economic conditions. For the year ended October 31, 2022, management reviewed the estimates and have not created any additional loss allowances on trade receivable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company generally relies on funds generated from operations, equity and debt financings to provide sufficient liquidity to meet budgeted operating requirements and to supply capital to expand its operations. The Company continues to seek capital to meet current and future obligations as they come due. Maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are as follows:

	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Greater than 5 years
	$	$	$	$	$
October 31, 2021					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,532	18,532	-	-	-
Notes payable	17,493	5,600	78	11,755	60
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Derivative liability	11,673	9,980	1,693	-	-
Convertible debentures	8,163	946	-	7,217	-
Undiscounted lease obligations	35,201	8,454	12,773	6,382	7,592
Total	**95,062**	**47,512**	**14,544**	**25,354**	**7,652**
October 31, 2022					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	26,887	26,887	-	-	-
Notes payable	12,257	-	-	12,257	-
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16,393	16,393	-	-	-
Derivative liability	6,336	6,336	-	-	-
Convertible debentures	7,466	2,696	4,770	-	-
Undiscounted lease obligations	37,116	9,683	12,604	7,437	7,392
Total	**106,455**	**61,995**	**17,374**	**19,694**	**7,392**

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in the market interest rate related primarily to the Company's current credit facility with variable interest rates.

At October 31, 2022, approximately 58% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (2021:84%)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company maintains cash balances and enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which exposes the Company to fluctuating balances and cash flows due to variations in foreign exchange rates.

The Canadian dollar equivalent carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities as at October 31, 2022 was as follows:

(Canadian dollar equivalent amounts of GBP, Euro and USD balances)	October 31, 2022 (GBP)	October 31, 2022 (Euro)	October 31, 2022 (USD)	October 31, 2022 Total	October 31, 2021
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	$
Cash	**1,153**	**397**	**2,841**	**4,391**	4,032
Accounts receivable	**292**	**536**	**926**	**1,754**	889
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(163)**	**(1,805)**	**(9,574)**	**(11,542)**	(4,406)
Net monetary assets	**1,282**	**(872)**	**(5,807)**	**(5,397)**	515

Assuming all other variables remain constant, a fluctuation of +/-5.0 percent in the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar would impact the carrying value of the net monetary assets by approximately +/- $34 (October 31, 2021 - $21). Maintaining constant variables, a fluctuation of +/-5.0 percent in the exchange rate between the Euro and the Canadian dollar would impact the carrying value of the net monetary assets by approximately +/- $38 (October 31, 2021 - $29), and a fluctuation of +/-5.0 percent in the exchange rate between the GBP and Canadian dollar would impact the carrying value of the net monetary assets by approximately +/- $42 (October 31, 2021 - $37). To date, the Company has not entered into financial derivative contracts to manage exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

26. Segmented Information

Segments are identified by management based on the allocation of resources, which is done on a basis of selling channel rather than by legal entity. As such, the Company has established two main segments, being retail and wholesale, with a Corporate segment which includes oversight and startup operations of new entities until such time as revenue generation commences. The reportable segments are managed separately because of the unique characteristics and requirements of each business.

For the year ended October 31,	**Retail** **2022 ($)**	Retail 2021 ($)	**Wholesale** **2022 ($)**	Wholesale 2021 ($)	**Corporate** **2022 ($)**	Corporate 2021 ($)	**Total** **2022 ($)**	Total 2021 ($)
Total revenue	**352,458**	173,845	**4,272**	7,191	**122**	87	**356,852**	181,123
Gross profit	**99,454**	61,896	**1,379**	2,000	**119**	87	**100,952**	63,983
(Loss) income from operations	**(47,010)**	(3,018)	**(1,663)**	(1,153)	**(23,637)**	(14,503)	**(72,310)**	(18,674)
Total assets	**269,853**	223,296	**11,949**	7,807	**21,400**	15,112	**274,743**	246,215
Total liabilities	**71,780**	59,272	**3,054**	2,166	**37,876**	32,773	**112,710**	94,211

For the year ended October 31,	**Canada** **2022 ($)**	Canada 2021 ($)	**USA** **2022 ($)**	USA 2021 ($)	**International** **2022 ($)**	International 2021 ($)	**Total** **2022 ($)**	Total 2021 ($)
Total revenue	**290,437**	150,469	**59,870**	19,947	**6,545**	10,707	**356,852**	181,123
Gross profit	**66,997**	49,806	**29,724**	9,288	**4,231**	4,889	**100,952**	63,983
(Loss) income from operations	**(28,833)**	(20,512)	**(46,527)**	439	**3,050**	1,399	**(72,310)**	(18,674)
Total assets	**183,640**	164,154	**77,247**	58,811	**13,856**	23,250	**274,743**	246,215
Total liabilities	**85,925**	81,722	**24,897**	8,475	**1,888**	4,014	**112,710**	94,211

27. Related Party Transactions

As at October 31, 2022, the Company had the following transactions with related parties as defined in IAS 24 –*Related Party Disclosures*, except those pertaining to transactions with key management personnel in the ordinary course of their employment and/or directorship arrangements and transactions with the Company's shareholders in the form of various financing.

Operational transactions

An office and warehouse unit has been developed by Grover Properties Inc., a company that is related through a common controlling shareholder and the President & CEO of the Company. The office and warehouse space were leased to High Tide to accommodate the Company's operational expansion. The lease was established by an independent real estate valuations services company at prevailing market rates and has annual lease payments totaling $386 per annum. The primary lease term is 5 years with two additional 5-year term extensions exercisable at the option of the Company.

An office and warehouse unit located in Savannah, Georgia has been leased out by 2G Realty, LLC, a company that is related through the former Chief Technology Officer of the Company. The office and warehouse space were leased to accommodate the Company's operational needs for Smoke Cartel. The lease was established at prevailing market rates and has annual lease payments totaling $52 per annum. The primary lease term is 1 year with one additional 1-year term extension exercisable at the option of the Company.

Financing transactions

On July 22, 2022, the Company issued, on a bought deal basis post-consolidation,4,956,960 units of the Company at a price of $2.32 per unit post-consolidation. The corporate secretary of the Company, collectively participated in the offering and acquired an aggregate of 130,800 units post-consolidation.

On August 15, 2022, the Company entered into a $19,000 demand term loan with Connect First credit union (the "Credit Facility") with Tranche 1 - $12,100 available in a single advance, and Tranche 2 - $6,900 available in multiple draws subject to pre-disbursement conditions set. To facilitate the credit facility, the president and CEO of the company provided limited Recourse Guarantee against $5,000 worth of High Tide Inc. shares held by the CEO, and affiliates, to be pledged in favor of the Credit Union until the earlier of:

(i) 12 months following initial funding, provided all covenants of High Tide Inc. are in good standing; and

(ii) The CEO no longer being an officer of High Tide Inc.

The parties agree that this Personal Guarantee will only be available after all collection efforts against High Tide Inc. have been exhausted, including the sale of High Tide Inc.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel is comprised of Company's Executive Team and Board of Directors. Key management compensation for the years ended October 31 as follows:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Short-term compensation	2,408	1,472
Share-based compensation	1,479	497
Total	**3,887**	**1,969**

28. Right of Use Assets and Lease Obligations

The Company entered into various lease agreements predominantly to execute its retail platform strategy. The Company leases properties such as various retail stores and offices. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 5 to 10 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Right of use assets	
	$
Balance at October 31, 2021	27,985
Net additions	10,974
Depreciation expense for the period	(8,440)
Balance at October 31, 2022	**30,519**

Lease Liabilities	
	$
Balance at October 31, 2021	29,773
Net additions	11,442
Cash outflows in the year	(9,831)
Interest expense for the year ended	2,384
Balance at October 31, 2022	**33,768**
Current	(7,629)
Non-current	26,139

As at October 31, 2022, $202 (2021: $506) is due to the Company in respect of sublease arrangements. For the year ended October 31, 2022, $273 (2021: $439) was received in respect of sublease arrangements, which was recognized as other revenue. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company also paid $3,420 (2021: $2,906) in variable operating costs associated to the leases which are expensed under general and administrative expenses.

During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company identified six locations that were never opened due to market pressures and increased competition, resulting in impairment of $982 (2021: $1,210) in right of use assets.

29. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital resources are to:

(i) Explore profitable growth opportunities;

(ii) Deploy capital to provide an appropriate return on investment for shareholders;

(iii) Maintain financial flexibility to preserve the ability to meet financial obligations; and

(iv) Maintain a capital structure that provides financial flexibility to executed on strategic opportunities.

The Company's strategy is formulated to maintain a flexible capital structure consistent with the objectives stated above as well to respond to changes in economic conditions and to the risks inherent in its underlying assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather promotes year-over-year sustainable profitable growth. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's capital structure consists of equity and working capital. To maintain or alter the capital structure, the Company may adjust capital spending, take on new debt and issue share capital. The Company anticipates that it will have adequate liquidity to fund future working capital, commitments, and forecasted capital expenditures through a combination of cash flow, cash-on-hand and financings as required.

30. Contingent liability

In the normal course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries may become defendants in certain employment claims and other litigation. The Company records a liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Company is not involved in any legal proceedings other than routine litigation arising in the normal course of business, none of which the Company believes will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of the operations.

31. Non-controlling interest

The following table presents the summarized financial information for the Company's subsidiaries which have non-controlling interests. This information represents amounts before intercompany eliminations.

	2022	2021
	$	$
Total current assets	12,471	6,137
Total non-current assets	85,035	38,577
Total current liabilities	(16,175)	(6,731)
Total non-current liabilities	(3,366)	(456)
Revenues for the period ended	45,184	17,869
Net income for the period ended	3,971	1,930

The net change in non-controlling interests is as follows:

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Balance, beginning of year	4,795	1,552
Share of (gain) loss for the period - Saturninus Partners	(110)	346
Share of (gain) for the period - Meta	(136)	235
Share of loss for the period - FABCBD	500	78
Share of loss for the period - Blessed	305	21
Share of loss for the period - NuLeaf	563	-
Purchase of Meta	-	1,821
Purchase of FABCBD	-	1,262
Purchase of Blessed	-	864
Purchase of NuLeaf	1,726	-
Distribution - Saturninus Partners	(749)	(500)
Distribution - FABCBD	(372)	-
Distribution - Blessed	(569)	-
Distribution - NuLeaf	(270)	-
Loss of control (Note 5)	-	(884)
	5,683	4,795

32. Subsequent events

(i) On December 29, 2022, the Company completed its acquisition of100% of the equity interest of 1171882 B.C. Ltd., operating as Jimmy's Cannabis Shop BC ("Jimmy's"), resulting in the company acquiring two retail cannabis stores currently operated by Jimmy's in British Columbia for $5,300 (the "Transaction"). The Transaction comprised of 2,595,533 common shares of High Tide valued at $5,300 on the basis of a deemed price of C$2.0365 per High Tide Share. The purchase price is subject to a post-closing working capital adjustment provision, to address any increase or decrease of working capital, inventory or cash estimated as of the closing date. Under IFRS 3, if the acquisition date of a business combination is after the end of the reporting period, but prior to the publication of the consolidated financial statements, the Company must provide the information required by IFRS 3 unless the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete. Due to the short time period between the closing of the acquisition date and the publication of these consolidated financial statements, the allocation of the purchase price has not been provided because that information has not yet been finalized.



Management's Discussion & Analysis

For the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021

This management's discussion and analysis (this "MD&A") of High Tide Inc. ("High Tide" or the "Company") for the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 is dated January 30, 2023. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 (the "Financial Statements"). These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

In this MD&A, the terms "we", "us" and "our" refer to High Tide. This MD&A also refers to the Company's three reportable operating segments: (i) the "Retail" Segment represented by brands, including Canna Cabana, Meta Cannabis Co, Grasscity, Smoke Cartel, FABCBD, Daily High Club, DankStop, Blessed CBD and NuLeaf Naturals, (ii) the "Wholesale" Segment represented by brands Valiant Distributions and Famous Brandz, and (iii) the "Corporate" Segment (each as defined below under the heading – *Glossary of Terms*).

High Tide is a leading retail-focused cannabis company with bricks-and-mortar as well as global e-commerce assets. The Company's shares are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market ("Nasdaq") under the ticker symbol "HITI" as of June 2, 2021, TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "HITI", and Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the securities identification code 'WKN: A2PBPS' and the ticker symbol "2LYA". The address of the Company's corporate and registered office is # 120 – 4954 Richard Road SW, Calgary, Alberta, T3E 6L1, while the address of the Company's headquarters is #112, 11127 15 Street NE, Calgary, Alberta, T3K 2M4.

Additional information about the Company, including the Financial Statements, news releases, the Company's short form base shelf prospectus, as supplemented, annual information form for the year ended October 31, 2022, dated January 30, 2023, and other disclosure items of the Company can be accessed at www.sedar.com and at www.hightideinc.com.

Glossary of Terms

In this MD&A, unless otherwise indicated or if the context otherwise requires, "2018 Farm Bill" means the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended; "Adjusted EBITDA" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA"; "ECL" means expected credit loss; "Agents" means collectively ATB Capital Markets Inc. and ATB Capital Markets USA Inc.; "Applicable Securities Laws" means, as applicable, the securities legislation, securities regulation and securities rules, and the policies, notices, instruments and blanket orders of each Canadian securities regulator having the force of applicable law and in force from time to time; "ATM Program" means the at-the-market equity offering program of the Company established pursuant to the ATM Prospectus Supplement on December 6, 2021, which allows the Company to issue up to $40,000,000 (or the equivalent in U.S. dollars) of Common Shares from its treasury to the public from time to time, at the Company's discretion and subject to regulatory requirements; "ATM Prospectus Supplement" means the prospectus supplement of the Company dated December 3, 2021 relating to the ATM Program; "Authorizations" means, collectively, all consents, licenses, registrations, permits, authorizations, permissions, orders, approvals, clearances, waivers, certificates, and declarations issued, granted, given or otherwise made available by or under the authority of any government entity or pursuant to any requirement under applicable law; "Blessed CBD" means Enigmaa Ltd., operating as 'Blessed CBD'; "Board" means the board of directors of the Company, as constituted from time to time; "Bought Deal Offering" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "July 2022 Bought Deal"; "Bud Heaven" means Livonit Foods Inc. operating as Bud Heaven; "Bud Room" means Bud Room Inc.; "Business" means the business carried on by High Tide and its subsidiaries as at the date of this MD&A, and where the context so requires, includes the business carried on by High Tide and its subsidiaries prior to the date of this MD&A; "Canadian Shelf Prospectus" means the Company's final base shelf prospectus dated April 22, 2021 filed with the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada; "Cannabis Act" means the Cannabis Act (Canada), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended; "Cannabis Control Act" means the Cannabis Control Act (Ontario); "Cannabis Regulations" means the Cannabis Regulations (Canada), including any regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended; "Cannabis" or "cannabis" means the plant Cannabis sativa L; "CBD" means industrial Hemp-based cannabidiol; "CBG" means industrial Hemp-based cannabigerol; "CGU" means cash-generating unit; "Choom" means Choom Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries and their respective stores; "Common Shares" means the common shares in the capital of the Company; "connectFirst" means Connect First Credit Union Ltd.; "ConnectFirst Credit Facility" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "connectFirst Credit Facility"; "COVID-19" means the Coronavirus disease 2019, an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2); "Crossroads Cannabis" means the cannabis stores operating under the brand Crossroads Cannabis; "DankStop" means DS Distribution Inc., operating as 'Dankstop.com'; "DEA" means the U.S

Drug Enforcement Administration; "Delta-8" means delta-8 tetrahydrocannabinol; "Delta-9" or "THC" means delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol; "DSHEA" means *the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994*; "Daily High Club" or "DHC" means DHC Supply LLC.; "EBITDA" means earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; "Epsilon" means Epsilon Healthcare Limited (formerly, 'THC Global Group Limited'); "Equity Distribution Agreement" means the equity distribution agreement dated December 3, 2021 entered into among the Company and Agents associated with the ATM Program; "Exchange Act" means *the Securities Exchange Act of 1934*; "FABCBD" means Fab Nutrition, LLC.; "Famous Brandz" means Famous Brandz Inc., a former, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company which was amalgamated with RGR Canada Inc. to form Valiant Canada; "Federal Paraphernalia Law" means *U.S. Code Title 21 Section 863*; "FDA" means U.S. Food and Drug Administration; "FDCA" means *the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*; "FOFI" means future oriented financial information; "FTC" means the U.S. Federal Trade Commission; "FTCA" means *the Federal Trade Commission Act*; "FVLCD" means fair value less costs of disposal; "FVTPL" means fair value through profit and loss; "GBP" means British pound sterling; "GIC" means guaranteed investment certificate; "Grasscity" means collectively, SJV B.V. and SJV2 B.V; "Halo Kushbar" means the sale of three operating Kushbar retail cannabis assets to Halo Labs Inc.; "Hemp" means the plant cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof, and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a THC concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis; "IAS" means International Accounting Standards ;"IFR" means Interim Final Rule; "IFRS Committee" means IFRS Interpretations Committee; "IND" means Investigational New Drug Application; "IND Preclusion" means section 201(ff)(3)(B)(ii) of the FDCA; "Kensington" means the licensed cannabis retail store location in Alberta purchased on June 4, 2022 ; "Key Personnel" means collectively Management and certain consultants; "Jimmy's Cannabis" means 1171882 B.C. Ltd., operating as Jimmy's Cannabis Shop BC; "July 2022 Warrant" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "July 2022 Bought Deal"; "Lender" means ATB Financial; "Licensed Producers" means any Person duly authorized by Health Canada pursuant to applicable laws to engage in the cultivation, production, growth and/or distribution of cannabis; "Person" includes any individual, partnership, association, body corporate, organization, trust, estate, trustee, executor, administrator, legal representative or government (including any governmental entity), syndicate or other entity, whether or not having legal status; "M&A" means mergers and acquisitions; "Management" means the management of the Company, as constituted from time to time; "Material Adverse Effect" means a material adverse effect on the Business carried on by the Company and its subsidiaries as at the date of this MD&A, the properties, assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities), results of operations, financial performance, financial condition, or the market and trading price of the securities, of the Company and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; "Meta Growth" means Meta Growth Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company; "NI 52-109" means National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings; "SEC" means the U.S. Securities and Exchanges Commission; "SPPI" means solely payment of principal and interest; "NDI" means New Dietary Ingredient; "NuLeaf Naturals" means NuLeaf Naturals, LLC; "OCN" means Opaskwayak Cree Nation; "Omnibus Plan" means the 20% fixed compensation incentive plan of the Company, as amended from time to time; "OneLeaf" means the OneLeaf brand; "Ontario Lottery Winner" means the third winner of the lottery conducted by the Alcohol and Gaming Commission of Ontario on January 11, 2019, for the allocation of one of the 25 limited opportunities to apply for a Retail Store Authorization to operate a cannabis retail store in the Province of Ontario whom the Company entered into an option agreement with and ultimately purchased stores from; "Registration Statement" means the Company's registration statement on Form F-10 in connection with the Company becoming a registrant effective June 2, 2021 with the SEC upon the Company's Form 40-F registration statement becoming effective; "Retail Store Authorization" means, collectively, the Authorizations required to engage in the retail sale and distribution of adult-use cannabis and cannabis products at licensed premises; "RSU means restricted share units of the Company granted pursuant to the Omnibus Plan; "Sarbanes-Oxley" means *the Sarbanes-Oxley Act* (United States); "SKU" means stock keeping unit; "Smoke Cartel" means Smoke Cartel Inc.; "U.K." means the United Kingdom; "Unit" has the meaning ascribed thereto under the heading "July 2022 Bought Deal"; "U.S." means United States of America; "U.S. Base Prospectus" means the Company's U.S. base prospectus dated September 17, 2021 included in the Registration; "U.S. Prospectus Supplements means the prospectus supplement dated December 3, 2021 to the U.S. Base Prospectus; "USD" United States dollars; "USDA" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture; "Valiant Distributions" means Valiant Distribution Canada Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company formed under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) on November 1, 2020, pursuant to articles of amalgamation filed in respect of the amalgamation of RGR Canada Inc. and Famous Brandz Inc., a former wholly owned subsidiary of the Company; and Valiant Distribution Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on April 6, 2019; and "Warrants" means the Common Share purchase warrants of the Company.

Corporate Overview

Nature of Operations

The Company's vision is to offer a full range of best-in-class products and services to cannabis consumers, while growing organically and through acquisitions, to become the world's premier retail-focused and vertically integrated cannabis enterprise.

The Company's retail operations are focused on business-to-consumer markets. The operations of Canna Cabana is focused on the retail sale of recreational cannabis products for adult use as well as consumption accessories in Canada. The Company's e-commerce operations are made up of Grasscity, Smoke Cartel, FABCBD, Daily High Club, DankStop, Blessed CBD and NuLeaf Naturals. Grasscity has been operating as a major e-commerce retailer of consumption accessories for over 20 years. It has significant brand equity in the United States and around the world, while providing an established online sales channel for High Tide to sell its proprietary products. Smoke Cartel was founded in 2013 and has grown to become one of the most searchable sites of its kind. FABCBD was founded in 2017 and has grown to be one of the leading online retailers in the Hemp-derived CBD space in the United States, and with over one million consumption accessories sold under the Daily High Club name, Daily High Club has become one of the leading online retailers of in demand consumption accessories and monthly subscription boxes. DankStop is a leading online consumption accessories retailer. With an industry leading and innovative website and a dedicated support team, DankStop has been raising the bar for online consumption supply industry since 2014. Blessed CBD is one of the leading online retailers for CBD products in the U.K. Blessed CBD provides a marketplace with a wide variety of high-quality products and formulas, affordable pricing, rapid dependable shipping, and surprisingly personable customer service. Blessed CBD has been featured as the best U.K. CBD oil in several publications including The Mirror, Reader's Digest, and Maxim Magazine, further establishing the Company's e-commerce presence. Newly acquired NuLeaf Naturals is one of America's leading CBD companies. Since 2014, NuLeaf Naturals has been committed to creating the world's highest quality CBD products in their most pure and potent form. NuLeaf Naturals' products are produced at a cGMP-certified facility enabling them to manufacture groundbreaking CBD formulations while exceeding the highest levels of regulatory compliance. NuLeaf Naturals is committed to creating safe, consistent, and effective products and has proudly received over 25,000 verified 5-star customer reviews through their e-commerce platform.

The wholesale operations of Valiant helps with the overall product strategy of the retail operations of the Company and are primarily focused on the manufacturing and distribution of consumption accessories. Valiant designs and distributes a proprietary suite of branded consumption accessories including overseeing their contract manufacturing by third parties. Valiant also focuses on acquiring celebrity licenses, designing, and distributing branded consumption accessories. Additionally, it also distributes a minority of products that are manufactured by third parties. Valiant does not sell its products directly to consumers but operates an e-commerce platform for wholesale customers.

Established Consumer Brands (as of the date of this MD&A):



Competitive Landscape

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company currently has a total of 151 branded retail cannabis stores operating across Canada. The Company operates 148 corporately owned retail cannabis locations represented by 75 locations in Alberta, 48 locations in Ontario, 10 locations in Saskatchewan, 7 locations in British Columbia, and 8 locations in Manitoba. Further, the Company has a 50% interest in a partnership that operates a branded retail Canna Cabana location in Sudbury, Ontario and two joint venture operations with a 49% interest that operates two branded retail Meta Cannabis Co locations in Manitoba.

The Company's retail recreational cannabis products operation operates amongst many competitors, both consolidated chains and independent operators. Notable competitors include Fire & Flower Holdings Corp. and SNDL Inc., as well as numerous independent retailers.

Most of the Company's competitors applicable to its Wholesale Segment operate primarily as product distributors, while Valiant designs, sources and distributes most of their own products. This creates advantages through vertical integration, thereby enabling Valiant to bring unique product designs to market and offer wholesale customers favourable terms, proprietary products, and flexible pricing.

In the future, the Company expects that its brick-and-mortar retail operations will continue to experience similar competition to what it has faced in prior quarters from the recreational cannabis industry as a greater number of third-party stores are established across Canada, offering both cannabis products and consumption accessories. However, the Company believes that its vertically integrated e-commerce and wholesale operations, product knowledge, and operational expertise will enable it to operate profitably over the long term. While the Company is presently focused on continuing existing markets in the Provinces of Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and Manitoba, the Company is looking to expand its presence mainly in Ontario and other provinces which we anticipate in fiscal year 2023. The Company is currently evaluating entering other provinces and territories including Northwest Territories, and the Yukon as regulations permit and anticipates being able to grow both organically as well as through acquisitions in the future.

Select Financial Highlights and Operating Performance

	Three months ended October 31			Year ended October 31		
	2022	2021	Change	**2022**	2021	Change
	$	$		**$**	$	
Revenue	**108,249**	53,867	101%	**356,852**	181,123	97%
Gross Profit	**29,520**	17,538	68%	**100,952**	63,983	58%
Gross Profit Margin[(i)]	**27%**	33%	(6%)	**28%**	35%	(7%)
Total Operating Expenses	**(83,428)**	(22,389)	273%	**(173,262)**	(82,657)	110%
Adjusted EBITDA[(ii)]	**5,018**	1,641	206%	**14,620**	12,503	17%
Loss from Operations	**(53,915)**	(4,794)	1025%	**(72,310)**	(18,674)	287%
Net loss	**(52,502)**	(4,176)	1157%	**(70,848)**	(35,037)	102%
Loss per share (Basic and Diluted)	**(0.85)**	(0.09)	839%	**(1.14)**	(0.84)	36%

(i) Gross Profit Margin is a non-IFRS financial measure. Gross Profit Margin is calculated by dividing total Gross Profit by total Revenue.

(ii) Adjusted EBITDA is not a recognized measure under IFRS, and accordingly, the Company's use of such term may not be comparable to similarly defined measures presented by other entities. A reconciliation of the Adjusted EBITDA to Net (Loss) income is found under "EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA" in this MD&A.

Revenue increased by 101% to $108,249 in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $53,867), and by 97% to $356,852 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $181,123). Gross profit increased by 68% to $29,520 in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $17,538), and by 58% to $100,952 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $63,983). Loss from operations was $53,915 in the fourth quarter of

2022 (2021: loss $4,851) and $72,310 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: loss $18,674). The Company recorded a loss from operations excluding impairment loss of $5,318 compared to a loss from operations excluding impairment loss of $2,118 for the three-month period ended October 31, 2021 in the prior year.

The key factors affecting the results for the year ended October 31, 2022, were:

- **Merchandise Sales** – Merchandise sales increased by 97% for the year ended October 31, 2022, as compared to 2021.

- **Gross Profit Margin** – Gross Profit Margin decreased by 7% for the year ended October 31, 2022, as compared to 2021. The decrease in gross profit margin was largely driven by the change in retail pricing, from a premium strategy to a discount pricing model.

- **Operating Expenses** – Operating expenses increased by 273% in the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to the same period in the prior year, and as a percentage of revenue increased by 36% in the fourth quarter to 77% (2021: 41%). For the year ended October 31, 2022, operating expenses increased by 110% compared to 2021, and as a percentage of revenue increased by 3% in the year ended October 31, 2022 to 49% (2021: 46%). Operating expenses increased over the same period in 2022 due to the impairment loss of $48,592 in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $2,733). Excluding the impairment loss, operating expenses increased by 77% in the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to the same period in the prior year, and as a percentage of revenue decreased 4% in the fourth quarter to 32% (2021: 36%). Excluding the impairment loss, for the year ended October 31, 2022, operating expenses increased by 56% compared to 2021, and as a percentage of revenue decreased by 9% in the year ended October 31, 2022 to 35% (2021: 44%). Company's continued growth of their Retail Segment through new store openings, the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington, Halo Kushbar, and Choom as well as full year of results of 2021 acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop, and Blessed CBD. The increase in expenses was also related to the full year of expenses associated with up listing of the Company's stock to Nasdaq in June 2021 including directors and officers' liability insurance premiums, Nasdaq listing fees and additional human resources to support the integration of newly acquired companies.

Revenue

Revenue increased by 101% to $108,249 in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $53,867) and by 97% to $356,852 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $181,123).

The increase in revenue was driven primarily by the Company's Retail Segment's shift in the retail pricing strategy and launch of our discount club model. Additionally, the increase in revenue was due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals on November 29, 2021, Bud Room on February 9, 2022, 2080791 Alberta Ltd. on April 21, 2022, Crossroads Cannabis on April 26, 2022, Ontario Lottery Winner on May 10, 2022 and August 2, 2022, Bud Heaven on June 1, 2022, Kensington on June 4, 2022, Halo Kushbar on July 15, 2022, and Choom on August 2 and 25, 2022 as well as full year of results of 2021 acquisitions of Smoke Cartel, FAB CBD, Daily High Club, DankStop, and Blessed CBD.

For the three-month period ended October 31, 2022, additions of new stores and the business combinations of DankStop, Blessed CBD, NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington, Halo Kushbar, and Choom into the Company contributed approximately $8,900 of the increase in revenue. For the year ended October 31, 2022, new stores and business combinations contributed approximately $36,000 to the increase in revenue.

Canna Cabana provides a unique customer experience focused on retention and loyalty through its Cabana Club membership platform. Members of Cabana Club receive member-only pricing, text message service and email communications highlighting new and upcoming product arrivals, member-only events, and other special offers. The database communicates with highly relevant consumers who are segmented at the local level by delivering regular content that is specific to their local Canna Cabana and Meta Cannabis Co locations. As of the date of this MD&A, approximately 950,000 members have joined Cabana Club, with over 90% of our

average daily transactions conducted by club members. This increase in our database from 245,000 on October 20, 2021 (approximately 90%) can be attributed to the launch of the discount club model across Canada. Additionally, over 6,000 members have joined Cabana ELITE, an optional paid membership upgrade for Cabana Club members, generating over $180 in membership fees.

Gross Profit

For the three-month period ended October 31, 2022, gross profit increased by 68% to $29,520 (2021: $17,538) and by 58% to $100,952 (2021: $63,983) for the year ended October 31, 2022. The increase in gross profit was driven by an increase in sales volume due to the change in retail pricing strategy as well as the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, and Choom. Increase in revenue was also due to full quarter of results from 2021 acquisitions of DankStop and Blessed CBD. The gross profit margin decreased to 27% for the three-month period ended October 31, 2022 (2021: 33%) and decreased to 28% in the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: 35%). The decrease in the gross profit margin percentage was due to a change in the bricks and mortar retail pricing strategy, which is in line with the current market, and to maintain and grow market share.

Operating Expenses

Total operating costs increased by 273% to $83,428 in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $22,389) and by 110% to $173,262 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $82,657). Operating expenses increased over the same period in 2021 due to the Company's continued growth of their Retail Segment through new store openings and the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, and Choom resulting in a total of 141 branded retail stores operating across Canada compared to 104 branded retail stores as of October 31, 2021 (increase of 37 stores). Increase in operating expenses was also due to the full quarter of results from 2021 acquisitions of DankStop and Blessed CBD.

Salaries, wages, and benefits expenses increased by 60% to $13,120 in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $8,222), and by 60% to $44,055 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $27,595). The increase in staffing was due primarily to the acquisitions and integration of, Daily High Club, DankStop, Blessed CBD, NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, and Choom the need for additional personnel to facilitate growth in the number of cannabis locations, and additional personnel at the corporate level to support the Nasdaq listing. Salaries, wages, and benefits expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased to 12% in the three-month period ended October 31, 2022 compared to 15% in 2021.

Share-based compensation decreased to $2,092 for the three-month period ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $2,301) and increased to $8,080 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $4,879). The increase in share-based compensation was primarily due to granting of options and RSUs to employees, directors, and consultants of the Company along with shares being held in escrow related to FABCBD and Blessed CBD acquisitions.

General and administrative expenses increased by 76% to $7,173 in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $4,068), and by 69% to $25,973 for the year of 2022 (2021: $15,327), and as a percentage of revenue remained consistent at 7% in the year of 2022 compared to 2021 primarily because of the increase in scale and acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop, Blessed CBD, NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, Choom, and an increase in insurance premiums related to the up Nasdaq listing.

Professional fees expense increased by 164% to $1,671 for the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $632), and by 63% to $4,920 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $3,023), due to increased additional costs related to accounting services for newly acquired entities, and legal fees occurred in the normal course of Business.

Advertising and promotion expense decreased by 15% to $1,501 for the fourth quarter of 2022 (2021: $1,765) and increased by 128% to $7,868 for the year ended (2021: $3,444). The increase in advertising and promotion costs was primarily due to the acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop, Blessed CBD, and NuLeaf Naturals, due to the nature of their operations.

Depreciation and amortization expense on property, equipment, intangibles, and right-of-use assets of $30,169 for the year ended 2022 increased by 28% compared to 2021 primarily due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, and Choom as well as full year of depreciation and amortization expense related to 2021 acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop, and Blessed CBD, due to the nature of their operations.

Interest and bank charges increased by 68% to $3,516 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $2,091). The increase in interest and bank charges is primarily due to increased merchant charges incurred through the normal course of business through the acquired operations of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, and Choom as well as full year of 2021 acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop and Blessed, in addition to the organic growth of retail cannabis locations during the year.

Impairment Loss

Impairment loss increased by 1,681% to $48,681 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $2,733). On August 1, 2022, the Company completed impairment testing over the group of CGUs to which goodwill had been allocated. Goodwill arising from business combinations is allocated either to the bricks and mortar retail locations (CGUs) or to ecommerce retail subsidiaries (CGUs), as each group of CGUs benefit from synergies created through these business combinations based on whether they are retail locations or ecommerce platforms.

Included in the CGU group for bricks and mortar are all retail locations in addition to the acquisitions of Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., operating as 'Boreal Cannabis Company', Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington and Choom. Included in the CGU group for ecommerce are all of the ecommerce subsidiaries including the addition of Nuleaf Naturals.

Bricks and mortar retail

The recoverable amount of the group of CGUs included in bricks and mortar retail, was determined based on a FVLCD model. The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate of 2%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate range of 13.0%-14.0% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the group of CGUs, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Ecommerce retail

The recoverable amount of the ecommerce aggregate group of CGUs was determined based on a FVLCD model. The recoverable amount of the e-commerce aggregated group of CGU's was determined using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth

rate range of 4.7% to 10.7%. Cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2% and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be less than the carrying value of the group of CGUs, which resulted in an impairment of $45,077 (2021 - $nil). The most sensitive inputs to the fair value model are the revenue and discount rate.

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $52,141: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $48,409.

Indefinite life intangible assets

Each CGU that has indefinite life intangible assets were also included in the annual impairment testing. The recoverable amount of each CGU was determined based on a FVLCD model.

Grasscity

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $1,701 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Grasscity CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test on August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the Grasscity CGU was determined based on FVLCD. The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of -3.3% to 6.0%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and Cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the Grasscity CGU, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Smoke Cartel

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $4,151 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Smoke Cartel CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test on August 1, 2022, and the recoverable amount of the Smoke Cartel CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 3.0% to 20.3%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15.0% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be lower than the carrying value of the Smoke Cartel CGU, which did result in an impairment of $564 (2021 - $nil).

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $1,539: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $739.

FABCBD

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $8,909 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the FABCBD CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test on August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the FABCBD CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 0.7% to 6.6%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2% and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the FABCBD CGU, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Daily High Club

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $2,929 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the DHC CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test on August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the DHC CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 5.0% to 8.0%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2%; and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be lower than the carrying value of the DHC CGU, which did result in an impairment of $331 (2021 - $nil).

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $649: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $398.

DankStop

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $1,499 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the DankStop CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test on August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the DankStop CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of -2.5% to 5.0%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2% and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be lower than the carrying value of the DankStop CGU, which did result in an impairment of $470 (2021 - $nil).

All else being equal:

i. A 2% increase in the discount rate would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $556: and,

ii. A 2% decrease in the average forecasted revenue would have resulted in an impairment of approximately $491.

Blessed CBD

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $3,879 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Blessed CBD CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test on August 1, 2022 and the recoverable amount of the Blessed CBD CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of -0.1% to 6.8%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2% and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the Blessed CBD CGU, which did not result in an impairment (2021 - $nil).

Nuleaf Naturals

Indefinite life intangible assets, with a carrying value of $10,872 at October 31, 2022, were allocated to the Nuleaf Naturals CGU. The Company performed its annual impairment test on August 1, 2022, and the recoverable amount of the Nuleaf Naturals CGU was determined based on FVLCD.

The model was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first year, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the first year are forecasted at a growth rate range of 5.7% to 27.6%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2% and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate of 15% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the Nuleaf Naturals CGU, which did not result in an impairment.

Finite life intangible assets

For the year-ended October 31, 2022, the Company performed indicator assessments over CGUs with property and equipment, right-of-use assets, and finite intangible assets, over all retail locations (CGUs) to determine if impairment indicators existed at the reporting date. The Company identified four retail location CGUs as potentially impaired, where the financial performance was declining monthly due to market pressures and increased competition. The Company calculated the recoverable amount of the CGUs using the FVLCD model.

Retail locations

The model for each of the locations was built using 5-year cash flows projections expected to be generated based on historical performance, financial forecasts, and growth expectations. For the first 2 years, revenues were forecasted based on actual operating results as well as industry and market trends. Revenue for the years after the second year are forecasted at a growth rate of 2%; cash flows beyond 5 years used a terminal growth rate of 2% and cash flows were discounted at an after-tax discount rate range of 13.50% to 14.50% based on a market participant weighted average cost of capital.

As a result of the impairment test performed, the recoverable amount was determined to be higher than the carrying value of the four retail CGUs, which did not result in an impairment.

Key assumptions used in the FVLCD calculation and sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The calculation of the fair value less costs to sell calculations for all of the impairment tests are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Discount Rates – discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rates are estimated based on the risk-free rate, equity risk premium, beta adjustment to the equity risk premium based on direct comparison approach, an unsystematic risk premium, and after-tax cost of debt based on corporate bond yields. An increase in the discount rate by 2% would result additional impairment to the ecommerce goodwill, intangible assets of the Smoke Cartel CGU, DankStop CGU, DHC CGU as well as an Ontario retail location.

- Revenue – based on Senior Management's expectations for future growth given the nature of the business, industry research and statistics, and for bricks and mortar CGUs, the location of retail stores. A decrease in the revenue by 2% would result impairment to the intangible assets of an Ontario retail location. An decrease in the revenue by 2% would result additional impairment to the ecommerce goodwill, intangible assets of the Smoke Cartel CGU, DankStop CGU, DHC CGU as well as an Ontario retail location.

Financing and Other Costs

Financing and other costs of $10,379 recorded for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $13,042), representing the expense associated with the interest expense related to convertible debentures, the accretion of lease liabilities, as well as transaction costs related to the Company's acquisitions and Business development activities. The decrease was due to conversion of convertible debt and transaction costs.

Revaluation of Derivative Liability

The Company recorded a gain from the revaluation of derivative liability of $10,497 during the year of 2022 (2021: loss of $6,989). During the year the derivative liability increased as a result of acquisition of NuLeaf Naturals and revaluation of put options associated with the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Blessed CBD, and FABCBD.

ATM Program

Pursuant to the ATM Program, during the fourth quarter ended October 31, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 256,757 Common Shares over the TSXV and Nasdaq, for aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of $500 (compared to the three months ended July 31, 2022: 34,900 Common Shares; $91, three and six months ended April 30, 2022: 1,336,313 Common Shares; $7,405; and three months ended January 31, 2022: 130,197 Common Shares; $799).

Pursuant to the Equity Distribution Agreement, a cash commission of $7 on the aggregate gross proceeds raised was paid to the Agents in connection with their services under the Equity Distribution Agreement during the fourth quarter ended October 31, 2022

(compared to the three and six months ended July 31, 2022: $1; three and six months ended April 30, 2022: $111; and three months ended January 31, 2022: $12).

The Company intends to use the net proceeds of the ATM Program, if any, and at the discretion of the Company, to fund strategic initiatives it is currently developing, to support the growth and development of the Company's existing operations, funding future acquisitions as well as working capital and general corporate purposes.

Common Shares issued pursuant to the ATM Program will be issued pursuant to the ATM Prospectus Supplement to the Canadian Shelf Prospectus and U.S. Prospectus Supplement. The Canadian Prospectus Supplement and Canadian Shelf Prospectus are available for download from SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and the U.S. Prospectus Supplement, U.S. Base Prospectus and Registration Statement are accessible via EDGAR on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

The ATM Program is effective until the earlier of (i) the date that all Common Shares available for issue under the ATM Program have been sold, (ii) the date the Canadian Prospectus Supplement in respect of the ATM Program or Canadian Shelf Prospectus is withdrawn and (iii) the date that the ATM Program is terminated by the Company or Agents.

July 2022 Bought Deal

On July 22, 2022, the Company completed a bought deal short-form base shelf prospectus supplement offering pursuant to the Canadian Shelf Prospectus (the "Bought Deal Offering") of units (each, a "Unit"). In connection with the Bought Deal Offering, the Company issued an aggregate of 4,956,960 (including the exercise in full of the underwriters' over-allotment option) Units at a price of $2.32 per Unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of $11,500. Each Unit was comprised of one Common Share and one Common Share purchase warrant (each, a "July 2022 Warrant"). Each July 2022 Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share at an exercise price of $2.73 per July 2022 Warrant for a period of 60 months from closing of the Bought Deal Offering.

connectFirst Credit Facility

On August 15, 2022, the Company entered into a $19,000 demand term loan with connectfirst (the "connectFirst Credit Facility") with the first tranche, $12,100, available in a single advance, and the second tranche, $6,900, available in multiple draws subject to certain pre-disbursement conditions. The demand loan bears interest at connectFirst's prime lending rate plus 2.50% per annum and matures on September 7, 2027.

The first tranche is repayable on demand, but until demand is made the connectFirst Credit Facility is repaid in monthly blended payments of principal and interest of $240. Blended payments may be adjusted from time to time, if necessary, based on connectFirst's prime lending rate, the principal outstanding, and amortization period remaining. On October 7, 2022, the Company received the inflow of funds for the first tranche.

The second tranche is repayable on demand, but until demand is made the connectFirst Credit Facility is repaid in monthly blended payments of principal and interest of $137. Blended payments may be adjusted from time to time, if necessary, on the basis of connectFirst's prime lending rate, the principal outstanding and amortization period remaining. On October 25, 2022, the Company received the inflow of funds for the second tranche.

In connection with the connectFirst Credit Facility, the Company provided:

(a) A general security agreement comprising a first charge security interest over all present and after acquired personal property, registered at Personal Property Registry and provided an unlimited guarantee and postponement of claim granted by Canna Cabana (including supporting corporate documents);

(b) A general security agreement comprising a first charge security interest over all present and after-acquired personal property, registered at Personal Property Registry and provided an unlimited guarantee and postponement of claim granted by Meta Growth (including supporting corporate documents);

(c) A general security agreement comprising a first charge security interest over all present and after-acquired personal property, registered at Personal Property Registry and provided an unlimited guarantee and postponement of claim granted by 2680495 Ontario Inc. (including supporting corporate documents);

(d) A general security agreement comprising a first charge security interest over all present and after-acquired personal property, registered at Personal Property Registry and provided an unlimited guarantee and postponement of claim granted by Valiant Distributions (including supporting corporate documents); and

(e) A general security agreement comprising a first charge security interest over all present and after-acquired personal property, registered at Personal Property Registry.

Covenants attached to the connectFirst Credit Facility:

(a) The Company's debt service coverage ratio shall be not less than 1.40:1, to be tested at the end of each fiscal quarter of the Company based on a trailing four-quarters basis using consolidated financial statements beginning January 31, 2023). As at October 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio.

(b) The Company shall at all times maintain in the Company's account with connectFirst the greater of $7,500 and 50% of the aggregate debt of the Company to connectFirst. A five-business day cure period is permitted. Included in the Cash and cash equivalents is $8,197 held in the Company's account with connectFirst.

(c) The Company shall at all times maintain a current ratio of not less than 1.25:1, to be tested monthly using consolidated financial statements. As at October 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with the current ratio.

(d) The Company shall at all times maintain a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of not more than 3:1, to be tested quarterly on a consolidated basis beginning January 31, 2023. As at October 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with the funded debt to EBITDA ratio.

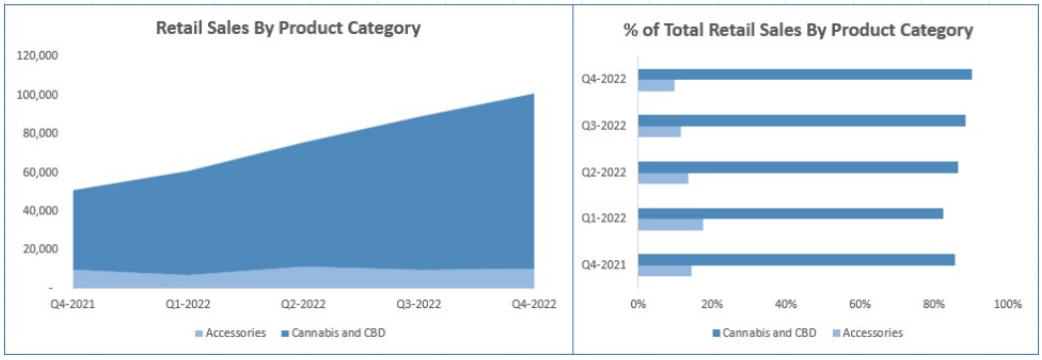
As at October 31, 2022, the Company has met all the requirements of the connectFirst Credit Facility.

Segment Operations

	Q4 2022 ($)	Q3 2022 ($)	Q2 2022 ($)	Q1 2022 ($)	Total 2022 ($)	Q4 2021 ($)	Q3 2021 ($)	Q2 2021 ($)	Q1 2021 ($)	Total 2021 ($)
Retail										
Total Revenue	**107,079**	**94,368**	**80,045**	**70,966**	**352,458**	52,443	46,283	38,362	36,757	173,845
Gross Profit	**28,868**	**25,282**	**22,536**	**22,768**	**99,454**	17,297	16,216	14,188	14,195	61,896
(Loss) income from operations	**(46,861)**	**1,439**	**(1,021)**	**(567)**	**(47,010)**	(67)	(3,131)	(1,058)	1,238	(3,018)
Total Assets	**241,354**	**277,370**	**278,912**	**270,989**		223,296	145,971	86,532	94,642	
Total Liabilities	**71,739**	**68,746**	**38,911**	**68,337**		59,272	56,960	54,598	38,470	
Wholesale										
Total Revenue	**1,145**	**941**	**973**	**1,213**	**4,272**	1,372	1,781	2,487	1,551	7,191
Gross Profit	**634**	**431**	**135**	**179**	**1,379**	210	438	790	562	2,000
(Loss) income from operations	**(341)**	**(411)**	**(592)**	**(318)**	**(1,662)**	(566)	(390)	25	(222)	(1,153)
Total Assets	**11,990**	**9,055**	**10,025**	**9,910**		7,807	6,939	6,331	5,932	
Total Liabilities	**3,095**	**3,048**	**3,445**	**2,190**		2,166	2,183	2,055	2,111	
Corporate										
Total Revenue	**25**	**45**	**13**	**39**	**122**	52	5	19	11	87
Gross Profit	**19**	**42**	**23**	**35**	**119**	31	25	20	11	87
(Loss) income from operations	**(6,712)**	**(5,698)**	**(5,965)**	**(5,262)**	**(23,637)**	(4,161)	(3,803)	(3,478)	(3,061)	(14,503)
Total Assets	**21,400**	**23,234**	**13,102**	**9,669**		15,112	81,272	107,207	66,000	
Total Liabilities	**37,876**	**35,364**	**70,935**	**37,729**		32,773	28,228	36,875	72,194	
Total										
Total Revenue	**108,249**	**95,354**	**81,031**	**72,218**	**356,852**	53,867	48,069	40,868	38,319	181,123
Gross Profit	**29,521**	**25,755**	**22,694**	**22,982**	**100,952**	17,538	16,679	14,998	14,768	63,983
(Loss) income from operations	**(53,915)**	**(4,670)**	**(7,578)**	**(6,147)**	**(72,310)**	(4,794)	(7,324)	(4,511)	(2,045)	(18,674)
Total Assets	**274,743**	**309,659**	**302,039**	**290,568**		246,215	234,182	200,070	166,574	
Total Liabilities	**112,710**	**107,158**	**113,291**	**108,256**		94,211	87,371	93,528	112,775	

	Q4 2022 ($)	**Q3 2022 ($)**	**Q2 2022 ($)**	**Q1 2022 ($)**	**Total 2022 ($)**	Q4 2021 **($)**	Q3 2021 ($)	Q2 2021 **($)**	Q1 2021 **($)**	Total 2021 ($)
Canada										
Total Revenue	**93,840**	**80,697**	**63,458**	**52,442**	**290,437**	42,861	38,376	35,030	34,202	150,469
Gross Profit	**22,220**	**18,902**	**13,923**	**11,952**	**66,997**	12,085	12,129	12,608	12,984	49,806
(Loss) income from operations	**(7,185)**	**(4,496)**	**(8,417)**	**(8,735)**	**(28,833)**	(4,882)	(7,828)	(5,312)	(2,490)	(20,512)
Total Assets	**183,599**	**183,528**	**171,988**	**160,734**		164,154	164,823	174,127	155,673	
Total Liabilities	**85,884**	**84,892**	**90,639**	**88,234**		81,722	76,603	88,260	98,739	
USA										
Total Revenue	**15,695**	**13,148**	**15,937**	**15,090**	**59,870**	8,632	7,677	2,995	643	19,947
Gross Profit	**6,600**	**5,977**	**8,756**	**8,391**	**29,724**	4,171	3,792	1,106	219	9,288
(Loss) income from operations	**(47,258)**	**(730)**	**322**	**1,138**	**(46,527)**	(162)	476	239	(114)	439
Total Assets	**77,247**	**112,780**	**115,746**	**106,294**		58,811	60,961	17,233	2,554	
Total Liabilities	**24,897**	**20,657**	**21,512**	**16,003**		8,475	9,201	3,676	765	
International										
Total Revenue	**(1,288)**	**1,509**	**1,638**	**4,686**	**6,545**	2,374	2,016	2,843	3,474	10,707
Gross Profit	**701**	**876**	**16**	**2,639**	**4,232**	1,282	758	1,284	1,565	4,889
(Loss) income from operations	**524**	**556**	**520**	**1,450**	**3,050**	250	28	562	559	1,399
Total Assets	**13,896**	**13,351**	**14,305**	**23,540**		23,250	8,398	8,710	8,347	
Total Liabilities	**1,930**	**1,609**	**1,138**	**4,019**		4,014	1,567	1,592	13,271	
Total										
Total Revenue	**108,247**	**95,354**	**81,033**	**72,218**	**356,852**	53,867	48,069	40,868	38,319	181,123
Gross Profit	**29,521**	**25,755**	**22,695**	**22,982**	**100,952**	17,538	16,679	14,998	14,768	63,983
(Loss) income from operations	**(53,915)**	**(4,670)**	**(7,575)**	**(6,150)**	**(72,310)**	(4,794)	(7,324)	(4,511)	(2,045)	(18,674)
Total Assets	**274,743**	**309,659**	**302,039**	**290,568**		246,215	234,182	200,070	166,574	
Total Liabilities	**112,710**	**107,158**	**113,289**	**108,256**		94,211	87,371	93,528	112,775	

Retail Segment Performance



The Company's Retail Segment demonstrated significant sales growth with an increase in revenue of 103% to $352,458 for the year ended October 31, 2022 compared to the prior year. Revenue growth is primarily attributable to the Company's shift in the retail pricing strategy and launch of our discount club model. Additionally, the increase in revenue was due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington, Halo Kushbar, and Choom as well as full year results from 2021 acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop, and Blessed CBD.

For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company recognized $21,653 in revenue generated from its proprietary data analytics service named Cabanalytics™. The Cabanalytics™ program provides subscribers with a monthly report of anonymized consumer purchase data, in order to assist them with forecasting and planning their future product decisions and implementing appropriate marketing initiatives.

Gross profit for the year ended October 31, 2022, increased by $37,558 compared to prior year and the gross profit margin decreased to 28% (2021: 36%). The decrease in the gross margin was due to a change in pricing strategy to maintain and grow market share. The shift in pricing strategy was due to competitive landscape and the Company's launch of its innovative discount club model. In Alberta, as of October 31, 2022, the province had granted 761 cannabis license vs 657 as of October 31, 2021.

For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Retail Segment recorded a loss from operations of $46,994 compared to loss from operations of $3,018 for the same period in the prior year. The loss from operations is primarily due to an impairment loss of $48,681. The Retail Segment recorded an income from operations excluding impairment of $1,604 compared to a loss from operations excluding impairment of $285 for the year ended October 31, 2021. The increase in income from operations was primarily due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington, Halo Kushbar, and Choom as well as full year results from 2021 acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop, and Blessed CBD.

Same-store retail sales

Same-store sales refers to the change in revenue generated by the Company's existing retail cannabis locations over the period and is based on the number of stores that have been fully operational during the full current and comparison year. The Company had 63 cannabis locations that were operational for the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021. For these 63 cannabis locations, same-store sales increased by 20% compared to 2021. The increase was due to the Company's shift in the retail pricing strategy and launch of our discount club model. The Company's bricks-and-mortar locations generated same store sales growth of 50% compared to last year and 9% sequentially in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2022.

Grasscity.com

During 2022, Grasscity processed 136,864 orders (2021: 127,019). High Tide continues to invest in Grasscity to refresh its online sales platform, increasing the number of items available for sale, increase its searchability, align its supply chain with Valiant, and optimize its distribution channels. Grasscity enables the Company to leverage its vertical integration to improve order fulfillment, customer reach, ,product margins and its overall profitability. Grasscity began selling cannabis seed in the United States on December 13, 2022.

Smokecartel.com

On March 24, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of Smoke Cartel. Founded in 2013, SmokeCartel.com has grown to become one of the leaders in global online retailers of high-tech consumption accessories. During 2022, Smoke Cartel processed 181,465 orders (2021: 96,668, during a seven-month span). Smoke Cartel began selling cannabis seed in the United States on December 13, 2022.

Fabcbd.com

On May 10, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of an 80% interest in FABCBD with an option to acquire the remaining 20% over the three years from the date of acquisition. Founded in 2017, Fabcbd.com has grown to become one of the leading online retailers in hemp derived CBD products. During 2022, FABCBD processed 51,920 orders (2021: 40,539, during a six-month span). The Company also launched a CBD Subscribe-and-Save discount program. Under this program, members are able to customize their orders each month to suit their specific needs.

Dailyhighclub.com

On July 6, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of Daily High Club. Daily High Club has grown to become one of the leading online retailers in on demand consumption accessories, selling over one million Daily High Club branded consumption accessories. During 2022, Daily High Club processed 169,256 orders (2021: 51,415, during a four-month span).

Dankstop.com

On August 12, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of DankStop. DankStop is a leading online consumption accessories retailer. With an industry leading and innovative website, and dedicated support team, DankStop has raised the bar for the online consumption supply industry since 2014. During 2022, DankStop processed 35,531 (2021: 7,083, two months) orders.

Blessedcbd.co.uk

On October 19, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of an 80% interest in Blessed CBD, with an option to acquire the remaining 20% over the three years from the date of acquisition. Blessed CBD is one of the leading online retailers of Hemp-derived CBD products in the U.K. Blessed CBD provides a marketplace with a wide variety of high-quality products and formulas, affordable pricing, rapid dependable shipping, and surprisingly personable customer service. Blessed CBD has been featured as the best UK CBD Oil in several publications including The Mirror, Reader's Digest, and Maxim Magazine. During 2022, Blessed CBD processed 60,744 orders (2021: 2,885, during a one-month span). The Company also launched a CBD Subscribe-and-Save program called the Wellness Club. Under the Wellness Club program, members can customize their orders each month with various items across the Company's product lines. On March 9, 2022, Blessed CBD entered the German market with online sales of its full spectrum CBD oils, gummies, capsules, creams, and balms via its official website at www.BlessedCBD.de. Additionally, on June 13, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with Amazon.com, Inc. to sell its products on their ecommerce platforms.

NuLeafNaturals.com

On November 29, 2021, the Company closed the acquisition of an 80% interest in NuLeaf Naturals with an option to acquire the remaining 20% over the three years from the date of acquisition. NuLeaf Naturals is one of America's leading Cannabinoid companies. Since 2014, NuLeaf Naturals has been committed to creating the world's highest quality CBD products in their most pure and potent form. NuLeaf Naturals manufacturing facility is a cGMP-certified facility enabling them to manufacture ground-breaking CBD formulations while exceeding the highest levels of regulatory requirement. The company is committed to creating safe, consistent, and effective products and has proudly received over 25,000 verified five-star customer reviews through their e-commerce platform. NuLeaf Naturals conducts its operations within States of the U.S. in which the sale of its Hemp-based products does not expressly violate State-controlled substance Laws. During 2022, for the period NuLeaf Naturals operated under the Company, NuLeaf Naturals processed 107,026 orders.

On May 25, 2022, NuLeaf Naturals launched a revamped Subscribe-and-Save program, based on the success of the similarly-named and designed subscription program launched by fellow U.S. Subsidiary, FABCBD. Under this program, customers are able to customize their orders each month to suit their specific needs, with items from across all NuLeaf Naturals' product lines including oils, soft gels, topicals, and pet treats. Customers also have the ability to customize their delivery frequency for each individual product in their order, allowing delivery frequencies to optimally match each customer's needs for every product. In addition, by opting-in to the Subscribe-and-Save discount program, customers receive a 20% discount for life on all NuLeaf Naturals products that they purchase.

Wholesale Segment Performance

Revenues in the Company's Wholesale Segment decreased by 41% to $4,272 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $7,191). Decrease in revenue is a result of a shift in focus to support the core Retail Segment and supply chain challenges.

Gross profit decreased by 31% to $1,379 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $2,000)

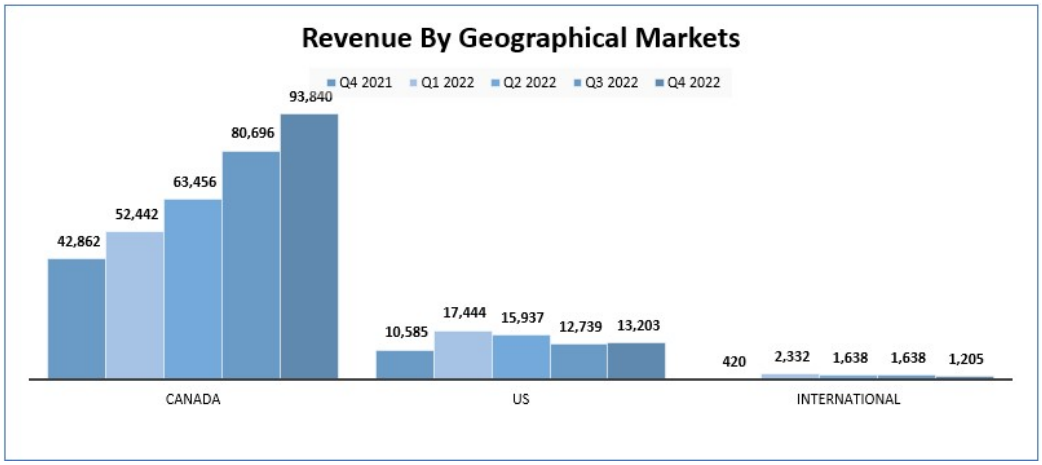
The Wholesale Segment reported loss from operations of $1,662 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $1,153).

Corporate Segment Performance

The Corporate Segment's main function is to administer the other two segments (Retail and Wholesale) and is responsible for the executive management and financing needs of the Business. The Corporate Segment earned revenues of $122 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $87). The revenue was made up of royalty fees and other revenues.

Geographical Markets

Geographical markets represent revenue based on the geographical locations of the customers who have contributed to the revenue. The following is a representation of these geographical markets:



* United States and international revenues are related to sale of consumption accessories and Hemp Derived CBD and not related to sale of cannabis.

The following presents information related to the Company's geographical markets:

	Q4 2022 ($)	**Q3 2022 ($)**	**Q2 2022 ($)**	**Q1 2022 ($)**	**Total 2022 ($)**	Q4 2021 **($)**	Q3 2021 ($)	Q2 2021 **($)**	Q1 2021 **($)**	Total 2021 ($)
Retail										
Canada	**93,680**	**80,436**	**62,891**	**51,678**	**288,685**	42,276	37,695	33,827	33,282	147,080
USA	**12,196**	**12,012**	**15,516**	**16,956**	**56,680**	9,747	8,467	4,365	3,266	25,845
International	**1,204**	**1,919**	**1,638**	**2,332**	**7,093**	420	121	170	209	920
Total	**107,080**	**94,367**	**80,045**	**70,966**	**352,458**	52,443	46,283	38,362	36,757	173,845
Wholesale										
Canada	**167**	**215**	**522**	**725**	**1,629**	534	676	1,184	908	3,302
USA	**1,007**	**727**	**421**	**488**	**2,643**	838	1,105	1,303	643	3,889
International	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,174**	**942**	**943**	**1,213**	**4,272**	1,372	1,781	2,487	1,551	7,191
Corporate										
Canada	**25**	**45**	**13**	**39**	**122**	52	5	19	11	87
USA	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	—
International	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**25**	**45**	**13**	**39**	**122**	52	5	19	11	87
Total										
Canada	**93,872**	**80,696**	**63,426**	**52,442**	**290,436**	42,862	38,376	35,030	34,201	150,469
USA	**13,203**	**12,739**	**15,937**	**17,444**	**59,323**	10,585	9,572	5,668	3,909	29,734
International	**1,204**	**1,919**	**1,638**	**2,332**	**7,093**	420	121	170	209	920
Total	**108,279**	**95,354**	**81,001**	**72,218**	**356,852**	53,867	48,069	40,868	38,319	181,123

(i) Represents revenue based on geographical locations of the customers who have contributed to the revenue generated in the applicable segment.

Sales performance increased significantly, on average, with Canna Cabana leading Canadian sales and NuLeaf Naturals contributing to sales growth in the United States. Due to the United States market acquisitions during the fiscal 2022 and 2021 years, the Company has increased United States revenue by more than 100% for the year ended October 31, 2022, compared to the same period in the prior year. Revenues in the international market increased by 187% for the three months ended October 31, 2022, compared to the same period in the prior year and are comprised of sales made to all countries outside of North America led by the acquisitions of Blessed CBD.

Summary of Quarterly Results

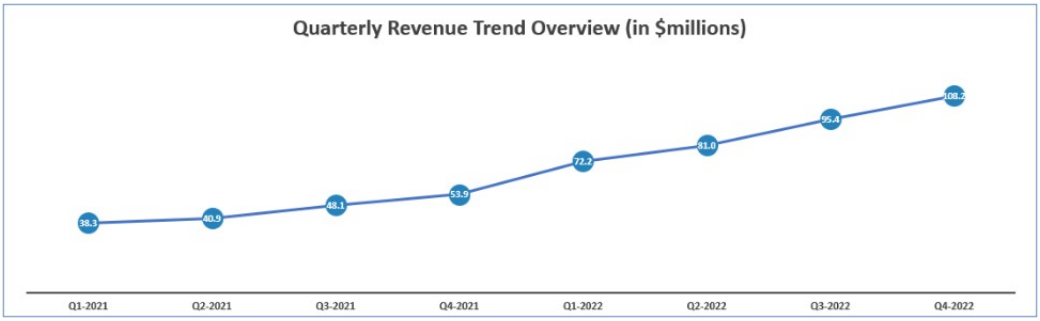
(C$ in thousands, except per share amounts)	Q4 2022	Q3 2022	Q2 2022	Q1 2022	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021
Revenue	108,249	95,354	81,031	72,218	53,867	48,069	40,868	38,319
Adjusted EBITDA (i)	5,018	4,246	2,402	2,954	1,642	1,540	4,720	4,602
Loss from Operations	(53,915)	(4,670)	(7,578)	(6,147)	(4,851)	(7,267)	(4,511)	(2,045)
Net loss	(52,502)	(2,717)	(8,277)	(7,352)	(4,176)	(1,750)	(12,266)	(16,845)
Basic and Diluted net loss per share(ii)	(0.85)	(0.04)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.30)	(0.62)

(i) Adjusted EBITDA is a not a recognized measure under IFRS, and accordingly, the Company's use of such term may not be comparable to similarly defined measures presented by other entities. A reconciliation of the Adjusted EBITDA to Net (Loss) income is found under "EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA" in this MD&A.

(ii) Basic net loss per share for the periods Q1 2021 to Q2 2022 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the one-to-fifteen (1:15) reverse share split of all the Company's issued and outstanding Common Shares that was completed on May 13, 2021.

Aside from the seasonal increase in consumer spending leading up to the winter holiday period, which occurs in the first quarter of the Company's fiscal year, quarter over quarter revenues increased as the Company aggressively expanded Canna Cabana operations and integrated the acquired businesses of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington, Halo Kushbar, and Choom as well 2021 acquisitions of Smoke Cartel, FABCBD, Daily High Club, DankStop, and Blessed CBD into the Business.

Adjusted EBITDA increased by 17% or $2,116 for the year ended October 31, 2022 compared to the same period in the prior year as a result of an increase in revenue due to business combinations and organic growth, which is offset by a decrease in gross margin percentage in the bricks and mortar business due to a shift in retail pricing strategy which is in-line with the current market. Further impacting adjusted EBITDA is due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, and Choom as well as full quarter of results from 2021 acquisitions of DankStop and Blessed CBD.



EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

The Company defines EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as per the table below. It should be noted that these performance measures are not defined under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other entities. The Company believes that these measures are useful financial metrics as they assist in determining the ability to generate cash from operations. Investors should be cautioned that EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an alternative to net earnings or cash flows as determined under IFRS. Management defines "Adjusted EBITDA" as the net (loss) income for the period, before income tax (recovery) expense, accretion and interest expense, depreciation and amortization, and adjusted for foreign exchange (gain) losses, transaction and acquisition costs, gain on debt restructuring, (gain) or loss on revaluation of derivative liabilities, (gain) or loss on extinguishment of debenture, impairment loss, share-based compensation, (gain) or loss on revaluation of marketable securities, (gain) or loss on extinguishment of financial liability and gain on disposal of property and equipment.

The reconciling items between net earnings, EBITDA, and Adjusted EBITDA are as follows:

	2022					2021				
	Total	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Total**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
Net loss	(70,848)	(52,502)	(2,717)	(8,277)	(7,352)	(35,037)	(4,176)	(1,750)	(12,266)	(16,845)
Income tax expense (recovery)	(2,915)	(1,782)	731	(800)	(1,064)	(730)	(1,418)	224	(124)	588
Accretion and interest	4,921	782	1,048	1,541	1,551	8,150	1,515	1,095	2,838	2,702
Depreciation and amortization	30,169	8,249	7,182	7,627	7,111	23,565	1,458	8,299	7,714	6,094
EBITDA	**(38,673)**	**(45,253)**	**6,244**	**91**	**246**	**(4,052)**	**(2,621)**	**7,868**	**(1,838)**	**(7,461)**
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	310	(14)	120	107	97	539	473	(28)	5	89
Transaction and acquisition costs	5,458	2,444	1,436	669	909	4,892	483	1,939	889	1,581
Debt restructuring gain	-	-	-	-	-	(1,145)	-	-	-	(1,145)
(Gain) loss revaluation of derivative liability	(10,497)	(3,166)	(6,078)	(728)	(525)	6,989	(1,564)	(5,919)	3,988	10,484
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debenture	354	609	(140)	(133)	18	589	73	—	—	516
Impairment loss	48,681	48,592	-	-	89	2,733	2,676	57	-	-
Share-based compensation	8,080	2,091	1,734	2,353	1,902	4,879	2,301	508	1,517	553
(Gain) loss on revaluation of marketable securities	489	81	146	43	219	547	291	112	159	(15)
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of financial liability	418	(366)	784	-	-	(161)	(161)	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	(3,306)	(309)	(2,997)	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	**14,620**	**5,018**	**4,246**	**2,402**	**2,955**	**12,504**	**1,642**	**1,540**	**4,720**	**4,602**

(i) Cash outflow for the lease liabilities during the three-months ended October 31, 2022 were $2,599, three-months ended July 31, 2022 were $3,060, three months ended April 30, 2022, were $1,934 and $2,238 for the three months ended January 31, 2022.

(ii) Cash outflow for the lease liabilities during the three-months ended October 31, 2021 were $2,179, three months ended July 31, 2021 were $2,917, three months ended April 30, 2021 were $1,265 and $1,088 for the three months ended January 31, 2021.

Total Expenses and (Loss) Income from Operations Excluding Impairment Loss

The Company defines total expenses and (loss) income from operations excluding impairment loss as per the table below. It should be noted that these performance measures are not defined under IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other entities. The Company believes that these measures are useful financial metrics as they assist in determining the ability to generate cash from operations. Investors should be cautioned that total expenses and (loss) income from operations should not be construed as an alternative to net earnings or cash flows as determined under IFRS. Management defines "total expenses and (loss) income from operations" as the total expenses for the period before impairment loss and (loss) income from operations before impairment loss.

The reconciling items between total expenses and (loss) income from operations:

	2022					2021				
	Total	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Total**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
Total expenses	(173,262)	(83,429)	(30,431)	(30,272)	(29,130)	(82,657)	(22,389)	(23,946)	(19,509)	(16,813)
Impairment loss	(48,681)	(48,592)	-	-	(89)	(2,733)	(2,733)	-	-	-
Total expense excluding impairment loss	**(124,581)**	**(34,837)**	**(30,431)**	**(30,272)**	**(29,041)**	**(79,924)**	**(19,656)**	**(23,946)**	**(19,509)**	**(16,813)**

					2,022					2,021
	Total	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Total**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
(Loss) from operations	(72,310)	(53,910)	(4,676)	(7,578)	(6,146)	(18,674)	(4,851)	(7,267)	(4,511)	(2,045)
Impairment loss	(48,681)	(48,592)	-	-	(89)	(2,733)	(2,733)	-	-	-
(Loss) from operations excluding impairment loss	**(23,629)**	**(5,318)**	**(4,676)**	**(7,578)**	**(6,057)**	**(15,941)**	**(2,118)**	**(7,267)**	**(4,511)**	**(2,045)**

Retail Segment					2,022					2,021
	Total	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Total**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
Income (loss) from operations	(47,076)	(46,927)	1,439	(1,021)	(567)	(3,018)	(67)	(3,131)	(1,058)	1,238
Impairment loss	(48,681)	(48,592)	-	-	(89)	(2,733)	(2,733)	-	-	-
Income (loss) from operations excluding impairment loss	**1,604**	**1,665**	**1,439**	**(1,021)**	**(478)**	**(285)**	**2,666**	**(3,131)**	**(1,058)**	**1,238**

Financial Position, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Assets

As of October 31, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of $25,084 (October 31, 2021: $14,014).

Working capital including cash as of October 31, 2022, was a surplus of $4,120 (October 31, 2021: surplus $5,500). Working capital is a non-IFRS measure and is calculated as the difference between total current assets and total current liabilities. The change is mainly due to various acquisitions that have occurred in 2022, as well as the closing of the Bought Deal Offering, connectFirst Credit Facility, and proceeds from the ATM Program. These transactions provide the Company enough liquidity for its working capital needs.

Total assets of the Company were $274,743 on October 31, 2022, compared to $246,215 on October 31, 2021. The increase in total assets is primarily due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Ontario Lottery Winner, Kensington, and Choom which resulted in significant increases in intangible assets, property and equipment, and right-of-use assets. Assets also increased due to capital asset additions and prepaid lease deposits due to organic growth during the period and were offset by impairment loss recorded during the year. The Company recorded an impairment loss of $48,681 for the year ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $2,733).

Liabilities

Total liabilities increased to $112,710 as at October 31, 2022, compared to $94,211 as at October 31, 2021, primarily due to an increase in long-term debt, accounts payable and accrued liabilities from expansion of the Business through acquisitions and organic growth.

As of the date of this MD&A the Company has increased the total principal value of debt to approximately $38,700 compared to approximately $30,000 as at February 2, 2022.

Summary of Outstanding Share Data

The Company had the following securities issued and outstanding as at the date of this MD&A:

Securities [(i)]	**Units Outstanding [(ii)]**
Issued and outstanding common shares	74,574,569
Warrants [(iii)]	11,385,041
Stock options and RSUs	2,471,358
Convertible debentures	1,405,119

Notes:

(i) Refer to the Financial Statements for a detailed description of these securities.

(ii) Securities outstanding are shown on post-consolidation basis. In connection with listing on the Nasdaq, on May 14, 2021, the Company underwent a 15:1 consolidation.

(iii) As of the date of this MD&A the Company had gross Warrants of 85,921,218 that can be converted on the basis of 15 Warrants to 1 Common Share.

Cash Flows

During the period ended October 31, 2022, the Company had an overall increase in cash and cash equivalents of $11,070 (2021: $6,490).

Total cash provided in operating activities was $4,495 for the period ended October 31, 2022 (2021: $2,825 cash used in operating activities). The increase in operating cash inflows is primarily driven by the increase in revenue due to the Company's Retail Segment's shift in the retail pricing strategy and launch of our discount club model. Additionally, the increase in revenue was due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington, Halo Kushbar, and Choom as well as full year of results of 2021 acquisitions of Daily High Club, DankStop, and Blessed CBD.

Cash used in investing activities was $8,592 (2021: cash used $28,493) due to the acquisitions of NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Ontario Lottery Winner, Bud Heaven, Kensington, Halo Kushbar, Choom and as a result of new store openings. Cash provided by financing activities was $15,167 (2021: cash provided $37,808).

Liquidity

On August 15, 2022, the Company entered into the connectFirst Credit Facility with the first tranche, $12,100, available in a single advance, and the second tranche, $6,900, available in multiple draws subject to certain pre-disbursement conditions. The demand loan bears interest at connectFirst's prime lending rate plus 2.50% per annum and matures on September 7, 2027.

The first tranche is repayable on demand, but until demand is made the connectFirst Credit Facility is repaid in monthly blended payments of principal and interest of $240. Blended payments may be adjusted from time to time, if necessary, based on connectFirst's prime lending rate, the principal outstanding, and amortization period remaining. On October 7, 2022, the Company received the inflow of funds for the first tranche.

The second tranche is repayable on demand, but until demand is made the connectFirst Credit Facility is repaid in monthly blended payments of principal and interest of $137. Blended payments may be adjusted from time to time, if necessary, on the basis of connectFirst's prime lending rate, the principal outstanding and amortization period remaining. On October 25, 2022, the Company received the inflow of funds for the second tranche.

On October 18, 2021, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility with the Lender in an amount of up to $25,000, comprised of an initial $10,000 limit and $15,000 accordion. The revolving credit facility bears interest at a variable rate, which is dependent on the Company's adjusted debt to EBITDA ratio. The Company did not meet the covenants in the original agreement relating to the adjusted debt to EBITDA ratio, interest coverage ratio, and restriction on the ability to make investments, without obtaining a letter of consent. As at October 31, 2021, the Company had drawn $4,000 on the revolving credit facility. On January 25, 2022, the Lender waived the covenants that the Company is required to maintain under this facility from October 31, 2021, to October 31, 2022. The waived covenants included adjusted debt to EBITDA ratio, interest coverage ratio (ratio of EBITDA to interest expense), and investments other than permitted investments by the Lender. Under the terms of the waiver, the Company agreed to pay back the outstanding balance of $4,000, of which $1,000 was paid by April 1, 2022, and the remaining $3,000 was paid back by July 7, 2022.

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital resources are to:

I. Explore profitable growth opportunities.
II. Deploy capital to provide an appropriate return on investment for shareholders.
III. Maintain financial flexibility to preserve the ability to meet financial obligations; and
IV. Maintain a capital structure that provides financial flexibility to execute on strategic opportunities.

The Company's strategy is formulated to maintain a flexible capital structure consistent with the objectives stated above as well to respond to changes in economic conditions and to the risks inherent in its underlying assets. The Board does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for Management, but rather promotes year-over-year sustainable profitable growth. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's capital structure consists of equity and working capital. To

maintain or alter the capital structure, the Company may adjust capital spending, take on new debt and issue share capital. The Company anticipates that it will have adequate liquidity to fund future working capital, commitments, and forecasted capital expenditures through a combination of cash flow, cash-on-hand and financings as required.

Off Balance Sheet Transactions

The Company does not have any financial arrangements that are excluded from the Financial Statements as of October 31, 2022, and October 31, 2021 nor are any such arrangements outstanding as of the date of this MD&A.

Transactions Between Related Parties

As of October 31, 2022, the Company had the following transactions with related parties as defined in IAS 24 –*Related Party Disclosures*, except those pertaining to transactions with key Management personnel in the ordinary course of their employment and/or directorship arrangements and transactions with the Company's shareholders in the form of various financing.

Operational transactions

An office and warehouse unit has been developed by Grover Properties Inc., a company that is related through a common controlling shareholder and the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The office and warehouse space were leased to High Tide to accommodate the Company's operational expansion. The lease was established by an independent real estate valuations services company at prevailing market rates and has annual lease payments totaling $386 per annum. The primary lease term is 5 years with two additional 5-year term extensions exercisable at the option of the Company.

An office and warehouse unit located in Savannah, Georgia has been leased out by 2G Realty, LLC, a company that is related through the former Chief Technology Officer of the Company. The office and warehouse space were leased to accommodate the Company's operational needs for Smoke Cartel. The lease was established at prevailing market rates and has annual lease payments totaling $52 per annum. The primary lease term is 1 year with one additional 1-year term extension exercisable at the option of the Company.

Financing transactions

On July 22, 2022, the Company issued, on a bought deal basis, 4,956,960 Units at a price of $2.32 per Unit. The corporate secretary of the Company participated in the Bought Deal Offering and acquired an aggregate of 130,800 Units pursuant to the Bought Deal Offering.

On August 15, 2022, the Company On August 15, 2022, the Company entered into the connectFirst Credit Facility with the first tranche, $12,100, available in a single advance, and the second tranche, $6,900, available in multiple draws subject to certain pre-disbursement conditions. To facilitate the connectFirst Credit Facility, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company provided a limited recourse guarantee against $5,000 worth of Common Shares held by the Chief Executive Officer, and his affiliates, to be pledged in favor of the connectFirst until the earlier of:

(i) 12 months following initial funding, provided all covenants of High Tide are in good standing; and
(ii) The Chief Executive Officer no longer being an officer of High Tide.

The parties agree that the limited recourse guarantee will only be available after all collection efforts against High Tide have been exhausted, including the sale of High Tide.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel is comprised of Company's Executive Team and Board. Key management compensation for the years ended October 31 are as follows:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Short-term compensation	2,408	1,472
Share-based compensation	1,479	497
Total	**3,887**	**1,969**

Subsequent event(s)

On December 29, 2022, the Company completed its acquisition of 100% of the equity interest of Jimmy's Cannabis, resulting in the company acquiring two retail cannabis stores currently operated by Jimmy Cannabis in British Columbia for $5,300. The stores are located in British Columbia, at 1225 Cranbrook Street North, Cranbrook and 1543 Victoria Street, Prince George. Pursuant to Jimmy's Cannabis acquisition agreement, the Company acquired an 100% interest in Jimmy's Cannabis in consideration for 2,595,533 Common Shares, valued at $5,300, on the basis of a deemed price of $2.0365 per Common Share. Jimmy's Cannabis' consideration is subject to a post-closing working capital adjustment provision, to address any increase or decrease of working capital, inventory or cash estimated as of the closing date. Under IFRS 3, if the acquisition date of a business combination is after the end of the reporting period, but prior to the publication of the consolidated financial statements, the Company must provide the information required by IFRS 3 unless the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete. Due to the short time period between the closing of the acquisition date and the publication of these consolidated financial statements, the allocation of the purchase price has not been provided because that information has not yet been finalized.

Financial Instruments

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity, interest and market risk due to holding certain financial instruments. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by senior Management in conjunction with the Board.

Fair value

The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The Company assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, loans receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

- Marketable securities are determined based on level 1 inputs, as the prices for the marketable securities are quoted in public exchanges.

- Long-term fixed-rate notes receivables and loans payable are initially recorded at fair value and are evaluated by the Company based on level 2 inputs such as discounted future interest and principal payments using current market interest rates of instruments using similar terms. These instruments are subsequently measured through amortized cost, with accretion and interest income recognized through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

- Derivative Warrant liabilities are designated as FVTPL and are measured using level 2 inputs. The fair value of the derivative Warrant liabilities is measured each reporting period with changes in the fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Assumptions used to calculate the fair value include stock price, volatility, and risk-free interest rate.

- Derivative liabilities associated with the put options included in the acquisitions of Nuleaf Naturals, FABCBD and Blessed CBD have been recorded at fair value based on level 3 inputs. The value of the put is calculated using discounted cash flows. The valuation model considers the present value of the future obligation using a multiple of forecasted trailing twelve-month EBITDA for both Nuleaf Naturals and FABCBD and forecasted twelve-month revenue for Blessed CBD, and a risk-adjusted discount rate for all the put obligations. Significant unobservable inputs include expected cash flows and the risk adjusted interest rate. The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the expected cash flows were higher (lower) or the risk adjusted interest rate were lower (higher). On September 20, 2022, the Company received a notice to exercise put option related to FABCBD. Subsequent to year end, the Company is in the process of finalizing the settlement of the put option.

- The contingent consideration related to the Smoke Cartel business combination is designated as FVTPL and is measured using level 3 inputs. The fair value of the contingent consideration is measured at each reporting period. The fair value calculation requires inputs such as the forecasted future cash flows of Smoke Cartel. During the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company finalized the revenue targets related to the contingent consideration and measured the fair value based on the finalized revenue targets, recognizing the change in fair value through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. During the year 2022, the Company settled the contingent consideration obligation by issuing 500,000 shares valued at $940.

- The convertible debentures are evaluated by the Company based on level 2 inputs such as the effective interest rate and the market rates of comparable securities. The convertible debentures are initially measured at amortized cost and at each reporting period accretion incurred in the period is recorded to transaction costs on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

- The Halo Kushbar convertible promissory note receivable is a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and is recorded at fair value based on level 2 inputs. The fair value of these assets were estimated on discounted future interest and principal payments using current market interest rates of instruments using similar terms. The promissory note failed the SPPI test due to the conversion feature of the note, therefore this note will be subsequently recognized at fair value through profit or loss on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. On July 15, 2022, the Company took control of the shares of Halo Kushbar, which owns three operating cannabis retail stores in Alberta. The consideration received was a settlement of this convertible promissory note which was revalued to a principal amount of $800 and $216 was recorded as a loss on revaluation.

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Windsor derivative liability (i)	-	1,693
FABCBD Put Option derivative liability (iii)	763	2,638
Blessed Put Option derivative liability (iv)	2,899	4,313
NuLeaf Put Option derivative liability (v)	2,674	
Smoke Cartel contingent consideration	-	3,028
Total	**6,336**	**11,673**
Less current portion	(6,336)	(9,980)
Long-term portion	-	(1,693)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the counter party by failing to fulfill its obligation. Financial instruments that subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, marketable securities, accounts receivable and loans receivable. The credit risk relating to cash, cash equivalents and restricted marketable securities balances is limited because the counterparties are large commercial banks. The amounts reported for accounts receivable in the statement of consolidated financial position is net of expected credit loss and the net carrying value represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Accounts receivable credit exposure is minimized by entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties and monitoring the age and balances outstanding on an ongoing basis. Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, mitigating credit risk.

The following table sets forth details of the aging profile of accounts receivable and the allowance for expected credit loss:

As at	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
	$	$
Current (for less than 30 days)	5,435	3,794
31 – 60 days	420	533
61 – 90 days	568	333
Greater than 90 days	2,148	1,978
Less allowance	(655)	(144)
	7,916	6,494

For the year ended October 31, 2022, $622 in trade receivables were written off against the loss allowance due to bad debts (year ended October 31, 2021 – $247). Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The remaining accounts receivable are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are considered for the estimated losses of these receivables.

The Company performs a regular assessment of collectability of accounts receivables. In determining the expected credit loss amount, the Company considers the customer's financial position, payment history and economic conditions. For the year ended October 31, 2022, Management reviewed the estimates and have not created any additional loss allowances on trade receivable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company generally relies on funds generated from operations, equity and debt financings to provide sufficient liquidity to meet budgeted operating requirements and to supply capital to expand its operations. The Company continues to seek capital to meet current and future obligations as they come due. Maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are as follows:

	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Greater than 5 years
	$	$	$	$	$
October 31, 2021					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,532	18,532	-	-	-
Notes payable	17,493	5,600	78	11,755	60
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Derivative liability	11,673	9,980	1,693	-	-
Convertible debentures	8,163	946	-	7,217	-
Undiscounted lease obligations	35,201	8,454	12,773	6,382	7,592
Total	**95,062**	**47,512**	**14,544**	**25,354**	**7,652**
October 31, 2022					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	26,887	26,887	-	-	-
Notes payable	12,257	-	-	12,257	-
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16,393	16,393	-	-	-
Derivative liability	6,336	6,336	-	-	-
Convertible debentures	7,466	2,696	4,770	-	-
Undiscounted lease obligations	37,116	9,683	12,604	7,437	7,392
Total	**106,455**	**61,995**	**17,374**	**19,694**	**7,392**

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in the market interest rate related primarily to the Company's current credit facility with variable interest rates.

At October 31, 2022, approximately 58% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (2021: 97%)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company maintains cash balances and enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which exposes the Company to fluctuating balances and cash flows due to variations in foreign exchange rates.

The Canadian dollar equivalent carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities as at October 31, 2022, were as follows:

(Canadian dollar equivalent amounts of GBP, Euro and USD balances)	**October 31, 2022 (GBP)**	**October 31, 2022 (Euro)**	**October 31, 2022 (USD)**	**October 31, 2022 Total**	October 31, 2021
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	$
Cash	1,153	397	2,841	4,391	4,032
Accounts receivable	292	536	926	1,754	889
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(163)	(1,805)	(9,574)	(11,542)	(4,406)
Net monetary assets	**1,282**	**(872)**	**(5,807)**	**(5,397)**	515

Assuming all other variables remain constant, a fluctuation of +/- 5.0 percent in the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar would impact the carrying value of the net monetary assets by approximately +/- $292 (October 31, 2021 - $21). Maintaining constant variables, a fluctuation of +/- 5.0 percent in the exchange rate between the Euro and the Canadian dollar would impact the carrying value of the net monetary assets by approximately +/- $32 (October 31, 2021 - $29), and a fluctuation of +/- 5.0 percent in the exchange rate between the GBP and Canadian dollar would impact the carrying value of the net monetary assets by approximately +/- $41 (October 31, 2021 - $37). To date, the Company has not entered into financial derivative contracts to manage exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have designed or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures which provide reasonable assurance that material information regarding the Company is accumulated and communicated to Management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in a timely manner. Under the supervision and with the participation of Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Canada by NI 52-109 and in the United States by the rules adopted by the SEC). In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting or causing them to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective due to the material weakness identified in our internal control over financial reporting, as further described below.

In accordance with the provisions under NI 52-109, and consistent with SEC-related guidance, the Company has limited the scope of the evaluation to exclude controls, policies and procedures over entities acquired by the Company not more than 365 days before the end of financial period. NuLeaf Naturals, Bud Room, 2080791 Alberta Ltd., Crossroads Cannabis, Bud Heaven, Halo Kushbar, Patricia Donnelley, Kensington, and Choom acquisitions during the period ended October 31, 2022, on a combined basis represented approximately 21% of the Company's total assets and 8% of the Company's total revenues as of and for the period ended October 31, 2022.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2022, based on the criteria set forth in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013 Framework) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that assessment, Management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of October 31, 2022, due to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Management identified the following internal control deficiencies that constitute material weaknesses in the Company's ICFR as of October 31, 2022.

The Company experienced significant and rapid growth during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022, and during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, because of our Business plan and business combinations. The Company did not effectively design, implement, and operate effective process-level control activities related to various processes or engage an adequate number of accounting personnel with the appropriate technical training in, and experience with IFRS to allow for a detailed review of significant and non-routine accounting transactions that would identify errors in a timely manner, including business combinations, impairment testing and financing arrangements.

In addition, as previously disclosed in our Management's discussion and analysis for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021, the internal controls over accounting for income taxes, including the income tax provision, deferred tax assets and liabilities and related disclosures were not effective for the year ended October 31, 2021. The Company identified a material weakness in the accounting for income taxes, including the income tax provision, deferred tax liabilities and related disclosures. Specifically, the Company did not design effective internal controls over income taxes which resulted in adjustments to the income tax provision and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended October 31, 2021. These deficiencies were due to insufficient knowledge and technical expertise in the income tax function to review with a level of precision that would have identified a material misstatement in the income tax provision, including the allocation of tax between the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and related disclosures.

In response to the identification, the Company has taken action to remediate the material weakness. Progress to date includes engagement of a third-party experienced tax accounting resource with the skills, training, and knowledge to assist in the review of more technical a tax matters and to assist in preparing the income tax provision, deferred tax liabilities and related disclosures for each period. Management has made progress in accordance with the remediation plan and the goal is to fully remediate this material weakness in fiscal year 2023. However, the material weakness will not be considered fully remediated until the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively.

Outlook

High Tide is the market leader in Canadian bricks and mortar cannabis retail, with 151 locations across the country and a loyalty base of approximately 950,000 Cabana Club members. The Company's target is to add 40-50 new retail locations in calendar 2023, with Ontario representing the lion's share of the increase. At the end of November, The Company launched Cabana ELITE, its premium paid membership offering and has already onboarded over 6,000 members. The Company expects this number to steadily increase over the coming quarters.

With the continued increase in same-store sales and a wider retail footprint, High Tide is currently on an annual revenue run rate of over $450 million.

Throughout 2022, High Tide deployed its customized Fastendr™ technology in 120 locations across Canada, with this rollout continuing throughout 2023, including an opportunity to start licensing this technology towards the end of 2023.

Since mid-2022, High Tide has been launching white-label products through its Cabana Cannabis Co and NuLeaf Naturals brands in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Company is actively rolling out more SKUs through the course of the year and in conjunction with other higher-margin revenue streams, such as the sale of cannabis seeds in the United States and ELITE membership fees, which should result in consolidated gross margins remaining steady and ticking higher in the quarters ahead.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this MD&A, and in the documents incorporated by reference in this MD&A, constitute "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (together "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws and are based on assumptions, expectations, estimates and projections as at the date of this MD&A. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A herein include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the Business objectives and milestones and the anticipated timing of, and costs in connection with, the execution or achievement of such objectives and milestones (including, without limitation proposed acquisitions);
- the Company's future growth prospects and intentions to pursue one or more viable Business opportunities;
- the development of the Business and future activities following the date of this MD&A;
- expectations relating to market size and anticipated growth in the jurisdictions within which the Company may from time to time operate or contemplate future operations;
- expectations with respect to economic, Business, regulatory and/or competitive factors related to the Company or the cannabis industry generally;
- the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's current and future operations;

- the market for the Company's current and proposed product offerings, as well as the Company's ability to capture market share;
- the Company's strategic investments and capital expenditures, and related benefits;
- the distribution methods expected to be used by the Company to deliver its product offerings;
- same-store sales and consolidated gross margins continuing to increase in the first fiscal quarter of 2023 and beyond;
- the competitive landscape within which the Company operates and the Company's market share or reach;
- the performance of Business operations and activities of the Company;
- the number of additional cannabis retail store locations the Company proposes to add to its Business, with Ontario representing the lion's share of the increase;
- the Company's ability to obtain, maintain, and renew or extend, applicable Authorizations, including the timing and impact of the receipt thereof;
- the realization of cost savings, synergies or benefits from the Company's recent and proposed acquisitions, and the Company's ability to successfully integrate the operations of any business acquired within the Business;
- the Company's intention to devote resources to the protection of its intellectual property rights, including by seeking and obtaining registered protections and developing and implementing standard operating procedures;
- the anticipated sales from continuing operations for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2023;
- the intention of the Company to complete the ATM Program and any additional offering of securities of the Company and the aggregate amount of the total proceeds that the Company will receive pursuant to the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering;
- the Company's expected use of the net proceeds from the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering;
- the anticipated effects of the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering on the Business and operations of the Company;
- the listing of Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering;
- the Company deploying Fastendr™ technology across the Company's retail stores upon the timelines disclosed herein, including licensing this technology towards the end of 2023;
- the Company's ability to generate cash flow from operations and from financing activities;
- the Company continuing to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year;
- the Company continuing to integrate and expand its CBD brands;

- Cabana Club and Cabana ELITE loyalty programs membership continuing to increase;
- the Company hitting its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first quarter of 2023; and
- the Company launching additional Cabana Cannabis Co. and NuLeaf Naturals branded SKUs on the timelines outlined herein.

Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Although Management believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable in light of, among other things, its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that Management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection contained in the forward-looking statements. Importantly, forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and in documents incorporated by reference are based upon certain assumptions that Management believes to be reasonable based on the information currently available to Management, including, but not limited to, the assumptions that:

- current and future members of Management will abide by the Business objectives and strategies from time to time established by the Company;
- the Company will retain and supplement its Board and Management, or otherwise engage consultants and advisors having knowledge of the industries (or segments thereof) within which the Company may from time to time participate;
- the Company will have sufficient working capital and the ability to obtain the financing required in order to develop and continue its Business and operations;
- the Company will continue to attract, develop, motivate and retain highly qualified and skilled consultants and/or employees, as the case may be;
- no adverse changes will be made to the regulatory framework governing cannabis, taxes and all other applicable matters in the jurisdictions in which the Company conducts Business and any other jurisdiction in which the Company may conduct Business in the future;
- the Company will be able to generate cash flow from operations, including, where applicable, distribution and sale of cannabis and cannabis products;
- the Company will be able to execute on its Business strategy as anticipated;
- the Company will be able to meet the requirements necessary to obtain and/or maintain Authorizations required to conduct the Business;
- general economic, financial, market, regulatory, and political conditions, including the impact of COVID-19, will not negatively affect the Company or its Business;
- the Company will be able to successfully compete in the cannabis industry;
- cannabis prices will not decline materially;
- the Company will be able to effectively manage anticipated and unanticipated costs;

- the Company will be able to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure, and procedures in order to ensure compliance with applicable laws;
- the Company will be able to conduct its operations in a safe, efficient and effective manner;
- general market conditions will be favourable with respect to the Company's future plans and goals;
- the Company will complete the ATM Program;
- the Company's will use of the net proceeds from the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering as outlined;
- the Company will list the Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering;
- the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering will have the anticipated effects on the Business and operations of the Company;
- the Company will reach the anticipated sales from continuing operations for the financial year ending October 31, 2023;
- the Company will complete its proposed acquisitions;
- same-store sales and consolidated gross margins will continue to increase in the first fiscal quarter of 2023 and beyond;
- the Company will make meaningful increases to its revenue profile;
- the Company will continue to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year;
- the Company will hit its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first fiscal quarterof 2023;
- the Company will deploy Fastendr™ technology across the Company's retail stores upon the timelines disclosed herein and license this technology;
- the Company will launch additional Cabana Cannabis Co. and NuLeaf Naturals branded SKUs on the timelines disclosed herein;
- the Company will add the additional cannabis retail store locations to the Business, with Ontario representing the lion's share of the increase, and remain on a positive growth trajectory;
- the Company will complete the development of its cannabis retail stores;
- the Company will continue to integrate and expand its CBD brands;
- Cabana Club and Cabana ELITE loyalty programs membership will continue to increase; and
- the Company will continue to grow its online retail portfolio through further strategic and accretive acquisitions.

By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or

achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Although Management believes that the expectations reflected in, and assumptions underlying, such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for Management to predict all of those factors or to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Some of the risks that could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements in this MD&A and in documents incorporated by reference herein include:

- the Company's inability to attract and retain qualified members of Management to grow the Business and its operations;
- unanticipated changes in economic and market conditions (including changes resulting from COVID-19) or in applicable laws;
- the impact of the publications of inaccurate or unfavourable research by securities analysts or other first parties;
- the Company's failure to complete future acquisitions or enter into strategic Business relationships;
- interruptions or shortages in the supply of cannabis from time to time available to support the Company's operations from time to time;
- unanticipated changes in the cannabis industry in the jurisdictions within which the Company may from time to time conduct its Business and operations, including the Company's inability to respond or adapt to such changes;
- the Company's inability to secure or maintain favourable lease arrangements or the required Authorizations necessary to conduct the Business and operations and meet its targets;
- the Company's inability to secure desirable retail cannabis store locations on favourable terms;
- the Company will be unable to add any additional cannabis retail store locations to its Business;
- risks relating to projections of the Company's operations;
- the Company's inability to effectively manage unanticipated costs and expenses, including costs and expenses associated with product recalls and judicial or administrative proceedings against the Company;
- the Company will not reach the anticipated sales from continuing operations for the financial year ending October 31, 2023;
- the Company will not complete the ATM Program;
- the Company's inability to list the Common Shares offered in the ATM Program and/or any future offering;
- the Company's failure to utilize the use of proceeds from the ATM Program, connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering as expected;
- the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility and/or any future offering will not have the anticipated effects on the Business and operations of the Company;
- the Company inability to complete its proposed acquisitions;
- same-store sales and/or consolidated gross margins will not increase, but decease and/or plateau;

- the Company will not hit its forecasted revenue and sales projections for the first fiscal quarter of 2023;
- Cabana Club and/or Cabana ELITE loyalty programs membership will decrease and/or plateau;
- the Company will be unable to deploy Fastendr™ technology across the Company's retail stores or upon on the timelines anticipated and will not be able to license this technology;
- the Company will be unable to increase its revenue through the first fiscal quarter of 2023, and the remainder of the year, but that it will decease and/or plateau;
- risk that the Company will be unable to launch additional Cabana Cannabis Co. and/or Nuleaf Naturals branded SKUs on the timelines disclosed herein or at all;
- the Company will be unable to continue to integrate and expand its CBD brands;
- the Company will be unable to grow its online retail portfolio through further strategic and accretive acquisitions;
- the Company will be unable to complete the development of any or all of its cannabis retail stores
- risks surrounding the legality of Delta-8 derived from hemp;
- risks surrounding the uncertainty and legality of Delta-8 and Delta-9 state to state;
- risk that the DEA could consider the Company's Delta-8 products an illegal controlled substance under the CSA or Federal Analogue Act in the United States;
- risk that that state or federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that the Delta-8 and Delta-9 products and/or this in-process hemp extract are/is a Schedule I controlled substance in violation of the CSA and similar state laws;
- risk that the Company's Delta-9 products could be considered by state law enforcement and state regulators to be marijuana illegal under state laws criminalizing the possession, distribution, trafficking and sale of marijuana;
- risks surrounding the sale of Hemp seeds;
- risk that should the Company become subject to enforcement action by federal or state agencies, the Company could: (i) be forced to stop offering some or all of it Delta-8 and Delta-9 products or stop all Business operations, (ii) be subject to other civil or criminal sanctions and/or (iii) be required to defend against such enforcement and if unsuccessful could cause the Company to cease its operations; and
- risk that enforcement or regulatory action at the United States federal and/or state level could adversely impact the listings of the Common Shares on the TSXV and Nasdaq.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and the documents incorporated by reference herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of that date of this document and the Company does not assume any obligation to publicly update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required pursuant to Applicable Securities Laws.

In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements pertaining, without limitation, to the following: changes in general and administrative expenses; future Business operations and activities and the timing thereof; the future tax liability of the Company; the estimated future contractual obligations of the Company; the future liquidity and financial capacity of the Company; and its ability to fund its working capital requirements and forecasted capital expenditures.

These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in the documents incorporated by reference into this MD&A. The actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this MD&A: counterparty credit risk; access to capital; limitations on insurance; changes in environmental or legislation applicable to our operations, and our ability to comply with current and future environmental and other laws; changes in income tax laws or changes in tax laws and incentive programs relating to the cannabis industry; and the other factors discussed under "Financial Instruments" and *"Risk Assessment"* in this MD&A.

Cautionary Note Regarding FOFI

This MD&A, and documents incorporated by reference herein, may contain FOFI within the meaning of Applicable Securities Laws and analogous U.S. securities Laws, about prospective results of operations, financial position or cash flows, based on assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action, which FOFI is not presented in the format of a historical balance sheet, income statement or cash flow statement. The FOFI has been prepared by Management to provide an outlook of the Company's activities and results and has been prepared based on a number of assumptions including the assumptions discussed under the heading "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information*" and assumptions with respect to the costs and expenditures to be incurred by the Company, capital expenditures and operating costs, taxation rates for the Company and general and administrative expenses. Management does not have, or may not have had at the relevant date, firm commitments for all of the costs, expenditures, prices or other financial assumptions which may have been used to prepare the FOFI or assurance that such operating results will be achieved and, accordingly, the complete financial effects of all of those costs, expenditures, prices and operating results are not, or may not have been at the relevant date of the FOFI, objectively determinable.

Importantly, the FOFI contained in this MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein are, or may be, based upon certain additional assumptions that Management believes to be reasonable based on the information currently available to Management, including, but not limited to, assumptions about: (i) the future pricing for the Company's products, (ii) the future market demand and trends within the jurisdictions in which the Company may from time to time conduct the Business, (iii) the Company's ongoing inventory levels, and operating cost estimates, and (iv) the Company's net proceeds from the ATM Program and connectFirst Credit Facility. The FOFI or financial outlook contained in MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein do not purport to present the Company's financial condition in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and there can be no assurance that the assumptions made in preparing the FOFI will prove accurate. The actual results of operations of the Company and the resulting financial results will likely vary from the amounts set forth in the analysis presented in any such document, and such variation may be material (including due to the occurrence of unforeseen events occurring subsequent to the preparation of the FOFI). The Company and Management believe that the FOFI has been prepared on a reasonable basis, reflecting Management's best estimates and judgments as at the applicable date. However, because this information is highly subjective and subject to numerous risks including the risks discussed under the heading "*Risk Assessment*", FOFI or financial outlook within this MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein, should not be relied on as necessarily indicative of future results.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the FOFI, or financial outlook contained in this MD&A, and in documents incorporated by reference herein. Except as required by Applicable Securities Laws, the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update such FOFI.

Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiaries.

A. Summary of significant accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and highly liquid short-term investments with a maturity date of 90 days or less which are convertible to known amounts of cash at any time by the Company without penalties.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities comprise of the Company's investments in market equities. Such securities are measured at fair market value in the consolidated financial statements with unrealized gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss. Fair values for marketable securities are estimated using quoted market prices in active markets, obtained from financial institutions. At the time securities are sold or otherwise disposed of, gains or losses are included in consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss.

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated on a weighted average cost basis and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Work-in-progress and finished goods that arise from the extraction process under NuLeaf Naturals include raw materials and manufacturing overheads. Manufacturing overheads such as labour and other manufacturing expenditures are allocated based on the normal operating capacity.

Finished goods purchased from third parties are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated on a weighted average cost basis and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The Company reviews inventory for obsolete, redundant, and slow-moving inventory items and any such items are written down to net realizable value. Any write-downs of inventory to net realizable value are recorded in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss of the related year.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. During the construction of leasehold improvements, items are classified as assets under construction. When the asset is available for use, it is transferred from assets under construction to the appropriate category of property and equipment, and depreciation on the item commences.

Depreciation is provided using the following methods at rates intended to depreciate the costs of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Asset	Method	Useful life
Office equipment and computers	Straight-line	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Term of lease
Vehicles	Straight-line	5 years
Buildings	Straight-line	25 years
Production Equipment	Straight-line	7 years

When a property and equipment asset includes significant components with different useful lives, each significant component is depreciated separately.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss of the related year.

Assets under construction are not ready for use and are not depreciated.

Repairs and maintenance costs that do not improve or extend productive life are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss in the year in which the costs are incurred.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost and consists of software, brand names, and licenses. Following initial recognition, intangible assets with a definite useful life are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an asset acquisition is initially measured using an allocation of the purchase consideration using a relative fair value approach.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Amortization of finite life intangible assets is provided, when the intangible asset is available for use, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Intangible asset	Method	Useful life
Software	Straight-line	5 years
Licenses	Straight-line	Remaining term of the lease
Brand names	-	Indefinite life

The estimated useful lives and amortization methods are reviewed at each year-end, and any changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. Intangible assets not yet available for use are not subject to amortization.

Intangible assets classified by the Company as having indefinite useful lives are comprised of brands from the ecommerce subsidiaries. The Company plans to use the brands for these different ecommerce entities indefinitely, as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the brands are expected to generate cash inflows for the Company. Furthermore, the Company will incur future expenditures to maintain these brands in order to maintain the standard of performance for each brand.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is initially recognized as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination. Subsequently, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. During the year the Company completed its annual impairment tests as of August 1, 2022, which was previously tested at year end.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets with a definite useful life to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

For impairment testing assets, excluding goodwill, are grouped together into the smallest group of assets, CGUs, that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Testing goodwill for impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount for each group of CGUs to which the goodwill relates.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the CGU or group of CGUs carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs is the greater of its value in use and its FVLCD. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU or group of CGUs. The FVLCD is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset.

An impairment loss for property and equipment, intangible assets, and leases with a definite useful life is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition is based on a 5-step approach, under IFRS 15, which includes identifying the contract with the customer, identifying the performance obligations, determining the individual transaction price, allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and recognizing revenue when the relevant performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue is recognized when the entity satisfies the performance obligation upon delivery and acceptance by the customer. Revenue in the consolidated financial statements is disaggregated into cannabis and CBD, consumption accessories, data analytics services and other revenue.

Recognition

The nature, timing of recognition of satisfied performance obligations, and payment terms for the Company's goods and services are described below:

For performance obligations related to merchandise sales, the Company typically transfers control, completes the performance obligation, and recognizes revenue at the point in time when delivery of the items to the customer occurs. Upon delivery the customer can obtain substantially all of the benefits from the items purchased.

For performance obligations related to data analytics contracts, the Company typically satisfies its performance obligations at a point in time, or over time as services are rendered, depending on the obligation and the specifics of the contract.

Identification of performance obligations

Where contracts contain multiple promises for goods or services, Management exercises judgement in determining whether goods or services constitute distinct goods or services or a series of distinct goods that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The determination of a performance obligation affects whether the transaction price is recognized at a point in time or over time. Management considers both the mechanics of the contract and the economic and operating environment of the contract in determining whether the goods or services in a contract are distinct.

Transaction price

In determining the transaction price and estimates of variable consideration, management considers the history of the customer in estimating the goods and services to be provided to the customer as well as other variability in the contract.

Allocation of transaction price to performance obligations

The Company's contracts generally outline a specific amount to be invoiced to a customer associated with each performance obligation in the contract. The Company allocates the transaction price to the individual performance obligations based on their standalone selling price, which is primarily estimated based on the amounts that would be charged to customers under similar market conditions.

Satisfaction of performance obligations

The satisfaction of performance obligations requires Management to make judgment as to when control of the underlying good or service transfers to the customer. Determining when a performance obligation is satisfied affects the timing of revenue recognition.

Management considers both customer acceptance of the good or service, and the impact of laws and regulations such as standard shipping practices, in determining when this transfer occurs.

Merchandise sales

Revenue consists of sales to customers through the Company's network of retail stores, ecommerce platforms and through the wholesale distribution arm. Merchandise sales through retail stores are recognized at the time of delivery to the customer, which is generally at the point of sale. Merchandise sales through the Company's e-commerce platforms and wholesale distribution arm are recognized upon date of receipt by the customer. Where the Company arranges the shipping of goods, revenue is recognized on the date of delivery of goods to the customer's location (free on board destination).

Data Analytics revenue

The Company earns revenue by providing data analytics services. The performance obligation is fulfilled when the data and services agreed upon are delivered to the customer. Data analytics revenue is recognized in consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss when earned.

Sales returns

The Company does allow returns. Defective products or products that get damaged upon shipping by the Company are considered for exchanges or refunds. In such cases revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

Consignment and principal versus agent considerations

IFRS 15 focuses on recognizing revenue as an entity transfers control of a good or service to a customer which could affect how an entity evaluates its position in a transaction as either a principal or an agent. The standard provides that an entity is a principal in a transaction if it controls the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Company has entered into an arrangement whereby assets are transferred by the Company to another party for storage. The Company continues to act in the capacity of the principal as evidenced by the Company's ability to control the assets until the sale of the product to an external customer.

Drop shipment and principal versus agent considerations

In the merchandise sales transactions completed by some of the ecommerce platforms, the Company utilizes its drop shipment technology to complete the transaction. Drop-shipment allows for customers to make a purchase through the Company's ecommerce website which is fulfilled by a third-party supplier. The Company is the principal in the transaction, as the price setting, risks of shipment of the merchandise and provision of refunds is the responsibility of the Company.

Taxes

Tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity on the statement of financial position.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated using tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to taxation authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for temporary differences that arise from goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are also recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible balances can be utilized. All deferred tax assets are analyzed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the asset will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized with respect to temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination.

Share-based payments

The fair value of stock options and RSUs, herein-after referred to collectively as "awards", issued to directors, employees and consultants under the Omnibus Plan are estimated at the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and charged to consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss and contributed surplus over their relevant vesting period. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. On the exercise of awards, the cash consideration received and the fair value of the award previously credited to contributed surplus are credited to share capital.

The fair value of award issued to advisors in conjunction with financing transactions is estimated at the date of issue using the fair value of the goods and services received first, if determinable, then by the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and charged to share capital and contributed surplus over the vesting period. On the exercise of advisor awards, the cash consideration received and the fair value of the awards previously credited to contributed surplus are credited to share capital.

Where awards are cancelled, it is treated as if the award had vested on the date of cancellation and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and is designated as a replacement option on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and the new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award.

Award pricing models require the input of assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's awards. Forfeitures are estimated for each reporting period and adjusted as required to reflect actual forfeitures that have occurred in the period.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the losses of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased by the total number of additional common shares that would have been issued by the Company assuming exercise of all convertible equity instruments with exercise prices below the average market price for the year.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The operating results of all operating segments for which discrete financial information is available are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker, the Company's executive Management, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Segment results that are important to executive Management generally include items directly attributable to a segment.

Leases

At the lease possession date, the Company recognizes a lease liability reflecting its obligation for future lease payments and a right of use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset.

Right of use assets are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company also assesses the right of use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured at the present value of future lease payments discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments and variable lease payments that are based on an index or rate. Accretion expense is recognized on lease liabilities using the effective interest method.

Leases that are subleased to a third party are presented on the statement of financial position as a net investment lease. Upon entering into a sublease agreement, the Company immediately de-recognizes the related right of use asset and recognizes a net investment lease. Net investment leases are measured at cost, which includes the present value of the lease at the time of inception of the sublease. Any differences between the right of use asset and the net investment lease are recognized in the statement of consolidated loss and other comprehensive loss. Lease income related to the sublease is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use-asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Asset acquisitions

Acquisitions that do not meet the definition of a business combination are accounted for as an asset acquisition. Consideration paid for an asset acquisition is allocated to the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values. Asset acquisitions do not give rise to goodwill.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

I. **Classification and Measurement**

The following table summarizes the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Financial Instrument	**IFRS 9 Financial Instruments Classification**
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	Fair value through profit or loss
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost
Notes receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Notes payable	Amortized cost
Convertible debenture	Amortized cost
Derivative liability	Fair value through profit or loss
Contingent consideration	Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets

Based on the Company's assessment of its business model and for the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into two categories:

- The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and notes receivable are subsequently measured at amortized cost. These are assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- The Company's securities are subsequently measured at fair value through consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired or when the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities is determined by the Company at initial recognition. The classification categories are as follows:

- The Company's accounts payables and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost.
- The Company's convertible debenture and notes payable are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Revaluation expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.
- The Company's derivative liabilities and contingent consideration are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value and interest expense recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

II. Impairment of Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired under the ECL model. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the ECL model requires entities to account for expected credit losses on financial assets at the date of initial recognition, and to account for changes in expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk.

The loss allowance for a financial asset is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss if its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial asset is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, its loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss.

The Company measures its trade receivables using the simplified approach. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward-looking information including household consumption and consumer price indices, as well as real gross domestic product. The Company also contemplates the grouping of receivables into various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (e.g. by geography).

The Company uses the general approach to measure the expected credit loss for certain loans receivable and lease receivables. ECLs are measured based all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

For those Canadian subsidiaries that did experience a decline in sales, the Company applied for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, a government grant offered by the Canadian Government to assist Companies impacted by COVID-19. During the year ended October 31, 2021, the Company received Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy, which has been offset against wages and salaries in the consolidated statements of net loss. The Company did not receive any government grant during the year under review.

B. Current accounting policy changes

Definition of a Business

In October 2018, the IAS board issued "Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)". The amendments clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. The amendment provides an assessment framework to determine when a series of integrated activities is not a business. The amendments are effective for business combinations occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

The Company applied the new framework as of November 1, 2021 to determine whether businesses acquired within the year met the definitions of a business, such that the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

Standards Effective but not applicable

The accounting standards listed below were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and did not have a material impact on the Financial Statements as of October 31, 2022:

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use – Amendments to IAS 16

The amendment to IAS 16 – *Property, Plant and Equipment* prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities.

These amendments had no impact on the Financial Statements as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use during the year under the review.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 – *Business Combinations* to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 – *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or IFR Interpretations Committee 21 – *Levies*, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFR Interpretations Committee 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as there were no contingent assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the year.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* – clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*

These amendments had no impact on the Financial Statements as there were no modifications of the Company's financial instruments during the year.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable of meeting the obligations under the contract costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services including both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract and costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

Prior to the application of the amendments, the Company had not identified any contracts as being onerous as the unavoidable costs under the contracts, which were the costs of fulfilling them, comprised only incremental costs directly related to the contracts.

IAS 41 – *Agriculture* – Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

These amendments had no impact on the Financial Statements as it did not have assets in scope of IAS 41 as at year-end.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

Throughout this MD&A, references are made to non-IFRS financial measures, including operating expenses and loss from operation excluding impairment loss, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Non-IFRS measures provide investors with a supplemental measure of the Company's operating performance and therefore highlight trends in Company's core Business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on IFRS measures. Management uses non-IFRS measures in measuring the financial performance of the Company.

Risk Assessment

Management defines risk as the evaluation of probability that an event might happen in the future that could negatively affect the financial condition, results of operations and/or reputation of the Company. The following section describes specific and general risks that could affect the Company. The following descriptions of risk do not include all possible risks as there may be other risks of which Management is currently unaware.

Cash Flow from Operations

As at October 31, 2022, the Company's cash and net working capital balances wereapproximately $25,084 and $4,119. Although the Company anticipates it will have positive cash flow from operating activities in future periods, to the extent that the Company has negative cash flow in any future period, certain of the net proceeds from future offerings may be used to fund such negative cash flow from operating activities. If the Company experiences future negative cash flow, the Company may also be required to raise additional funds through

the issuance of equity or debt securities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to generate positive cash flow from its operations, that additional capital or other types of financing will be available when needed, or that these financings will be on terms favorable to the Company. In addition, the Company expects to achieve positive cash flow from operating activities in future periods. However, this is based on certain assumptions and subject to significant risks.

Regulatory Compliance Risks

Achievement of the Company's business objectives is subject to compliance with regulatory requirements enacted and enforced by governmental entities and obtaining and maintaining all required regulatory approvals. The Company may incur costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting, license or approval requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. The Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its operations and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

The Company cannot predict the timeline required to secure all appropriate regulatory approvals or licenses for its businesses or the extent of testing and documentation that may be required by governmental entities. Any delays in obtaining, or failing to obtain, required regulatory approvals or licenses may significantly delay or impact the research and development activities and could have a Material Adverse Effect. In addition, changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to the Company's operations, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The impact of the various legislative regimes, on the Company's business plans and operations is uncertain. There is no guarantee that the applicable legislation regulating its business activities will create or allow for the growth opportunities the Company currently anticipates.

Due to the nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters may be outstanding from time to time. If the Company is unable to resolve any of these matters favorably, there may be a Material Adverse Effect.

Changes in Laws and Regulations

The Company is subject to a variety of applicable laws, including but not limited to those relating to the marketing, acquisition, manufacturing, management, transportation, storage, sale, packaging and labeling, and disposal of cannabis and cannabis products. The Company is also subject to applicable laws relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations, taxation of products and the protection of the environment. As applicable laws pertaining to the cannabis industry are relatively new, it is possible that significant legislative amendments may still be enacted – either provincially or federally – that address current or future regulatory issues or perceived inadequacies in the regulatory framework. Changes to applicable laws could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The legislative framework pertaining to the Canadian adult-use cannabis market is subject to significant provincial and territorial regulation. The legal framework varies across provinces and territories and results in asymmetric regulatory and market environments. Different competitive pressures, additional compliance requirements, and other costs may also limit the Company's ability to participate in such market.

Environmental, Health and Safety Laws

The Company is subject to environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. Such regulations govern, among other things, emissions of pollutants into the air, wastewater discharges, waste disposal, the investigation and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination, and the health and safety of the Company's employees. For example, the Company's products and the raw materials used in its production processes are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations. The Company may be required to obtain environmental permits from governmental entities for certain of its current

or proposed operations. The Company may not have been, nor may it be able to be at all times, in full compliance with such laws, regulations and permits. If the Company violates or fails to comply with these laws, regulations or permits, the Company could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators.

As with other companies engaged in similar activities or that own or operate real property, the Company faces inherent risks of environmental liability at its current and historical production sites. Certain environmental laws impose strict and, in certain circumstances, joint and several liability on current or previous owners or operators of real property for the cost of the investigation, removal or remediation of hazardous substances as well as liability for related damages to natural resources. In addition, the Company may discover new facts or conditions that may change its expectations or be faced with changes in environmental laws or their enforcement that would increase its liabilities.

The Company's costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws, liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, regulated materials, or more vigorous enforcement of environmental and employee health and safety laws, may have a Material Adverse Effect.

Risks Associated with Numerous Laws and Regulations

The production, labeling and distribution of the products that the Company distributes are regulated by various federal, state and local agencies. These governmental entities may commence regulatory or legal proceedings, which could restrict the permissible scope of the Company's product claims or the ability to sell its products in the future. The FDA regulates the Company's products to ensure that the products are not adulterated or misbranded.

The Company is subject to regulation by various agencies as a result of the manufacture and sale of its CBD wellness products. The shifting compliance environment and the need to build and maintain robust systems to comply with different regulations in multiple jurisdictions increases the possibility that the Company may violate one or more of the requirements. If the Company's operations are found to be in violation of any of such laws or any other governmental regulations, or perceived to be in violation, the Company may be subject to penalties or other negative effects, including, without limitation, civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, the curtailment or restructuring of the Company's operations or asset seizures and the denial of regulatory applications (including those regulatory regimes outside of the scope of FDA jurisdiction, but which may rely on the positions of the FDA in the application of its regulatory regime), any of which could adversely affect the business and financial results. In addition, the FDA is expected to make determinations as to how certain CBD products will be regulated and is expected to, in the long term, consider modernization in its regulation of dietary supplements generally.

Failure to comply with FDA requirements may result in, among other things, injunctions, product withdrawals, recalls, product seizures, fines and criminal prosecutions. The Company's advertising is subject to regulation by the FTC under the FTCA as well as subject to regulation by the FDA under the DSHEA. In recent years, the FTC has initiated numerous investigations of dietary and nutritional supplement products and companies based on allegedly deceptive or misleading claims. On December 17, 2020, the FTC announced the first law enforcement proceedings against companies making deceptive claims related to CBD products. The six companies targeted entered into settlement agreements with the FTC and five of the companies paid a fine to the FTC. At any point, enforcement strategies of a given agency can change as a result of other litigation in the space or changes in political landscapes, and could result in increased enforcement efforts, which would materially impact the Company. Additionally, some states also permit advertising and labeling laws to be enforced by state attorney generals, who may seek relief for consumers, class action certifications, class wide damages and product recalls of products sold by the Company. Private litigants may also seek relief for consumers, class action certifications, class wide damages and product recalls of products sold by the Company. Any actions against the Company by governmental entities or private litigants could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Compliance with Changes in Legal, Regulatory and Industry Standards May Adversely Affect the Company

The formulation, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, handling, distribution, importation, exportation, licensing, sale and storage of the Company's products are affected by extensive laws, governmental regulations, administrative determinations, court decisions and

similar constraints. Such laws, regulations and other constraints may exist at the federal, state or local levels. There is currently no uniform regulation applicable to natural health products worldwide. There can be no assurance that the Company is in compliance with all of these laws, regulations and other constraints, and changes to such laws, regulations and other constraints may have a Material Adverse Effect.

Incorrect Interpretation of the 2018 Farm Bill

The Company's position is that the 2018 Farm Bill permanently removed Hemp from the USDA and is now deemed an agricultural commodity, and accordingly the DEA no longer has any claim to interfere with the interstate commerce of Hemp products, so long as the THC level is at or below 0.3% on a dry weight basis and the Hemp and its derivatives were grown and processed by a person holding a license issued by either (i) USDA or a (ii) in a state with a USDA-approved Hemp plan, the applicable state agency. There is a risk that the Company's interpretation of the legislation is inaccurate or that it will be successfully challenged by federal or state authorities. A successful challenge to such position by a state or federal authority could have a Material Adverse Effect, including civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, the curtailment or restructuring of the Company's operations or asset seizures and the denial of regulatory applications.

The Market for Hemp-derived Products is Tightly Regulated

Hemp-derived product businesses operate in a tight, and fast-moving, regulatory environment. As such, the Company relies on Management's continuing assessment of the regulatory requirements of the products and jurisdictions in which the Company operates and its ability to comply with these regulatory requirements. Should there be unexpected changes to the regulations in a specific existing or targeted jurisdiction, or even delays to anticipated changes to the current regulations, this could have a material impact on the Company's future growth prospects. The Board is aware of this risk and seeks to mitigate it by keeping well informed of the regulatory environment in the relevant jurisdictions, will seek to diversify the current business in terms of product and jurisdiction and will ensure that they continue to meet the regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which they operate.

The Market for Hemp-derived Products is Relatively New Market

The Hemp-derived product industry is in its infancy. Companies will compete with established competitors who may have more resources and/or a more recognizable brand presence in the market. The Company's success will depend upon the Board's ability to manage the Company's business and to identify and take advantage of further opportunities which may arise. While the Board believes that they have the experience and connections to ensure that the Company's business is able to compete with established rivals and take advantage of market opportunities they have identified, there is no guarantee that they will be able to do so.

FDA Interpretation of IND Preclusion

The FDA has taken the position that CBD cannot be added to food or marketed as a dietary supplement because it has been the subject of investigation as a new drug (i.e., IND Preclusion). According to the FDA, the submission of the IND application for Epidiolex by Greenwich Biosciences, the U.S. subsidiary of London-based GW Pharmaceuticals, preceded the sales and marketing of CBD as a dietary supplement. It is the FDA's interpretation of the IND Preclusion that the preclusion date is the date in which it authorized the drug for investigation. If the FDA were to enforce the IND Preclusion based on its interpretation of the legislation, this would have a Material Adverse Effect.

FDA Enforcement Letters

The FDA continues to enforce against violations of the FDCA by issuing warning letters to companies marketing and selling Hemp-derived products, including CBD products and Delta-8 products. Over the past several years, the FDA has issued warning letters to companies marketing and selling unapproved Hemp-derived product, primarily to companies selling CBD products. The letters reiterate the agency's position that CBD cannot be added to food and dietary supplements and targeted companies whose products violated the FDCA's prohibition against: i) marketing CBD as or in a dietary supplement, human and animal food, or food additives; ii)

marketing a dietary supplement, human and animal food, or cosmetic with disease or drug claims (i.e., claims suggesting that a product is intended to treat, cure, or prevent disease); iii) including a substance in human or animal food when that substance is not generally recognized as safe; and iv) selling products that are misbranded due to their failure to include "adequate directions for use by a layperson". The FDA also issued a consumer update reaffirming its position that CBD cannot lawfully be added to a food or marketed as a dietary supplement due to existing provisions of the FDCA and outlines the data and potential safety issues it is considering as part of its ongoing evaluation of potential regulatory frameworks for CBD. Notably, the FDA states that it could not conclude based on available data that CBD is "generally recognized as safe" for use in human or animal food. While this is broad and may not be applicable in all instances, it nevertheless could materially and adversely impact the Business. Further, the FDA has recently stated that it will continue to police the market and enforce against CBD products, and on March 22, 2021, the agency issued warning letters to two companies for selling over-the-counter products labeled as containing CBD, alleging the products are illegally marketed unapproved drugs and misbranded due to prominent featuring of CBD on the labeling. The FDA's enforcement against the unlawful sale and marketing of CBD products has to date been limited to the issuance of warning letters, but they have a number of other enforcements means available to them, including civil and criminal penalties. The FDA's current prohibition on certain Hemp-derived products and the unknowns and associated risks of potential future regulations governing CBD Hemp-derived products create risk for the Business.

Of note, on May 4, 2022, the FDA for the first time sent similar warning letters to five companies selling Delta-8 products. In those letters, the FDA asserted that Delta-8 products claiming to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent diseases are considered unapproved new drugs. Among other statements, these warning letters, as well as their accompanying press release, noted Delta-8's "psychoactive and intoxicating effects" and that FDA is "very concerned about the growing popularity of delta-8 THC products."

FTC Enforcement

FTC and FDA often coordinate enforcement efforts where the agencies have overlapping jurisdiction, including with respect to the advertising, labeling, and promotion of food, cosmetics, medical devices, and over-the-counter drugs. In the CBD product marketplace, FTC has joined FDA in the issuance of a number of warning letters to companies warning that the company's advertisements were not supported by competent and reliable scientific evidence and thus violate the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 41 et. Seq. FTC has also issued independent warning letters to companies selling CBD products. These warning letters allege the companies make exaggerate or false and misleading claims about their CBD products without rigorous scientific evidence to substantiate the claims. While historically, FTC enforcement actions related to CBD have been limited to warning letters, the FTC recently (December 2020) initiated its first law enforcement administrative action against six companies selling CBD products. These companies were considered in violation of the FTC for allegedly making unsupported health claims. FTC entered into settlement agreements with these companies, which required, among other things, that the companies stop making such unsupported health claims and pay a monetary judgment to the FTC. The FTC's enforcement was publicized by the agency as part of its ongoing effort to protect consumers from false, deceptive, and misleading health claims made in advertisements on websites and through social media companies such as Twitter. The unknowns and associated risks of potential future FTC enforcement actions create risk for the Business.

DEA Interpretation of Synthetically Derived Cannabinoid Products, Delta-8, and Delta-9 Products That May Elicit Psychoactive Effects

Through the DEA IFR, the DEA takes the position that material that exceeds 0.3% THC remains controlled in Schedule I of the U.S. CSA. It also takes the position that the 2018 Farm Bill does not impact the control status of synthetically derived THCs, for which the DEA claims that the amount of THC is not a determining factor in whether the material is a controlled substance. The DEA IFR may create risk for the Business. Enforcement of the DEA IFR, or any Final Rule that carries forward the rulemaking in the DEA Rule, may result in, among other things, injunctions, product withdrawals, recalls, product seizures, fines, and criminal prosecutions. Additionally, enforcement of the DEA IFR could jeopardize the legality of the Company's synthetically derived cannabinoid products. As synthetically is not a clearly defined term, any cannabinoid, such as Hemp-based cannabigerol or Delta-8, could be interpreted by the DEA to be an unlawful controlled substance.

In addition, DEA could consider the Company's Delta-8 products illegal controlled substance under U.S. federal law.

Finally, the Company sells in certain states products containing more than 5 mg of Delta-9 THC per serving and as much as 450 mg of Delta-9 THC per container, but less than 0.3% THC on a "dry weight basis," and which may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis. The DEA may also consider such products illegal controlled substances under U.S. federal law.

The unknowns of DEA's interpretation of "synthetically derived," and position with respect to Delta-8 products and Delta-9 products that may elicit psychoactive effects, create risk for the Business.

DEA Interpretation and Enforcement of the DEA IFR

Through the DEA's IFR, the DEA takes the position that material that exceeds 0.3% THC remains controlled in Schedule I of the U.S. CSA. It also takes the position that the 2018 Farm Bill does not impact the control status of synthetically derived THCs, for which the DEA claims that the amount of THC is not a determining factor in whether the material is a controlled substance. The DEA IFR may create risk for the Company's business. Enforcement of the DEA IFR, or any Final Rule that carries forward the rulemaking in the DEA Rule, may result in, among other things, injunctions, product withdrawals, recalls, product seizures, fines, and criminal prosecutions. Additionally, enforcement of the DEA IFR could jeopardize the legality of the Company's synthetically derived CBD products. As synthetically is not a clearly defined term, any CBD, such as CBG or Delta-8, could be interpreted by the DEA to be an unlawful controlled substance. The unknowns of DEA's interpretation of "synthetically derived" create risk for the Business.

Regulatory Uncertainty Regarding the Sale of Cannabis Seeds

The Company sells cannabis seeds to customers throughout the United States. On January 6, 2022, DEA stated in a letter that "marijuana seed that has as delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis meet the definition of "hemp" and thus is not controlled under the CSA." Because this letter is non-binding guidance, there is risk that federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that this letter is not authoritative and that these seeds are Schedule I controlled substances in violation of the U.S. CSA. There is also a risk that state regulators or law enforcement may view these seeds as controlled substances under State-controlled substance laws. In addition, there is risk that the seeds may contain more than 0.3% Delta-9 THC. The sale of seeds in the U.S. is governed by a number of federal and state laws and the failure to comply with these laws, including obtaining any necessary regulations, licenses, or permits may have a Material Adverse Effect. Possession, distribution, sale, or trafficking of any Schedule I controlled substance is subject to substantial criminal penalties.

Risks Relating to Suppliers

Cannabis retailers are dependent on the supply of cannabis products from Licensed Producers. There can be no assurance that there will be a sufficient supply of cannabis available to the Company to purchase and to operate its business or satisfy demand. Licensed Producers' growing operations are dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs, including raw materials and supplies. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs could materially impact Licensed Producers and, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect. Any inability of Licensed Producers to secure required supplies and services or to do so on appropriate terms could also have a Material Adverse Effect. The facilities of the Licensed Producers could be subject to adverse changes or developments, including but not limited to a breach of security, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. Any breach of the security measures and other facility requirements, including any failure to comply with recommendations or requirements arising from inspections by Health Canada or other legal or regulatory requirements could also have an impact on the ability of Licensed Producers supplying the Company to continue operating under their Authorizations or the prospect of renewing their Authorizations or on the ability or willingness of the Company to sell product sourced from one or more Licensed Producers, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

In addition to the foregoing, one or more of the risk factors contemplated in this MD&A may also directly apply to, and impact, the Company's business, operations and financial condition of the Licensed Producers supplying the Company, resulting in such Licensed Producers to experience operational slowdowns or other barriers to operations (including as a result of protective measures

associated with COVID-19) which may affect the ability of the Company to obtain and sell product sourced from such Licensed Producers. In turn, such events could have an indirect Material Adverse Effect.

Third Party Relationships

From time to time, the Company may enter into strategic alliances with third parties that the Company believes will complement or augment its business or will have a beneficial impact on the Company. Strategic alliances with third parties could present unforeseen integration obstacles or costs, may not enhance the Company's business, and may involve risks that could adversely affect the Company, including the risk that significant amounts of Management's time may be diverted from operations in order to pursue and complete such transactions or maintain such strategic alliances. Future strategic alliances could result in the Company incurring additional debt, costs and contingent liabilities, and there can be no assurance that future strategic alliances will achieve, or that the Company's existing strategic alliances will continue to achieve, the expected benefits to its business or that the Company will be able to consummate future strategic alliances on satisfactory terms, or at all. Any of the foregoing could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Reliance on Established Cannabis Retail Stores

The Retail Store Authorizations held by the Company are specific to individual cannabis retail stores. Any adverse changes or disruptions to the functionality, security and operation of the Company's sites or any other form of non-compliance may place the Retail Store Authorizations held by the Company at risk, and have a Material Adverse Effect. As the business continues to grow, any expansion to or update of the current operating cannabis retail stores of the Company, or the introduction of new cannabis retail stores, will require the approval of the applicable cannabis regulatory authority. There can be no guarantee that the applicable cannabis regulatory authority will approve any such expansions and/or renovations, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Failure or Significant Delays in Obtaining Regulatory Approvals

The ability of the Company to achieve its business objectives are contingent, in part, upon compliance with the regulatory requirements enacted by applicable governmental entities, including those imposed by applicable cannabis and Hemp regulatory authorities, and obtaining and maintaining all Authorizations, where necessary. The Company cannot predict the time required to secure all appropriate Authorizations for the product offerings of the Company in place from time to time, or the extent of testing and documentation that may be required by governmental entities. The impact of regulatory compliance regimes and any delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain, the required Authorizations may significantly delay or impact the development of the Company and its businesses. Non-compliance could also have a Material Adverse Effect.

The impact of the various legislative regimes, on the Company's business plans and operations is uncertain. There is no guarantee that the applicable legislation regulating its business activities will create or allow for the growth opportunities the Company currently anticipates.

Due to the nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters may be outstanding from time to time. If the Company is unable to resolve any of these matters favorably, there may be a Material Adverse Effect.

United States Public Company Compliance Efforts

As a public company in the United States, the Company will incur additional legal, accounting, reporting and other expenses that it did not incur as a public company in Canada. The additional demands associated with being a U.S. public company may disrupt regular operations of the Company's business by diverting the attention of some of its senior Management team away from revenue-producing activities to additional Management and administrative oversight, adversely affecting its ability to attract and complete business opportunities and increasing the difficulty in both retaining professionals and managing and growing its business. Any of these effects could harm the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

If its efforts to comply with new United States laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies, such regulatory bodies or third parties may initiate legal proceedings against the Company and its business may be adversely affected. As a public company in the United States, it is more expensive for the Company to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and it will be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to continue our coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for the Company to attract and retain qualified directors.

The Sarbanes-Oxley requires that the Company maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In the event that the Company is not able to demonstrate compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley, that its internal control over financial reporting is perceived as inadequate, or that it is unable to produce timely or accurate financial statements, investors may lose confidence in its operating results and the price of the Common Shares may decline. In addition, if the Company is unable to continue to meet these requirements, it may not be able to remain listed on Nasdaq.

Following a transition period permitted for a newly public company in the United States, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Even if Management concludes that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, its independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is qualified if it is not satisfied with the Company's controls or the level at which its controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed, or if it interprets the relevant requirements differently than the Company does.

Federal Paraphernalia Law

Under U.S. Code Title 21 Section 863, the term "drug paraphernalia" means "any equipment, product or material of any kind which is primarily intended or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, concealing, producing, processing, preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance." That law exempts "(1) any person authorized by local, State, or Federal law to manufacture, possess, or distribute such items" and "(2) any item that, in the normal lawful course of business, is imported, exported, transported, or sold through the mail or by any other means, and traditionally intended for use with tobacco products, including any pipe, paper, or accessory." Any non-exempt drug paraphernalia offered or sold by any person in violation of the Federal Paraphernalia Law can be subject to seizure and forfeiture upon the conviction of such person for such violation, and a convicted person can be subject to fines under the Federal Paraphernalia Law and even imprisonment. Any actions against the Company by governmental entities related to the Federal Paraphernalia Laws could have a Material Adverse Effect.

U.S. "Foreign Private Issuer" Status

The Company is a "foreign private issuer", as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the U.S. Securities Act, and is permitted, under a multijurisdictional disclosure system adopted by the United States and Canada, to prepare its disclosure documents filed under the Exchange Act in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements. Under the Exchange Act, the Company is subject to reporting obligations that, in certain respects, are less detailed and less frequent than those of U.S. domestic reporting companies. As a result, the Company will not file the same reports that a U.S. domestic issuer would file with the SEC, although it will be required to file or furnish to the SEC the continuous disclosure documents that it is required to file in Canada under Applicable Securities Laws. In addition, the Company's officers, directors, and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short swing" profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Therefore, its shareholders may not know on as timely a basis when the Company's officers, directors and principal shareholders purchase or sell shares, as the reporting deadlines under the corresponding Canadian insider reporting requirements are longer.

As a foreign private issuer, the Company is exempt from the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act related to the furnishing a content of proxy statements. The Company is also exempt from Regulation FD, which prohibits issuers from making selective disclosures of material non-public information. While the Company expects to comply with the corresponding requirements relating to proxy statements and disclosure of material non-public information under Applicable Securities Laws, these requirements differ from those under the Exchange Act and Regulation FD and shareholders should not expect to receive in every case the same information at the same time as such information is provided by U.S. domestic companies.

In addition, as a foreign private issuer, the Company has the option to follow certain Canadian corporate governance practices, except to the extent that such laws would be contrary to U.S. securities laws, and provided that it discloses the requirements it is not following and describe the Canadian practices it follows instead. The Company plans to rely on this exemption. As a result, the Company's shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of U.S. domestic companies that are subject to all U.S. corporate governance requirements.

Regulatory or Agency Proceedings, Investigations and Audits

The Company's business requires compliance with many laws. Failure to comply with these laws could subject the Company to regulatory or agency proceedings or investigations and could also lead to damage awards, fines and penalties. The Company may become involved in a number of government or agency proceedings, investigations and audits. The outcome of any regulatory or agency proceedings, investigations, audits and other contingencies could harm the Company's reputation, require the Company to take, or refrain from taking, actions that could harm its operations or require the Company to pay substantial amounts of money, harming its financial condition. There can be no assurance that any pending or future regulatory or agency proceedings, investigations and audits will not result in substantial costs or a diversion of Management's attention and resources or have a Material Adverse Effect.

Product Recalls

Manufacturers and distributors of products are sometimes subject to the recall or return of their products for a variety of reasons, including product defects such as contamination, unintended harmful side effects or interactions with other substances, packaging safety and inadequate or inaccurate labeling disclosure. If any of the Company's products are recalled due to an alleged product defect or for any other reason, the Company could be required to incur the unexpected expense of the recall and any legal proceedings that might arise in connection with the recall. The Company may lose a significant number of sales and may not be able to replace those sales at an acceptable margin or at all. In addition, a product recall may require significant Management attention. Recall of products could lead to adverse publicity, decreased demand for the Company's products and could have significant reputational and brand damage. Although the Company has detailed procedures in place for testing its products, there can be no assurance that any quality, potency or contamination problems will be detected in time to avoid unforeseen product recalls, regulatory action or lawsuits. A recall for any of the foregoing reasons could lead to decreased demand for the Company's products and could have a Material Adverse Effect. Additionally, product recalls may lead to increased scrutiny of the Company's operations by regulatory agencies, requiring further Management attention and potential legal fees and other expenses.

Product Liability

The Company's Hemp products are sold directly to end consumers, and therefore there is an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation if the products are alleged to have caused loss or injury. In addition, the manufacture and sale of cannabis and cannabis products involve the risk of injury to consumers due to tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination. Previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of cannabis and cannabis products alone or in combination with other medications or substances could also occur. The Company may be subject to various product liability claims, including that the products they sell caused injury or illness, include inadequate instructions for use or include inadequate warnings concerning possible side effects or interactions with other substances.

A product liability claim or regulatory action against the Company could result in increased costs to the Company, could adversely affect the reputation of the Company with its clients and consumers generally and could have a Material Adverse Effect. There can be no assurance that the Company or its suppliers will be able to obtain or maintain product liability insurance on acceptable terms or with adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Such insurance is expensive and may not be available in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. The inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage on reasonable terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of the products of the Company. The Company holds directors' & officers' insurance and general liability insurance.

Sales of Products Containing Delta-8 Could have a Material Adverse Effect

The Company sells in certain states in the United States of products containing cannabinoids, including Delta8 and Delta-9, extracted from cannabis plants that meet the definition of "hemp" under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. The legality of Delta-8 derived from Hemp is uncertain and varies from state to state, with some states banning the sale of products containing Delta-8.

The Company does not sell into any states where the sale of Delta8 is prohibited at the state level. At the federal level in the United States, the legality of Delta-8 remains unclear. The DEA has issued a statement that some have interpreted as making Hemp-derived Delta-8 illegal, while it has issued other statements that some interpret to the contrary. As a result, there is a risk that the DEA could consider the Company's Delta-8 products an illegal controlled substance under the CSA or Federal Analogue Act in the United States.

The 2018 Farm Bill was signed into law on December 20, 2018. The 2018 Farm Bill removed Hemp from the CSA and established a federal regulatory framework for Hemp production in the United States. Among other provisions, the 2018 Farm Bill explicitly amends the CSA to exclude all parts of the cannabis plant (including its cannabinoids, derivatives, and extracts) containing a Delta-9 THC concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis from the CSA's definition of "marijuana," and defines such parts of the cannabis plant as "hemp." Marijuana, Delta-9 derived from marijuana, and any Hemp-derived products containing more than 0.3% Delta-9 THC concentration on a dry weight basis continue to be classified as a Schedule I substance under the CSA. Possession, distribution, sale, or trafficking of any Schedule I controlled substance is subject to substantial criminal penalties.

Should the Company become subject to enforcement action by federal or state agencies, the Company could: (i) be forced to stop offering some or all of it Delta-8 products or stop all business operations, (ii) be subject to other civil or criminal sanctions, (iii) be required to defend against such enforcement and if unsuccessful could cause the Company to cease its operations, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. Further enforcement or regulatory action at the United States federal and/or state level could adversely impact the listings of the Common Shares on the TSXV and Nasdaq.

The Sale of Hemp-Derived High THC Products is Not Lawful in All 50 States, and Such Products Could have a Material Adverse Effect and May Elicit Psychoactive Effects

The Company sells certain Hemp-derived Delta-9 THC products which contain more than five (5) milligrams of THC but less than 0.3% Delta-9 THC on a "dry weight basis" ("**High THC Products**"). The Company does not sell into any states where the sale of High THC Products is prohibited at the state level. The High THC Products may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from cannabis. The Company believes these products meet the definition of "hemp" under the CSA, as amended by the 2018 Farm Bill, but federal agencies may disagree with that interpretation. Some states have limited the amount of Delta-9 THC per serving or per container that may be lawfully sold in state. In addition, the processing of Delta-9 products also may temporarily create in-process Hemp extracts with Delta-9 concentrations that exceed 0.3% by dry weight volume during the interim processing phases. There is risk that state or federal regulators or law enforcement could take the position that these products and/or this in-process Hemp extract are/is a Schedule I controlled substance in violation of the CSA and similar state laws. There also is risk that the Company's Delta-9 products could be considered by state law enforcement and state regulators to be marijuana illegal under state laws criminalizing the possession, distribution, trafficking and sale of marijuana.

Although the Company's High THC Products are derived from cannabis plants that meet the definition of "hemp" under the *Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018* – i.e., such plants contain less than 0.3% THC on a "dry weight basis" – the legality of the Company's High THC Products is uncertain at the federal level in the United States, and unlawful or uncertain at the state level in many states in the United States. For example, many states have banned the sale of High THC Products, or only allow these products to be sold through regulated adult-use dispensaries. Other states expressly permit High THC Products. At the federal level, the legality of High THC Products remains unclear, including, without limitation, under the CSA, Federal Analogue Act, and FDCA. As a result, there is a risk that state agencies and federal agencies (including, without limitation, the DEA and FDA) could consider the Company's High THC Products illegal. Possession, distribution, sale, or trafficking of any Schedule I controlled substance is subject to substantial criminal penalties and could have a Material Adverse Effect.

In addition, the Company's High THC Products may elicit psychoactive effects in consumers in the same manner as Delta-9 THC derived from "marihuana." Should the Company become subject to any enforcement action by any federal or state agencies, the Company could be: (i) forced to stop offering some or all ofits High THC Products, and/or (ii) subject to civil or criminal sanctions or other enforcement actions. Any of the foregoing could have a Material Adverse Effect. In addition, any enforcement action at the federal and/or state level could adversely impact the Company's listings on the TSXV and Nasdaq.

NDI Objection by FDA

There is substantial uncertainty and different interpretations among state and federal regulatory agencies, legislators, academics and businesses as to whether CBDs were present in the food supply and marketed prior to October 15, 1994, or whether such inclusion of CBDs is otherwise approved by the FDA as dietary ingredients. Under DSHEA dietary ingredients marketed in the U.S. prior to October 15, 1994 may be used in dietary supplements without notifying the FDA. "New" dietary ingredients (i.e., dietary ingredients "not marketed in the United States before October 15, 1994") must be the subject of a new dietary ingredient notification submitted to the FDA unless the ingredient has been "present in the food supply as an article used for food" and is not "chemically altered." Any new dietary ingredient notification must provide the FDA with evidence of a "history of use or other evidence of safety" establishing that use of the dietary ingredient "will reasonably be expected to be safe." There is substantial uncertainty and different interpretations as to whether CBDs are by definition an impermissible adulterant due to cannabis being a controlled substance under the CSA. The uncertainties cannot be resolved without further federal legislation, regulation or a definitive judicial interpretation of existing legislation and rules. A determination that Hemp products containing CBDs were not present in the food supply, marketed prior to October 15, 1994, are not otherwise permissible for use as a dietary ingredient or are adulterants would have a Material Adverse Effect. The Company could be required to submit an NDI notification to the FDA with respect to Hemp extracts. If FDA objects to the Company's NDI notification, this would have a Material Adverse Effect.

Public Company Consequences

The Company's status as a reporting issuer may increase price volatility due to various factors, including the ability to buy or sell its Common Shares, different market conditions in different capital markets and different trading volumes. In addition, low trading volume may increase the price volatility of the Common Shares. The increased price volatility could have a Material Adverse Effect.

In addition, as a reporting issuer, the Company and its business activities will be subject to the reporting requirements of Applicable Securities Laws, and the listing requirements of the TSXV, Nasdaq and such other stock exchanges on which its Common Shares may from time to time be listed. Compliance with such rules and regulations will increase the Company's legal and financial costs making some activities more difficult, time consuming or costly and increase demand on its systems and resources.

Market for Securities

There is currently no market through which the securities of the Company (other than the Common Shares and a limited number of Warrants) may be sold. This may affect the pricing of the securities of the Company in the secondary market, the transparency and availability of trading prices, the liquidity of such securities and the extent of issuer regulation. There can be no assurance that an active trading market of securities of the Company, other than the Common Shares, will develop or, if developed, that any such market will be sustained. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Common Shares will be maintained on the TSXV and Nasdaq. Investors may not be able to sell their Common Shares quickly, at all, or at the latest market price if trading in the securities is not active.

Market Price of Securities

Securities markets have a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, and recently, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors included macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the Company's securities (including the Common Shares) is also

likely to be affected by the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its financial statements. Other factors unrelated to the performance of the Company that may have an effect on the price of the Company's securities include, but are not limited to, the following: the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the Company's business may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Company's securities, lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of the Company's securities, and a substantial decline in the price of the Company's securities that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Company's securities, if listed on an exchange, to be delisted from such exchange, further reducing market liquidity. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Company's securities at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the long-term value of the Company. Class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Company may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert Management's attention and resources.

The Company is Dependent Upon a Limited Number of Key Suppliers

In the event that their suppliers are unable or unwilling to manufacture the Company's products then this may cause disruption to the Company's operations. To mitigate this risk the Company has established relationships with a number of additional suppliers, however, switching production to these suppliers may cause delays which will impact the Company's revenues and therefore its financial position may be negatively affected.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company may, from time to time, be subject to various potential conflicts of interest due to the fact that some of its officers, directors and consultants may be engaged in a range of outside business activities. The executive officers, directors and consultants of the Company may devote time to their outside business interests, so long as such activities do not materially or adversely interfere with their duties to the Company. In some cases, the executive officers, directors and consultants of the Company may have fiduciary obligations associated with these outside business interests that interfere with their ability to devote time to its business and that could have a Material Adverse Effect. These outside business interests could also require significant time and attention of the Company's executive officers, directors and consultants.

In addition, the Company may also become involved in other transactions which conflict with the interests of its directors, officers and consultants who may from time to time deal with persons, firms, institutions or companies with which the Company may be dealing, or which may be seeking investments similar to those desired by the Company. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of the Company. Further, from time to time, these persons may also be competing with the Company for available investment opportunities.

Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under applicable laws. In particular, in the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company.

Product Viability

If the Hemp products the Company sells are not perceived to have the effects intended by the end user, its business may suffer. Many of the Company's products contain innovative ingredients or combinations of ingredients. There is little long-term data with respect to efficacy, unknown side effects and/or interaction with individual human biochemistry. Moreover, there is little long-term data with respect to efficacy, unknown side effects and/or its interaction with individual animal biochemistry. As a result, the Company's products could have certain side effects if not taken as directed or if taken by an end user that has certain known or unknown medical conditions.

Fraudulent or Illegal Activity

The Company is exposed to the risk that its employees, independent contractors, consultants, service providers and licensors may engage in fraudulent or other illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional undertakings of unauthorized activities, or reckless or negligent undertakings of authorized activities, in each case on the Company's behalf or in their services that violate (a) various applicable laws, including healthcare laws, (b) applicable laws that require the true, complete and accurate reporting of financial information or data, or (c) the terms of the Company's agreements with third parties. Such misconduct could expose the Company to, among other things, class actions and other litigation, increased regulatory inspections and related sanctions, and lost sales and revenue or reputational damage.

The Company cannot always identify and prevent misconduct by its employees and other third parties, including third party service providers, and the precautions taken by the Company to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown, unanticipated or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting it from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from such misconduct. If any such actions are instituted against the Company, and it is not successful in defending itself or asserting its rights, those actions could have a significant impact on its business, including the imposition of civil, criminal or administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines and contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings or curtailment of its operations.

Internal Controls

Effective internal controls are necessary for the Company to provide reliable financial reports and to help prevent fraud. Although the Company has, and will continue to develop and implement, a number of procedures and safeguards in order to help ensure the reliability of its financial reports, including those imposed on the Company under applicable laws, in each case the Company cannot be certain that such measures will ensure that the Company maintains adequate control over financial processes and reporting. Any failure to implement required, new, or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could have a Material Adverse Effect or cause the Company to fail to meet its reporting obligations under applicable laws. Further, in the event that the Company or its auditors discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in the Company's consolidated financial statements and could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Please see "*Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting*" for a discussion on the weaknesses identified by Management in connection with the Company's internal controls. These weaknesses could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Success of Quality Control Systems

The quality and safety of the Company's products are critical to the success of its business and operations. As such, it is imperative that the Company's (and its service provider's) quality control systems operate effectively and successfully. Quality control systems can be negatively impacted by the design of the quality control systems, the quality training program, and adherence by employees to quality control guidelines. Any significant failure or deterioration of such quality control systems could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Banking

Since the production and possession of cannabis is currently illegal under U.S. federal law and the Company relies on exemptions promulgated pursuant to the 2014 and the 2018 Farm Bills, it is possible that banks may refuse to open bank accounts for the deposit of funds from businesses involved with the cannabis industry. The inability to open bank accounts with certain institutions could have a Material Adverse Effect.

On December 3, 2019, the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in consultation with the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, issued a statement to

provide clarity regarding the legal status of commercial growth and production of Hemp and relevant requirements for banks under the Bank Secrecy Act. The statement emphasized that banks were no longer required to file suspicious activity reports for customers solely because they are engaged in the growth or cultivation of Hemp in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Regulatory uncertainty in respect of the laws, rules, regulations and directives facing banks which provide services to CBD and cannabis industry participants, if revised or resolved unfavorably to the Company's interest, may have a Material Adverse Effect.

General Economic Risks

The operations of the Company could be affected by the economic context should interest rates, inflation or the unemployment level reach levels that influence consumer trends and spending and, consequently, impact the sales and profitability of the Company. Investors should further consider, among other factors, the prospects for success, of the Company, in light of the risks and uncertainties encountered by companies that, like the Company, are in their early stages. The Company may not be able to effectively or successfully address such risks and uncertainties or successfully implement operating strategies to mitigate the impact of such risks and uncertainties. In the event that the Company fails to do so, such failure could materially harm its business and could result in a Material Adverse Effect.

Management of Growth

To manage growth effectively and continue the sale and distribution of cannabis and cannabis products at the same pace as currently undertaken, or at all, the Company will need to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its larger employee base. The ability of the Company to manage growth effectively may be affected by a number of factors, including, among other things, non-performance by third party contractors and suppliers, increases in materials or labour costs, and labour disputes. The inability of the Company to manage or deal with growth could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Additional Capital

The continued development of its business may require additional financing, and any failure to raise such capital could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of the current and future business strategy of the Company, or result in the Company ceasing to carry on business. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be available on favorable terms. If additional funds are raised through issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, existing shareholders of the Company could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities issued could have rights, preferences, and privileges superior to those of the Common Shares. The failure to raise or procure such additional funds or the failure to achieve positive cash flow could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of current business objectives.

In addition, from time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other companies. These transactions may be financed wholly or partially with debt, which may increase the debt levels of the Company above industry standards and impact the ability of the Company to service such debt. Any debt financing obtained in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which could make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital and pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. Debt financings may contain provisions, which, if breached, entitle lenders to accelerate repayment of debt and there is no assurance that the Company would be able to repay such debt in such an event or prevent the enforcement of security, if any, granted pursuant to such debt financing.

Sales of a Significant Number of Securities

The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of debt or equity securities or the effect, if any, that such future issuances will have on the market price of the Company's securities. Sales of a substantial number of securities in the public markets by the Company or its significant securityholders, or the perception that such sales could occur, could depress the market price of the Company's securities and impair its ability to raise capital through the sale of additional securities. The Company cannot predict the

effect that future sales of securities would have on the market price of the securities. The price of the securities could be affected by possible sales of the securities by hedging or arbitrage trading activity which the Company expects to occur involving its securities. With any additional sale or issuance of equity securities, investors will suffer dilution of their voting power and may experience dilution in our earnings per security.

Inability to Develop New Products or Find Market

The cannabis industry is in its early stages of development and it is likely that the Company, and existing and future competitors, will seek to introduce new products in the future. In attempting to keep pace with any new market developments, the Company may need to expend significant amounts of capital in order to successfully develop and generate revenues from new products introduced by the Company. In addition, the Company may be required to obtain additional regulatory approvals from applicable cannabis and Hemp regulatory authorities and any other applicable regulatory authorities, which may take significant amounts of time and entail significant costs. On October 17, 2019, new regulations under the Cannabis Act came into force, permitting the production and sale of cannabis edibles, extracts, and topicals. The impact of these regulatory changes on the business is unknown. The Company may not be successful in developing effective and safe new products, bringing such products to market in time to be effectively commercialized, or obtaining any required regulatory approvals, which, together with any capital expenditures made in the course of such product development and regulatory approval processes, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Product Obsolescence

The cannabis market and associated products and technology are rapidly evolving, both domestically and internationally. As a result, the Company may be unable to anticipate and/or respond to developments in a timely and cost-efficient manner. The process of developing new products is complex and requires significant costs, development efforts, and third-party commitments. Any failure on the part of the Company to develop new products and technologies and/or the potential disuse of the existing products of the Company and technologies could have a Material Adverse Effect. The success of the Company will depend, in part, on the ability of the Company to continually invest in research and development and enhance existing technologies and products in a competitive manner. However, there can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to invest in research and development and enhance existing technologies and products in a competitive and timely manner, and any failure to do so could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Restrictions on Branding and Advertising

The success of the Company depends on the ability of the Company to attract and retain customers. applicable laws strictly regulate the way cannabis is packaged, labelled, and displayed. The associated provisions are quite broad and are subject to change. As at the date of this MD&A, applicable laws prohibit the use of testimonials and endorsements, depiction of people, characters and animals and the use of packaging that may be appealing to young people. Existing and future restrictions on the packaging, labelling, and the display of cannabis and cannabis products may adversely impact the ability of the Company to establish brand presence, acquire new customers, retain existing customers and maintain a loyal customer base. This could ultimately have a Material Adverse Effect.

Unfavorable Publicity or Consumer Perception

The success of the cannabis industry may be significantly influenced by the public's perception of cannabis. In general, cannabis continues to be a controversial topic, and there is no guarantee that future scientific research, publicity, regulations, medical opinion, and public opinion relating to cannabis will be favorable. Consumer perception of the products of the Company may, from time to time, be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory investigations, litigation, media attention and other publicity regarding the consumption of cannabis and cannabis products. There can be no assurance that future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity will be favorable to the cannabis market or any particular product, or consistent with earlier publicity. Future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity that are perceived as less favorable than, or that question, earlier research reports, findings or publicity could have a Material Adverse Effect, including by affecting the demand for the Company's products and its business. In particular, adverse scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or

other research findings or publicity, whether or not accurate or with merit, could have a Material Adverse Effect, and could affect the demand for the products of the Company. Further, adverse publicity reports or other media attention regarding the safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis in general, or the products of the Company specifically, or associating the consumption of cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have a Material Adverse Effect. Such adverse publicity reports or other media attention could arise even if the adverse effects associated with such products resulted from consumers' failure to consume such products legally, appropriately, or as directed.

Lastly, the parties with which the Company does business from time to time may perceive that they are exposed to reputational risk as a result of its business, which could make it difficult for the Company to establish or maintain banks and other business relationships. Any failure to establish or maintain such business relationships could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Acquisitions or Dispositions

Since its inception, the Company has completed a number of significant acquisitions. Material acquisitions, dispositions, and other strategic transactions involve a number of risks, including (a) the risk that there could be a potential disruption of its business, (b) the risk that the anticipated benefits and cost savings of those transactions may not be realized fully, or at all, or may take longer to realize than expected (including the risk that perceived synergies associated with such transactions may not eventuate or are less pronounced than originally expected), (c) the risk that the transactions will result in an increase in the scope and complexity of the operations of the Company which the Company may not be able to managed effectively, and (d) the risk of a loss or reduction of control over certain assets of the Company.

The presence of one or more material liabilities and/or commitments of an acquired company that are unknown to the Company at the time of acquisition could have a Material Adverse Effect. A strategic transaction may also result in a significant change in the nature of its business, operations and strategy of the Company. In addition, the Company may encounter unforeseen obstacles or costs in implementing a strategic transaction or integrating any acquired business into the existing operations of the Company.

Further, the Company intends to continue to seek viable market opportunities to grow its business both organically and through acquisitions, dispositions, and other strategic transactions. Any inability, on the Company's part, to successfully identify and/or execute on such transactions in a timely manner could have a Material Adverse Effect. In particular, the Company may, in pursuing such transactions, devote considerable resources and incur significant expenses (including on, among other things, conducting due diligence and negotiating the relevant agreements and instruments). In the event that a proposed acquisition or disposition is not completed on the terms and within the timelines anticipated, such expenses may reduce the profitability of the Company and could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Holding Company Risk

The Company is a holding company. Essentially, all of the Company's operating assets are the capital stock of its subsidiaries, and substantially all of its business is conducted through its subsidiaries which are separate legal entities. Consequently, the Company's cash flows and ability to pursue future business and expansion opportunities are dependent on the earnings of the Company's subsidiaries and the distribution of those earnings to the Company. The ability of the Company to pay dividends and other distributions will depend on the operating results of its subsidiaries and will be subject to applicable laws (which require that certain solvency and capital standards be maintained by the Company) and applicable contractual restrictions contained in the instruments governing their debt. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of its subsidiaries, holders of indebtedness and trade creditors will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of such subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to the Company.

Challenging Global Financial Conditions

Global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility, with numerous financial institutions having either gone into bankruptcy or having to be rescued by governmental entities. Global financial conditions could suddenly and rapidly destabilize

in response to future events as governmental entities may have limited resources to respond to future crises. Global capital markets have continued to display increased volatility in response to global events. Future crises may be precipitated by any number of causes including natural disasters, the outbreak of communicable disease, geopolitical instability, and changes to energy prices or sovereign defaults. Any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions could negatively impact the ability of the Company, or the ability of the operators of the companies in which the Company may, from time to time, hold interests, to obtain equity or debt financing or make other suitable arrangements to finance their projects. In the event that increased levels of volatility continue or in the event of a rapid destabilization of global economic conditions, such events could result in a Material Adverse Effect.

Litigation

The Company may, from time to time, become party to regulatory proceedings, litigation, mediation, and/or arbitration from time to time in the ordinary course of business, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. Monitoring and defending against legal actions, whether or not meritorious, can be time-consuming, can divert Management's attention and resources and can cause the Company to incur significant expenses. In addition, legal fees and costs incurred in connection with such activities may be significant and the Company could, in the future, be subject to judgments or enter into settlements of claims for significant monetary damages. While the Company may have insurance that may cover the costs and awards of certain types of litigation, the amount of insurance may not be sufficient to cover any costs or awards. Substantial litigation costs or an adverse result in any litigation could have a Material Adverse Effect. Litigation may also create a negative perception of the Company. Any decision resulting from any such litigation could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Dividend Policy

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

Customer Acquisitions

The success of the Company depends, in part, on the ability of the Company to attract and retain customers. There are many factors which could impact the Company's ability to attract and retain customers, including but not limited to the ability to continually source desirable and effective product, the successful implementation of customer-acquisition plans and the continued growth in the aggregate number of customers. Any failure to acquire and retain customers would have a Material Adverse Effect.

Risks Inherent in an Agricultural Business

The business of certain suppliers of the Company involves the growth and cultivation of cannabis. Cannabis is an agricultural product, and as such, the business of growing and cultivating cannabis is subject to the customary risks inherent in the agricultural business, such as insects, plant diseases and similar agricultural risks. Weather conditions, which can vary substantially from year to year, may from time to time also have a significant impact on the size and quality of the harvest of the crops processed and sold by certain suppliers of the Company. Significant fluctuations in the total harvest could impact the ability of the Company to operate. Further, high degrees of quality variance can also affect the ability of the Company to obtain and retain customers. There can be no assurance that natural elements will not have a material adverse effect on the cannabis and cannabis products produced by suppliers of the Company, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Uninsured or Uninsurable Risks

While the Company may have insurance to protect its assets, operations, and employees, such insurance is subject to coverage limits and exclusions and may not be available for the risks and hazards to which the Company is exposed. No assurance can be given that such insurance will be adequate to cover the liabilities of the Company or that it will be available in the future or at all, and that it will be commercially justifiable. The Company may be subject to liability for risks against which the Company cannot insure or against

which the Company may elect not to insure due to the high cost of insurance premiums or other factors. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company for normal business activities. Payment of liabilities for which the Company does not carry insurance could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Wholesale Price Volatility

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

Intellectual Property

The success of the Company depends, in part, on the ability to protect the Company's ideas and technologies. As such, the ownership and protection of current and future trademarks, patents, trade secrets and intellectual property rights of the Company, as applicable, are currently, and are expected to be, key aspects of the future success of the Company. However, registration of trademarks, patents and other intellectual property could potentially be rejected by the governing authorities of the regions in which the Company is currently pursuing, or will from time to time pursue, business opportunities and the validity of any registrations granted may subsequently be challenged by third-parties. The outcome of these registration and validity challenge processes is unpredictable.

In addition, unauthorized parties may attempt to replicate or otherwise obtain and use the current and future products and technologies of the Company. Policing the unauthorized use of the current or future trademarks, patents, trade secrets or intellectual property rights of the Company could be difficult, expensive, time-consuming and unpredictable, as may be enforcing these rights against unauthorized use by others. Identifying unauthorized use of intellectual property rights is difficult as the Company may be unable to effectively monitor and evaluate the products being distributed by its competitors, including parties such as unlicensed dispensaries, and the processes used to produce such products. In addition, in any infringement proceeding, some or all of the trademarks, patents or other intellectual property rights or other proprietary know-how, or arrangements or agreements seeking to protect the same may be found invalid, unenforceable, anti-competitive or not infringed. An adverse result in any litigation or defense proceedings could put one or more of the trademarks, patents or other intellectual property rights at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and could put existing intellectual property applications at risk of not being issued. Any or all of such events, to the extent involving the Company, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Finally, other parties may claim that the products of the Company infringe on their proprietary and perhaps patent-protected rights. Such claims, whether or not meritorious, may result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources, legal fees, injunctions, temporary restraining orders and/or require the payment of damages. As well, the Company may need to obtain licenses from third parties who allege that the Company may have infringed on their lawful rights. However, such licenses may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. In addition, the Company may not be able to obtain or utilize on terms that are favorable, or at all, licenses or other rights with respect to intellectual property that the Company does not own.

Vulnerability to Rising Energy Costs

The Company's extraction and manufacturing operations consume considerable energy, making the Company vulnerable to rising energy costs. Rising or volatile energy costs may have a Material Adverse Effect and impact the ability of the Company to operate profitably.

Transportation Risks

In order for customers of the Company to receive their product, the Company relies on third party transportation services. The Company faces risks related to the transportation of Hemp and Hemp-derived products and its reliance on third party transportation services. This can cause logistical problems with, and delays in, end users obtaining their orders which the Company cannot control. Any delay by third party transportation services may adversely affect the Company's financial performance. Due to the nature of the Business, security of product during transport is of the utmost concern. A breach of security during transport or delivery could have a Material Adverse Effect. Any breach of the security measures during transport or delivery, including any failure to comply with recommendations or requirements of applicable cannabis and Hemp regulatory authorities or other regulatory agencies, could also have an impact on the ability of the Company, as well as its suppliers' ability to continue operating. Other risks related to the transportation of the Company's products include but are not limited to, risks resulting from the continually evolving federal and state regulatory environment governing Hemp production, THC testing, and transportation.

Leases

The Company may, from time to time, enter into lease agreements for locations in respect of which at the time of entering such agreement, the Company does not have a license or permit to sell cannabis and cannabis products. In the event the Company is unable to obtain Authorizations to sell cannabis and cannabis products at such locations in compliance with applicable laws, such leases may become a liability of the Company without a corresponding revenue stream. In the event that the Company is unable to obtain permits and/or licenses at numerous locations for which the Company has or will have a lease obligation, this could have a Material Adverse Effect.

International Sales and Operations

The Company conducts a portion of its business in foreign jurisdictions such as the United States, U.K. and Netherlands, and is subject to regulatory compliance in the jurisdictions in which it operates from time to time. The sales operations of the Company in foreign jurisdictions are subject to various risks, including, but not limited to, exposure to currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, increased difficulty of administering business, and the need to comply with a wide variety of international and domestic laws and regulatory requirements. Further, there are a number of risks inherent in the Company's international activities, including, but not limited to, unexpected changes in the governmental policies of Canada, the United States, U.K., Netherlands, or other foreign jurisdictions concerning the import and export of goods, services and technology and other regulatory requirements, tariffs and other trade barriers, costs and risks of localizing products for foreign languages, longer accounts receivable payment cycles, limits on repatriation of earnings, the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, and difficulties supervising and managing local personnel. The financial stability of foreign markets could also affect the Company's international sales. Such factors may have a Material Adverse Effect. In addition, international income may be subject to taxation by multiple jurisdictions, which could also have a Material Adverse Effect.

Regulatory Intervention Impacting on the Marketability of CBD Products in the U.K.

All of Blessed CBD's products that are ingestible and that contain CBD are regarded by the U.K. and European food standards regulators as novel foods. On February 13, 2019, the FSA issued a statement confirming that in order for CBD products to be sold in the U.K. after March 31, 2021, that a novel foods application must be submitted to it prior to March 31, 2021. Blessed CBD has submitted a number of Novel Foods applications in respect of its products prior to the March 31, 2021 deadline but which have not yet been validated by the FSA. When that process is complete, the FSA will spend up to nine months (on a start/stop the clock basis if further information is needed) to carry out a risk assessment of the products and then up to a further seven months for any subsequent risk management considerations and an authorization decision. The Board expects the FSA to validate the products by the end of 2021 and to formally approve the applications by the end of 2022. The Board is therefore confident that Blessed CBD's applications will be successful although there are no guarantees. While the Board believes this is unlikely, if the application for any product is not successful then Blessed CBD will have to cease marketing such product in the U.K. This will inevitably decrease the Company's revenues from the U.K. market and have a negative financial impact on the Company.

Corruption and Anti-Bribery Law Violations

The Company is subject to applicable laws which generally prohibit companies and employees from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In addition, the Company is subject to the anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws of foreign jurisdictions in which it may from time to time conduct its business. The Company's employees or other agents may, without its knowledge and despite its efforts, engage in prohibited conduct, whether prohibited under the Company's policies and procedures or under anti-bribery laws, for which the Company may be directly or indirectly held responsible. There can be no assurance that the Company's internal control policies and procedures from time to time in effect will protect it from recklessness, fraudulent behaviour, dishonesty or other inappropriate acts committed by its affiliates, employees, contractors or agents. If the Company's employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, the Company could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a Material Adverse Effect.

Applicable Privacy Laws

The Company may from time to time collect and store personal information about its customers and will be responsible for protecting that information from privacy breaches. A privacy breach may occur through procedural or process failure, information technology malfunction, or deliberate unauthorized intrusions. Theft of data for competitive purposes, particularly client lists and preferences, is an ongoing risk whether perpetrated via employee collusion or negligence or through deliberate cyber-attack. Any such theft or privacy breach could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Failure to Manage Growth Successfully

The Company's business has grown rapidly in the last year. The Company's growth places a strain on managerial, financial, and human resources. The Company will need to provide adequate operational, financial and management controls and reporting procedures to manage the continued growth in the number of employees, scope of operations and financial systems as well as the geographic area of operations. Expanding its business into new geographic areas requires the Company to incur costs, which may be significant, before any associated revenues materialize. Future growth beyond the next 12 months will depend upon several factors, including but not limited to the Company's ability to:

- issue further equity and/or take on further debt to fund the completion of the Company's expansion plans, including the build-out of new recreational cannabis stores and the expansion of its client base.
- hire, train, and manage additional employees to provide agreed upon services.
- execute on and successfully integrate acquisitions; and
- expand the Company's internal management to maintain control over operations and provide support to other functional areas within High Tide.

High Tide's inability to achieve any of these objectives could harm the Company's business, financial condition, reputation, and operating results.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of the Company is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion and good faith of Key Personnel. The future success of the Company depends on their continuing ability to attract, develop, motivate, and retain the Key Personnel. Qualified individuals for Key Personnel positions are in high demand, and the Company may incur significant costs to attract and retain them. The loss of the services of Key Personnel, or an inability to attract other suitably qualified persons when needed, could have a Material Adverse Effect, and the Company may be unable to find adequate replacements on a timely basis, or at all. While employment and consulting agreements are customarily used as a primary method of retaining the services of Key Personnel, these agreements cannot assure the continued services of such individuals and consultants.

Ancillary Business in the United States Cannabis Industry

The Company derives a portion of its revenues from the cannabis industry in certain States. The Company is not directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacture, importation, possession, use, sale, or distribution of cannabis in the recreational or medical cannabis industry in the U.S., however, the Company may be considered to have ancillary involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry. Due to the current business and any future opportunities, the Company may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges and other authorities in Canada. As a result, the Company may be subject to significant direct or indirect interaction with public officials. There can be no assurance that this heightened scrutiny will not in turn lead to the imposition of certain restrictions on the Company's ability to invest in the United States or any other jurisdiction, in addition to those described in this MD&A.

Competition

The market for businesses in the CBD and Hemp oil industries are competitive and evolving. In particular, the Company faces strong competition from both existing and emerging companies, that offer similar products. Some of the Company's current and potential competitors may have longer operating histories and greater financial resources (including technical, marketing, and other resources compared to the Company). Such companies may be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their respective products and services. Such companies may also have more extensive customer bases and broader customer relationships and may make it increasingly difficult for the Company to, among other things, enter into favorable business agreements, negotiate favourable prices, recruit, or retain qualified employees, and acquire the capital necessary to fund capital investments by the Company.

In addition, Management estimates that, as at the date of this MD&A, there may be currently hundreds of applications for Retail Store Authorizations being processed by applicable cannabis regulatory authorities. The number of Authorizations granted, and the number of retail cannabis store operators ultimately authorized by applicable cannabis regulatory authorities, could have an adverse impact on the ability of the Company to compete for market share in the cannabis market within various jurisdictions in Canada. The Company also faces competition from illegal cannabis dispensaries, engaged in the sale and distribution of cannabis to individuals without valid Authorizations.

Given the rapid changes affecting the global, national, and regional economies generally and the CBD industry, in particular, the Company may not be able to create and maintain a competitive advantage in the marketplace. The Company's success will depend on its ability to keep pace with any changes in such markets, especially in light of legal and regulatory changes. Its success will depend on the Company's ability to respond to, among other things, changes in the economy, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Any failure by the Company to anticipate or respond adequately to such changes could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Lastly, as the cannabis market continues to mature, both domestically and internationally, the overall demand for products and the number of competitors may be expected to increase significantly. Such increases may also be accompanied by shifts in market demand, and other factors that Management cannot currently anticipate, and which could potentially reduce the market for the products of the Company, and ultimately have a Material Adverse Effect.

In order to remain competitive in the evolving cannabis market, the Company will need to invest significantly in, among other things, research and development, market development, marketing, production expansion, new client identification, distribution channels, and client support. In the event that the Company is not successful in obtaining sufficient resources to invest in these areas, the ability of the Company to compete in the cannabis market may be adversely affected, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Failure to Secure Retail Locations

One of the factors in the growth of the Company's cannabis retail business depends on the Company's ability to secure attractive locations on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company faces competition for retail locations from its competitors and from operators of other businesses. There is no assurance that future locations will produce the same results as past locations.

Cyber Risks

The Company and its third-party services provider's information systems are vulnerable to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. These risks may take the form of malware, computer viruses, cyber threats, extortion, employee error, malfeasance, system errors or other types of risks, and may occur from inside or outside of the respective organizations. The operations of the Company depend, in part, on how well networks, equipment, information technology systems and software are protected against damage from several threats. The failure of information systems or a component of information system could, depending on the nature of any such failure, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Risk of Enforcement of U.S. Federal Laws

There can be no assurance that the U.S. federal government will not seek to prosecute cases involving cannabis businesses, including those of the Company, notwithstanding compliance with the securities laws of the applicable State. Such proceedings could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Further, violations of any U.S. federal laws could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions, or settlements arising from civil proceedings conducted by either the U.S. 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, including on its reputation and ability to conduct business, its ability to list its securities on stock exchanges, its financial position, its operating results, its profitability or liquidity or the value of its securities. In addition, the time of Management and advisors of the Company and resources that would be needed for the investigation of any such matters, or their final resolution could be substantial.

Epidemics and Pandemics (including COVID-19)

The Company faces risks related to health epidemics, pandemics, and other outbreaks of communicable diseases, which could significantly disrupt its operations and could have a Material Adverse Effect. In particular, the Company could be adversely impacted by the effects of COVID-19, an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Since December 31, 2019, the outbreak of COVID-19 has led governments worldwide to enact emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include, among other things, the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally, resulting in an economic slowdown. Such events may result in a period of business disruption, and in reduced operations, any of which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

As of the date of this MD&A, the duration and the immediate and eventual impact of COVID-19 remains unknown. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company and its industry partners. To date, several businesses have suspended or scaled back their operations and development as cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed, for precautionary purposes or as governments have declared a state of emergency or taken other actions. However, the exact extent to which COVID-19 impacts, or will impact the Company's business will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time, and include the duration, severity and scope of the pandemic and the actions taken to contain or treat COVID-19 (including recommendations from public health officials). In particular, the continued spread of COVID-19 globally could materially and adversely impact the Company and its business, including without limitation, store closures or reduced operational hours or service methods, employee health, workforce productivity, reduced access to supply, increased insurance premiums, limitations on travel, the availability of experts and personnel and other factors that will depend on future developments beyond the Company's control, which could have a Material Adverse Effect. There can be no assurance that the personnel of the Company will not be impacted by these pandemic diseases and ultimately see its workforce productivity reduced or incur increased costs because of these health risks. In addition, COVID-19 represents a widespread global health crisis that could adversely affect global economies and financial markets resulting in an economic downturn that could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Licenses and Permits

The ability of the Company to continue its business is dependent on the good standing of various Authorizations from time to time possessed by the Company and adherence to all regulatory requirements related to such activities. The Company will incur ongoing costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance, and any failure to comply with the terms of such Authorizations, or to renew the Authorizations after their expiry dates, could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Although Management believes that the Company will meet the requirements of applicable laws for future extensions or renewals of the applicable Authorizations, there can be no assurance that applicable governmental entities will extend or renew the applicable Authorizations, or if extended or renewed, that they will be extended or renewed on the same or similar terms. If the applicable governmental entities do not extend or renew the applicable Authorizations, or should they renew the applicable Authorizations on different terms, any such event or occurrence could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The Company remains committed to regulatory compliance. However, any failure to comply with applicable laws may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties, or restrictions on the operations of the Company. In addition, changes in applicable laws or other unanticipated events could require changes to the operations of the Company, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Cannabis Prices

A major part of the Company's revenue is derived from the sale and distribution of cannabis, as such, the profitability of the Company may be regarded as being directly related to the price of cannabis. The cost of production, sale, and distribution of cannabis is dependent on several key inputs and their related costs, including equipment and supplies, labour and raw materials related to the growing operations of cannabis suppliers, as well other overhead costs such as electricity, water, and utilities. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs could have a Material Adverse Effect. Further, any inability to secure required supplies and services or to do so on favourable terms could have a Material Adverse Effect. This includes, among other things, changes in the selling price of cannabis and cannabis products set by the applicable province or territory. There is currently no established market price for cannabis and the price of cannabis is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. Any price decline could have a Material Adverse Effect.

The operations of the Company may be sensitive to changes in the price of cannabis and the overall condition of the cannabis industry.

Difficulty to Forecast

The Company relies, and will need to rely, largely on its own market research to forecast industry statistics as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable, if obtainable at all, from other sources at this early stage of the adult-use cannabis industry. Failure in the demand for the adult-use cannabis products because of competition, technological change, change in the regulatory or legal landscape or other factors could have a Material Adverse Effect.

Political and Other Risks Operating in Foreign Jurisdictions

The Company has operations in various foreign markets and may have operations in additional foreign and emerging markets in the future. Such operations expose the Company to the socioeconomic conditions as well as the laws governing the controlled substances industry in such foreign jurisdictions. Inherent risks with conducting foreign operations include, but are not limited to, high rates of inflation; fluctuations in currency exchange rates, military repression, war or civil unrest, social and labour unrest, organized crime, terrorism, violent crime, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing Authorizations, changes in taxation policies, restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, and changes political norms, currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the Company to award contracts in, employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, the jurisdiction.

Loss of entire investment

An investment in the Common Shares is speculative and may result in the loss of an investor's entire investment. Only potential investors who are experienced in high-risk investments and who can afford to lose their entire investment should consider an investment in the Company.

There can be no assurance regarding the amount of income to be generated by the Company. Common Shares are equity securities of the Company and are not fixed income securities. Unlike fixed income securities, there is no obligation of the Company to distribute to shareholders a fixed amount or any amount at all, or to return the initial purchase price of the Common Shares on any date in the future. The market value of the Common Shares may deteriorate if the Company is unable to generate sufficient positive returns, and that deterioration may be significant.

Forward-looking information may prove to be inaccurate

Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By their nature, forward-looking information involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate. Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties can be found in this under the heading "*Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information*".

Future issuances or actual or potential sales of securities

The issuance by the Company of the Common Shares could result in significant dilution in the equity interest of existing shareholders and adversely affect the market price of the Common Shares. In addition, in the future, the Company may issue additional Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares, which may dilute existing shareholders. The Company's articles permit the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares, and shareholders will have no pre-emptive rights in connection with such further issuances. Further, additional Common Shares may be issued by the Company upon the exercise of stock options and upon the exercise or conversion of other securities convertible into Common Shares. The issuance of these additional equity securities may have a similar dilutive effect on then existing holders of Common Shares.

The market price of the Common Shares could decline as a result of future issuances by the Company, including issuance of shares issued in connection with strategic alliances, or sales by its existing holders of Common Shares, or the perception that these sales

could occur. Sales by shareholders might also make it more difficult for the Company to sell equity securities at a time and price that it deems appropriate, which could reduce its ability to raise capital and have an adverse effect on its business.

Discretion over the Use of Proceeds

The Company intends to use the net proceeds from the ATM Program as set forth under the section entitled "Use of Proceeds" in the ATM Prospectus Supplement; however, the Company maintains broad discretion concerning the use of the net proceeds of the ATM Program as well as the timing of their expenditure. The Company may re-allocate the net proceeds of the ATM Program if Management believes it would be in the Company's best interest to do so and in ways that a purchaser may not consider desirable. Until utilized, the net proceeds of the ATM Program will be held in cash balances in the Company's bank account or invested at the discretion of the Board. As a result, a purchaser will be relying on the judgment of Management for the application of the net proceeds of the ATM Program. The results and the effectiveness of the application of the net proceeds are uncertain. If the net proceeds are not applied effectively, the Company's results of operations may suffer, which could adversely affect the price of the Common Shares on the open market.

Sales of a Significant Number of Securities

The Company cannot predict the size of future issuances of debt or equity securities or the effect, if any, that such future issuances will have on the market price of the Company's securities. Sales of a substantial number of securities in the public markets by the Company or its significant securityholders, or the perception that such sales could occur, could depress the market price of the Company's securities and impair its ability to raise capital through the sale of additional securities. The Company cannot predict the effect that future sales of securities would have on the market price of the securities. The price of the securities could be affected by possible sales of the securities by hedging or arbitrage trading activity which the Company expects to occur involving its securities. With any additional sale or issuance of equity securities, investors will suffer dilution of their voting power and may experience dilution in our earnings per security.

Additional Financing

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

The Market Price of the Common Shares is Volatile and May Not Accurately Reflect the Long-Term Value of the Company

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

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

No Guarantee of an Active Liquid Market for Securities

There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Common Shares will be maintained on the TSXV and Nasdaq. Investors may not be able to sell their Common Shares quickly, at all, or at the latest market price if trading in the securities is not active.

Trading of the Common Shares May Be Restricted by the SEC's "Penny Stock" Regulations Which May Limit a Stockholder's Ability to Buy and Sell the Common Shares

The SEC has adopted regulations which generally define "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than US$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than US$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. The Common Shares are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors" (as defined in the U.S. Securities Act). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer to provide very specific disclosure to a customer who wishes to purchase a penny stock, prior to the purchase. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade the Company's securities.

EXHIBIT 99.4

CERTIFICATION

I, Harkirat (Raj) Grover, Chief Executive Officer High Tide Inc., certify that;

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 40-F of High Tide Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Annual Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles:

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 30, 2023

By: /s/ ***Harkirat (Raj) Grover***
Name:**Harkirat (Raj) Grover**
Title: **Chief Executive Officer**

EXHIBIT 99.5

CERTIFICATION

I, Rahim Kanji, Chief Financial Officer of High Tide Inc., certify that;

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 40-F of High Tide Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Annual Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles:

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 30, 2023

By: /s/***Rahim Kanji***
Name:**Rahim Kanji**
Title: **Chief Financial Officer**

EXHIBIT 99.6

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Harkirat (Raj) Grover, Chief Executive Officer of High Tide Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

a. the Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (the "Annual Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

b. the information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: January 30, 2023

By: **/s/ Harkirat (Raj) Grover**
Name: **Harkirat (Raj) Grover**
Title: **Chief Executive Officer**

EXHIBIT 99.7

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Rahim Kanji, Chief Financial Officer of High Tide Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

a. the Annual Report on Form 40-F of the Company for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (the "Annual Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

b. the information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: January 30, 2023

By: **/s/ Rahim Kanji**
Name: **Rahim Kanji**
Title: **Chief Financial Officer**

EXHIBIT 99.8

SCHEDULE "F"

CODE OF ETHICS

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Code of Ethics (this "**Code**") is to communicate High Tide Inc.'s (the "**Company**") commitment to conducting business with integrity, honesty and respect, in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and policies, and in a manner that preserves the Company's reputation and deters unethical behavior and wrongdoing.

This Code provides an overview of requirements, standards and expectations as guidance in duties and dealings with, and when acting as a representative of, the Company. It is not intended to cover every issue that may arise and may be supplemented by other policies that may be adopted by the Company from time to time.

2. APPLICATION

This Code applies to all members of the board of directors (the " **Board**"), officers, employees, consultants, contractors and agents (collectively "**Representatives**") of the Company and its affiliates and subsidiaries worldwide. Adherence to this Code is a condition of employment with or providing services to the Company.

3. ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

A. Standards of Good Professional Ethics

All of the Company's business activities and affairs must be carried out ethically and honest. The Company expects all Representatives to conduct themselves with honesty and integrity and to avoid even the appearance of improper behavior. Anything less is unacceptable and may be treated as a serious breach of duty.

B. Good Ambassadorship

All Representatives are ambassadors of the Company, its subsidiaries, and brands. All Representatives shall represent the Company professionally, and act and communicate in a manner which upholds its good reputation and image at all times. This includes the use of social media and other forms of digital or other communications. As Representatives' actions are seen to reflect those of the Company, all actions must reflect the policies and standards of the Company.

C. Compliance with Laws, Code and Policies

All Representatives shall comply with the laws, rules and regulations of the jurisdictions where they carry out their duties and all jurisdictions where the Company conducts its business activities. All Representatives shall comply with this Code and all the Company's policies that apply to them.

D. Bribery

In the United States and Canada, and in many other countries, it is illegal and/or contrary to applicable ethical codes, to provide, offer or accept a kickback or bribe. A kickback or bribe may be defined as any money, fee, commission, credit, gift, gratuity, loan, reward, advantage, benefit, thing of value or compensation of any kind that is provided, directly or indirectly, and that has as one of its purposes, the improper obtaining or rewarding of favorable treatment in a business transaction. The Company's policy is that kickbacks and bribes are illegal and not allowed. Bribery, anti-kickback or similar laws could be applicable when a Representative receives or is offered payments, gifts or gratuities that might unduly influence the Company's business judgment or practices.

Representatives must comply with this Code and all the Company's policies that apply to them, and, if offered payments, gifts or other gratuities that might unduly influence the conduct of the Company's business, should seek guidance from the Corporate Secretary.

E. Vendors, Suppliers, Customers and other Third Parties

The Company is committed to treating all of its vendors, suppliers, customers and other third parties fairly, honestly and courteously. Representatives are to avoid unfair tactics and favoritism, and never take unfair advantage of any third party through manipulation, concealment, misrepresentation of material facts or any other unfair practice. Legally, the Company may be held liable for the actions of any third party acting on the Company's behalf, including agents, representatives, business partners or promoters, as if the Company had performed such actions. All agreements with vendors, suppliers, customers and third parties must be in writing and reviewed by their relevant executive officer and must specify the goods and services to be provided and the fees to be paid. Such agreements must be in line with reasonable competitive and market practices, the principles established in this Code and relevant corporate policies. Throughout the business relationship, Representatives must continuously and properly monitor such third parties to prevent misconduct.

F. Fair Competition

Antitrust laws are designed to protect competition in the United States and Canada. Generally speaking, the following types of topics, and any others that may limit competition, should never be discussed with a competitor (including a potential or prospective competitor): prices, pricing policy, discounts or rebates (including competitive bidding practices); costs, profits, or profit margins; terms or conditions of sale, including credit terms and return policies; division of markets, market territories, customers or sales territories; market share of any products; marketing, advertising or promotional plans; controlling, preventing or reducing the supply of any product; pricing or promotional practices of wholesalers, dealers, distributors or customers; classifying, rejecting, terminating or allocating customers; or any other non-public and/or competitively sensitive information about the Company or a competitor. Each Representative is responsible for making sure that his or her actions on behalf of the Company do not in any way violate or appear to violate antitrust laws or regulations. When in doubt, seek assistance from your relevant executive officer.

G. Fair Dealing

All business dealings undertaken on behalf of the Company, including with its security holders, customers, suppliers, competitors and employees, must be conducted in a manner that preserves the Company's integrity and reputation. The Company seeks to avoid misrepresentations of material facts, manipulation, concealment, abuse of confidential information, or any other illegal or unfair practices in all activities undertaken by or on behalf of the Company.

H. Conflicts of Interest

Representatives shall act honestly and in good faith in discharging their duties with a view to the best interests of the Company. This means that Representatives are expected to put the interests of the Company before their own. Representatives shall avoid situations involving a conflict, or potential conflict, between their personal, family or business interests, and the interests of the Company and shall promptly disclose any such conflict, or potential conflict, to their relevant executive officer.

I. Corporate Opportunities

Representatives are prohibited from taking for themselves personally opportunities that arise through the use of corporate property, information or position and from using the Company property, information or position for personal gain. Representatives are also prohibited from competing with the Company, directly or indirectly, and owe a duty to the Company to advance the legitimate interests of the Company when the opportunity arises.

J. Gifts and Entertainment

Representatives shall perform their duties and arrange their personal business affairs in a manner that does not interfere with their independent exercise of judgment. Generally, Representatives shall not give or accept any gift, favour, entertainment, special accommodation or other items of value, to or from any vendors, suppliers, potential candidates, potential or actual business partners or other third parties except in strict compliance with the Company's Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Compliance guidance, this Code, and with applicable law. No one working for the Company shall accept financial compensation of any kind, nor any special discount, loan or favor, from persons, corporations or organizations having dealings or potential dealings with the Company.

K. Charitable and Political Activities

The Company values the culture of giving, of social engagement and of caring for others. The Company wants to foster good relations within the communities where it operates. Representatives are encouraged to participate in local activities that address the needs of the communities in which they live and work and to participate as a private citizen in government and the political process, using your own money and your own time. It should always be clear to outside observers that these are your personal actions and not actions taken on behalf of the Company. Make involvement in charitable or political activities is not prohibited by other Company policies or suggestive of anything improper, and do not use, without specific written authorization, any Company funds or resources to help or promote any charitable cause or political candidate or party.

4. SAFE, RESPECTFUL AND INCLUSIVE WORKPLACE

A. No Discrimination and Harassment

No discrimination, and harassment is accepted and providing a collegial working environment in which all individuals are treated with dignity and respect is mandatory. Every individual has the right to work in a professional atmosphere which promotes equal opportunities and prohibits discriminatory practices. Any discrimination or harassment, including but not limited to, the basis of age, color, creed, disability, ethnic origin, gender, marital status, national origin, political belief, race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or any other characteristics protected by law, is strictly prohibited.

B. Workplace Safety

The Company is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment that complies with all relevant laws and regulations. Workplace violence is not tolerated. Any misuse of alcohol or legal drugs (prescribed or un-prescribed), or the use of any illegal drugs, may jeopardize job safety and/or performance, and is prohibited in the workplace. No Representative shall enter the workplace under the influence of alcohol or such drugs that may impair safety and/or performance.

5. SAFEGUARDING THE COMPANY'S ASSETS AND INFORMATION

A. Protection and Proper Use of the Company's Assets

All Representatives shall deal with the Company's assets, including all data, information (confidential or otherwise), records, products, material, facilities, inventory, "know-how", trade secrets, trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property, and equipment, with the strictest integrity and with due regard to the interests of the Company. The Company must maintain the accuracy, confidentiality, privacy and security of these types of information in order to comply with all applicable privacy laws. Similarly, Representatives must not disclose commercially confidential or otherwise sensitive information. The Company's assets may not to be used for personal gain or benefit. In addition, all Representatives must act in a manner to protect such assets from loss, damage, misuse, theft, misappropriation, The Company expects its employees to use internet access for business-related purposes (i.e., to communicate with customers and suppliers, to research relevant topics and to obtain useful business information). All existing policies apply to conduct on the internet, particularly (but not exclusively) those policies dealing with intellectual property protection, privacy, misuse of the Company's resources, sexual harassment, information and data security and confidentiality. All employees must take special care to maintain clarity, consistency and integrity of the Company's corporate image and standing.

B. Confidentiality of Information

Information is one of the Company's key assets. It is the Company's policy to ensure that its proprietary and confidential information, including proprietary and confidential information that has been entrusted to the Company by others ("**Confidential Information**"), is adequately safeguarded. All Representatives are responsible for protecting Confidential Information, including information about the Company's business, assets, opportunities, suppliers and competitors, from unauthorized advertent or inadvertent disclosure.

C. Communications

Representatives should take care to ensure that all business records and communications (including email, texts, and instant messages) are clear and accurate. Please remember that business communications may be shared or become public through litigation, government investigation, or publication in the media. Potential risks from inaccurate or misleading statements include claims of false advertising, misrepresentation, breach of contract, securities fraud, unfair disclosure, and competition violations. Representatives may not give an endorsement or other statement on behalf of the Company or personal endorsement that identifies your affiliation with the Company, except when approved by their relevant executive officer. In addition, Representatives may not discuss the Company's business, including financial condition, business or financial performance, products, or business prospects with anyone, including but not limited to financial analysts, actual, or potential investors without the prior approval of their relevant executive officer. All requests for a representative of the Company to participate in conferences (including speaking on a panel or attending a dinner or any event that targets the financial community) must be referred to their relevant executive officer for approval. If any such analysts or investors contact you, please refer such inquiries to the President.

D. Inside Information and Insider Trading Laws

Representatives are prohibited from buying or selling shares of the Company if they are aware of nonpublic material information about the Company (also referred to as "**inside information**"). Trading in shares while in possession of nonpublic material information is a violation of insider trading laws. Material information can be positive or negative. Information is "material" if it would influence a reasonable investor in deciding whether to buy, sell or hold the Company's shares or, if disclosed to the public, would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on the market price or value of the shares. Possible examples include financial information such as consolidated sales numbers, financial projections or the Company's financial performance, the hiring or departure of key personnel, or significant inventory issues. Information is considered to be "public" two trading days after it has been widely released to the public through a press release or by making a SEDAR filing, giving the public markets adequate time to digest the material information. Representatives are prohibited from disclosing inside information. Only certain individuals who are authorized may publicly disclose nonpublic material information. Improper disclosure, even accidentally, can violate insider trading laws. Disclosing nonpublic material information to other people, including immediate family members or friends, or recommending the purchase or sale of the Company's shares to others while aware of nonpublic material information, is known as "tipping" and is illegal. A person who receives the information (i.e., is "tipped") and then trades in the Company's shares or informs others of that information is also in violation of insider trading laws.

E. Financial Integrity and Responsibility

Representatives are expected to act responsibly and exercise sound judgment with respect to matters involving company finances. Representatives must adhere to all applicable accepted accounting standards and practices, keep accurate, complete and timely records, submit accurate and complete reports as required, comply with the Company's system of internal controls, and sign only those documents you believe to be correct and complete. The Company will not (i) establish any undisclosed or unrecorded funds or assets for any purpose, (ii) enter into side agreements or other informal arrangements, either written or oral or (iii) not take any actions or fail to take any actions that would cause its financial records or financial disclosure to fail to comply with generally accepted accounting principles and all applicable laws, rules and regulations. All Representatives must cooperate fully and completely with the Company's accounting and audit teams, as well as the Company's independent public accountants and counsel, providing them with complete and accurate information and assistance. Representatives are prohibited from coercing, manipulating, misleading or improperly influencing the Company's internal or external auditors at any time. Representatives are prohibited from knowingly making, or causing or encouraging any other person from making, in any of the Company's public disclosure, any false or misleading statements or any omissions of any information necessary to make the disclosure complete and accurate in all material respects. If you suspect or observe any irregularities relating to financial integrity and responsibility, immediately report them to their relevant executive officer or the nominating and corporate governance committee of the Company (the "**Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee**").

F. Compliance

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating this Code at least annually and will recommend any necessary or appropriate changes to the Board for consideration.

G. Reporting Violations of this Code

All Representatives shall adhere to High Tide's commitment to conduct its business and affairs in a lawful and ethical manner. All Representatives are encouraged to talk to their relevant executive officer or the management team when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation and to report any breach or suspected breach of law, regulation, this Code or any of the Company's corporate policies.

The Company prohibits retaliatory action against any Representative who, in good faith, reports a possible violation of this Code. Any Representative who believes he or she has been retaliated against should promptly report it to their relevant executive officer.

H. Consequences of Violation of this Code

Representatives may be required to certify their understanding of and compliance with this Code from time to time as applicable. Failure to comply may result in severe consequences, which could include internal disciplinary action or termination of employment or consulting arrangements without notice. Violation may also violate certain Canadian and/or other laws. If it appears a Representative may have violated such laws, the Company may refer the matter to the appropriate authorities, which could lead to legal proceedings, penalties, fines or imprisonment.

I. Waiver of this Code

Waivers or exceptions may be granted only in advance and under exceptional circumstances by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Any waiver of this with respect to a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may be granted only by the audit committee of the Company. Any waiver with respect to a director or executive officer of the Company may be granted only by the Board. Any such waiver shall be disclosed to the extent and in the manner required by applicable laws or stock exchange rules.

This Code was approved by the Board on June 21, 2021.

Exhibit 99.9

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Building a better working world

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to (i) the reference of our Firm under the caption "Experts", (ii) the use herein of our report dated January 30, 2023, with respect to the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2022 and 2021 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended October 31, 2022, included in this Annual Report on Form 40-F, and (iii) the incorporation by reference of our report in the Registration Statement on Form F-10 (No. 333-259616) pertaining to the registration of Debt and Equity Securities of High Tide Inc.

Calgary, Alberta
January 30, 2023

/**s**/ Ernst & Young LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited