

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

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15b-16 OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of Report: December 31, 2019

Commission File Number: 000-55992

Tidal Royalty Corp.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

810-789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 1H2
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F. Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is submitting this Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is submitting this Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form 6-K is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934: Yes No

Explanatory Note

Safe Harbor Statement

This Form 6-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 about the registrant and its business. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the words “believes,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “will,” “should” or comparable terminology. Such forward-looking statements are based upon the current beliefs and expectations of the registrant’s management and are subject to risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and developments in the industry may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 6-K. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The forward-looking statements in this Form 6-K speak only as of the date of this report and might not occur in light of these risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. The registrant undertakes no obligation and disclaims any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Exhibits

The following exhibits are included in this Form 6-K:

- 99.1 [Interim Financial Statements, October 31, 2019](#)
 - 99.2 [Managements’ Discussion and Analysis](#)
 - 99.3 [Certification, CEO](#)
 - 99.4 [Certification, CFO](#)
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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

By: /s/ Theo van der Linde _____

Theo van der Linde
Chief Financial Officer

Date: January 2, 2020



Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three-month period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that an auditor has not reviewed the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Tidal Royalty Corp. (the "Company") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of condensed interim consolidated financial statements by an entity's auditor.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

AS AT	October 31, 2019 Notes (Unaudited)	July 31, 2019 (Audited)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 199,398	\$ 2,961,514
Amounts receivables	65,766	-
Convertible debenture receivable	5 17,712,200	15,000,000
Prepaid expenses and deposits	4 43,052	129,418
	18,020,416	18,090,932
Deposits	4 329,000	328,700
Promissory note receivable	6 3,999,680	3,412,421
Land	7 -	592,655
Investments in equity securities	8 1,768,566	1,766,953
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 24,117,662	\$ 24,191,661
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9 \$ 245,102	\$ 336,540
Due to related parties	10 7,610	21,347
TOTAL LIABILITIES	252,712	357,887
EQUITY		
Convertible preferred shares	11 2,388,941	2,388,941
Common shares	11 48,984,043	48,525,793
Reserves	11 11,922,522	11,816,876
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,315)	(796)
Accumulated deficit	(39,425,241)	(38,897,040)
TOTAL EQUITY	23,864,950	23,833,774
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 24,117,662	\$ 24,191,661

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)
Commitment (Note 16)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

“*Stuart Wooldridge*”

Stuart Wooldridge, Director

“*Theo van der Linde*”

Theo van der Linde, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	For the three-month period ended	
	October 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
Expenses		
Consulting fees (Note 10)	\$ 222,075	\$ 242,557
General and administration	10,594	127,596
Insurance	36,231	-
Professional fees	62,333	182,884
Rent (Note 10)	(14,894)	44,752
Share-based compensation (Notes 10 and 11)	105,646	666,089
Salaries and benefits (Note 10)	1,191	258,807
Transfer agent and filing fees	34,293	46,919
Advertising and promotion	77,255	2,155,074
Travel	1,325	56,527
	(536,049)	(3,781,205)
Other income (expense)		
Dividends income	5,227	-
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	11,457	(75,222)
Loss on sale of land	(103,574)	-
Interest income	94,738	2,679
Net loss	\$ (528,201)	\$ (3,853,748)
Other comprehensive loss		
Foreign subsidiary currency translation loss	(4,519)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(532,720)	(3,853,748)
Loss per share, basic and diluted for the period	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	298,133,097	244,851,218

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars –unaudited)

	Number of convertible preferred shares #	Convertible preferred shares \$	Convertible preferred shares issuable \$	Number of common shares #	Common shares \$	Share-based payment reserve \$	Warrant reserve \$	Total reserves \$	Accumulated deficit \$	Accumulated comprehensive loss \$	Total shareholders' equity \$
Balance, July 31, 2018	40,000,000	1,754,721	2,000,000	227,787,662	45,432,573	3,277,940	2,046,076	5,324,016	(20,285,319)	-	34,225,991
Conversion of preferred shares	40,000,000	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of special warrants	-	-	-	12,690,000	634,500	-	(634,500)	(634,500)	-	-	-
Conversion of 4,000,000 special finder warrants	-	-	-	4,000,000	141,440	-	(141,440)	(141,440)	-	-	-
Conversion of 1,220,000 special finder warrants	-	-	-	1,220,000	61,000	-	(61,000)	(61,000)	-	-	-
Proceeds from warrants exercised	-	-	-	14,100,000	705,000	-	-	-	-	-	705,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	666,089	-	666,089	-	-	666,089
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,853,748)	-	(3,853,748)
Balance, October 31, 2018	80,000,000	3,754,721	-	259,797,662	46,974,513	3,944,029	1,209,136	5,153,165	(24,139,067)	-	31,743,332
Balance, July 31, 2019	50,900,000	2,388,941	-	292,607,662	48,525,793	10,607,740	1,209,136	11,816,876	(38,897,040)	(796)	23,833,774
Proceeds from warrants exercised	-	-	-	9,165,000	458,250	-	-	-	-	-	458,250
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	105,646	-	105,646	-	-	105,646
Foreign subsidiary currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,519)	(4,519)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(528,201)	-	(528,201)
Balance, October 31, 2019	50,900,000	2,388,941	-	301,772,662	48,984,043	10,713,386	1,209,136	11,922,522	(39,425,241)	(5,315)	23,864,950

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

	For the three months period ending	
	October 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	\$ (528,201)	\$ (3,853,748)
Items not affecting operating cash:		
Accrued interest	(94,738)	(1,925)
Loss on sale of land	103,574	-
Foreign exchange gain	(9,872)	(4,260)
Share-based payments	105,646	666,089
	(423,591)	(3,193,844)
Net changes in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	(65,766)	(48,790)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	86,366	156,286
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	(105,175)	(188,190)
	(508,166)	(3,274,538)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from exercise of common share purchase warrants	458,250	705,000
	458,250	705,000
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Promissory note receivable	(2,712,200)	(434,933)
Investment in Harborside Inc.	-	(3,000,000)
	(2,712,200)	(3,434,933)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,762,116)	(6,004,471)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	2,961,514	33,904,759
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 199,398	\$ 27,900,288
The components of cash and cash equivalents are:		
Cash at bank	\$ 199,398	\$ 27,785,288
Term deposit	-	115,000
	\$ 199,398	\$ 27,900,288
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Conversion of special warrants	\$ -	\$ 836,940

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Tidal Royalty Corp. ("the Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. The Company's principal business is to invest in conventional equity, debt and other forms of investments in private and public companies in Canada and the United States.

The head office, address and records office of the Company are located at Suite 810 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1H2. The principal place of business of the Company is 161 Bay St., Suite 4010, Toronto ON, M5J 2S1.

On May 13, 2019, the Company entered into a business combination agreement (the "Definitive Agreement") with MichiCann Medical Inc. (d/b/a Red White & Bloom) ("MichiCann"), with respect to the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of MichiCann ("Proposed Transaction").

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

As at October 31, 2019, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$39,425,241 (2019 - \$38,897,040), no source of operating cash flow and no assurance that sufficient funding will be available. Management intends to raise funds through a combination of equity and/or debt financing, along with a realization of sale of investments. The success of these plans will also depend upon the ability of the Company to generate cash flows from its portfolio investments.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such amounts could be material. However, management has assessed and concluded that the Company has the ability to continue as a going concern for at least the next twelve months.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

Statement of Compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2019. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies as the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2019.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on December 19, 2019.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments described in Note 3(c), which are measured at fair value.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)***2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance (continued)**Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The functional currency of each entity is determined using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company's functional currency, as determined by management, is the Canadian dollar. The Company's US subsidiaries functional currencies, as determined by management, are the United States dollar.

Basis of Consolidation

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company incorporated several subsidiaries. As at October 31, 2019, the Company's structure includes Tidal Royalty Corp., the parent company incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), and the following subsidiaries:

Entity	Domicile of Incorporation	% of interest at October 31, 2019
Royalty USA Corp.	Delaware, USA	100%
RLTY Beverage 1 LLC	Delaware, USA	100%
RLTY Development MA 1 LLC	Delaware, USA	100%
RLTY Development 1 NV 1 LLC	Delaware, USA	100%
RLTY Development Orange LLC	Massachusetts, USA	100%
RLTY Development Springfield LLC	Massachusetts, USA	100%
RLTY Service LLC	Delaware, USA	100%
RLTY Development FLA 1 LLC	Delaware, USA	100%
RLTY Development FLA 2 LLC	Delaware, USA	100%
RLTY Development CA 1 LLC	Delaware, USA	100%
TDMA Orange LLC.	Massachusetts, USA	100%

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled entities. Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company until the date on which control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the results of operations. Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

*Significant accounting estimates:**i) Investments in equity securities, convertible and promissory notes receivable*

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of investments in equity securities, convertible and promissory notes receivable.

In applying the valuation techniques management makes maximum use of market inputs wherever possible, and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance (continued)

Use of Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Where applicable data is not observable, company-specific information is considered when determining whether the fair value of an investment in equity securities or convertible and promissory notes receivable should be adjusted upward or downward at the end of each reporting period. In addition to company-specific information, the Company will take into account trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies when valuing investment in equity securities, convertible and promissory notes receivable.

ii) Share-based payment transactions

Management uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and standalone share purchase warrants issued. This model requires assumptions of the expected future price volatility of the Company's common shares, expected life of options and warrants, future risk-free interest rates and the dividend yield of the Company's common shares.

Significant accounting judgements:

i) Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves management judgement about the Company's resources and future prospects.

ii) Income taxes

Management exercises judgment to determine the extent to which deferred tax assets are recoverable, and can therefore be recognized in the statements of financial position and comprehensive income or loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

In preparing these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, the significant accounting policies and the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's significant accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2019, with exception to the new accounting policies adopted by the Company discussed below.

The preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires that the Company's management make judgments and estimates of effects of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual future outcomes could differ from present estimates and judgments, potentially having material future effects on the Company's condensed interim financial statements. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other facts and circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

(a) Adoption of New or Amended Accounting Standards

IFRS 16 Leases - In June 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 - Leases. IFRS 16 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. However, lessees are no longer classifying leases as either operating leases or finance leases as it is required by IAS 17. The Company adopted IFRS 16 for the annual period beginning on August 1, 2019 with no resulting adjustment.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)***3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

(j) New Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for future accounting periods with early adoption permitted. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

4. Prepaid Expenses and Deposits

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Insurance	792	1,432
Advertising and promotion	13,125	71,736
Consulting	7,682	24,797
Deposits	21,453	31,453
	43,052	129,418

The Company advanced a refundable deposit of \$329,000 (US \$250,000) to an arm's length vendor.

5. Convertible Debenture Receivable**MichiCann Medical Inc.**

On February 25, 2019, pursuant to the terms of the Proposed Transaction, the Company advanced \$15,000,000 to MichiCann pursuant to a senior secured convertible debenture (the "MichiCann Debenture"). The MichiCann Debenture is non-interest bearing, other than in the event of default by MichiCann and matures on January 31, 2020 (the "Maturity Date"). The MichiCann Debenture is secured by way of first ranking security against the personal property of MichiCann. If the Proposed Transaction is not completed by the Maturity Date or MichiCann's fails to comply with the terms of the MichiCann Debenture and MichiCann pursues an alternative go public transaction or a change of control transaction (an "Alternate Liquidity Transaction"), the Company may elect to convert, in whole or in part, the outstanding amount of the MichiCann Debenture into common shares of MichiCann at a price per MichiCann share that is the lesser of i) \$2.50 per MichiCann Share and ii) a 20% discount to the issue or effective price per MichiCann Share under the Alternate Liquidity Transaction. If the Proposed Transaction is not complete by January 31, 2020, MichiCann may elect to prepay the outstanding amount under the MichiCann Debenture, with a prepayment penalty of 10%. During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company amended the MichiCann and advanced an additional US \$2,000,000 to fund MichiCann working capital.

The initial fair value of the convertible debenture was determined to be \$15,000,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing and discounted cash flow models with following assumptions: estimated share price of \$2.50; conversion price of \$2.50; risk-free interest rate of 1.73%; dividend yield of 0%; stock price volatility of 125% ,an expected life of 0.50 years, and adjusted for a credit spread of 12.00% and a probability factor of 16% for the Alternate Liquidity Transaction.

As of October 31, 2019, the convertible debenture had an estimated fair value of \$17,712,200 using the Black-Scholes option pricing and discounted cash flow models with following assumptions: estimated share price of \$2.50; conversion price of \$2.50; risk-free interest rate of 1.65%; dividend yield of 0%; stock price volatility of 52% an expected life of 0.07 years, and adjusted for a credit spread of 12.00% and a probability factor of 3% for the Alternate Liquidity Transaction. If the estimated volatility increase or decrease by 10%, the estimated fair value would increase or decrease by a nominal amount.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Promissory Note Receivable

On August 31, 2018, the Company entered into a definitive agreement, as amended by the Supplemental Agreement dated October 15, 2018 and the Second Supplemental Agreement dated December 26, 2018 (collectively, the "Framework Agreement"), with VLF Holdings LLC, an Oregon limited liability company d/b/a Diem Cannabis ("Diem") to provide TDMA LLC, a Massachusetts subsidiary of Diem ("TDMA") with up to US\$12.5 million (the "Funding") over the next three years to develop and operate a large-scale cultivation and processing facility (the "Site") and up to four dispensaries (the "Dispensaries").

The Funding will be in the form of (i) promissory notes advanced at various stages of development of operations in the state; and (ii) the purchase price for real property acquisitions with respect to Sites and Dispensaries. Newly-formed subsidiaries of RLTY Development MA 1 LLC will acquire title to the real property purchased in respect of the Site and Dispensary acquisitions and will enter into leases ("Leases") with TDMA (or its nominee) with respect to their operation. The Leases will be "triple net" and will include payments of (i) annual base rent; (ii) percentage rent calculated as 15% of net sales; and (iii) additional rent relating to the costs of property insurance, real estate taxes and any maintenance and repair.

The Funding will be secured by (i) guarantees of the payment and performance of all obligations of TDMA by Diem and certain of its subsidiaries (the "Entity Guarantors") and key individuals (the "Individual Guarantors"); (ii) liens over all of the assets of the Entity Guarantors; and (iii) pledges by the Entity Guarantors and Individual Guarantors of all equity interests in Diem and/or its subsidiaries. Once the Site and Dispensaries are operational and the Leases have been entered into, the Framework Agreement Promissory Note and all subsequently issued promissory notes (including interest accrued thereon) will be deemed satisfied in full.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, and pursuant to the Funding, the Company entered into various promissory note agreements (the "Framework Agreement Promissory Note") with TDMA for \$3,216,274 (US \$2,446,208) (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil) as a working capital advance for licenses, Site build out, identification and negotiation of the purchase agreements for the Site and Dispensaries. The Framework Agreement Promissory Note bears interest of 10% per annum and is due on February 28, 2021, unless earlier satisfied.

On August 23, 2019, the Company entered into a Termination of Framework Agreement (the "Termination") with Diem. Pursuant to the termination, the Company will convey titles of certain properties to TDMA in exchange of two promissory notes (the "Property Promissory Note") for US \$372,500. The Framework Agreement Promissory Note bears interest of 10% per annum and is due on August 31, 2021.

On September 26, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (the "MIPA") with TDMA to acquire all of the issued and outstanding equity in TDMA Orange, LLC, a Diem Cannabis subsidiary. Pursuant to the terms of the MIPA, the Company obtains 100% interest in two cultivation licenses and a processing license in the county of Orange, in the Commonwealth of the State of Massachusetts.

As consideration, the Company will forgive the Framework Agreement Promissory Note and Property Promissory Note including accrued interest, cross collateralization and general security arrangement. The Company expects the MIPA to close by Q2 2020.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)***6. Promissory Note Receivable (Continued)**

Continuity for the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Total \$
Balance, July 31, 2018	-
Funds advanced	3,216,274
Accrued interest	197,429
Foreign exchange	(1,282)
Balance, July 31, 2019	3,412,421
Additions (Note 7)	490,210
Accrued interest	94,470
Foreign exchange	2,579
Balance, October 31, 2019	3,999,680

7. Land

During the year ended July 31, 2019, through the Company's wholly owned subsidiary and pursuant to the definitive agreement with Diem, RLY Development Springfield LLC (the "Springfield Property") and RLY Development Orange LLC (the "Orange Property"), the Company acquired two Sites. The Company acquired the two Sites for \$592,655. On October 8, 2019, the Company sold the Springfield Property and Orange Property land to TDMA in exchange for \$490,210 (US \$372,500) of Secured Promissory Notes ("Property Promissory Notes") that bears 10% interest and matures on August 31, 2021. The Property Promissory Notes are secured against the Springfield Property and Orange Property.

8. Investments in Equity Securities

Continuity for the years ended October 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Fair value hierarchy level	Level 1	Level 3	Level 2	Total \$
	Harborside Inc. Common Shares	Harborside Inc. Warrants	Lighthouse Strategies, LLC	
Investments Measured at FVTPL	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, July 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Addition	3,571,614	536,697	6,574,000	10,682,311
Disposal	(2,984,461)	-	-	(2,984,461)
Unrealized loss on changes in fair value	-	(451,970)	(4,921,062)	(5,373,032)
Realized loss on changes in fair value	(583,898)	-	-	(583,898)
Foreign exchange	(3,255)	(2,666)	31,954	26,033
Balance, July 31, 2019	-	82,061	1,684,892	1,776,953
Foreign exchange	-	76	1,537	1,613
Balance, October 31, 2019	-	82,137	1,686,429	1,768,566

Harborside Inc.*(i) Common shares*

On May 30, 2019, the Company received 567,205 common shares of Harborside upon the conversion of and as a payment for interest on the Harborside Debenture (Note 5). The shares had an initial fair value of \$3,571,614, based on the Harborside RTO offering price. During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company sold all of its common shares for gross proceeds of \$2,984,461 and recorded a foreign exchange loss of \$3,255, and a realized loss on changes in fair value of investments in equity securities of \$583,898.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)***8. Investments in Equity Securities***(ii) Warrants*

Pursuant to the terms of the Harborside Debenture (Note 5), the Company received 263,523 share purchase warrants. The initial fair value of the warrants was \$536,697 computed using the Black – Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions: estimated share price of \$5.95; exercise price of \$8.60; risk-free interest rate of 2.20%; dividend yield of 0%; stock price volatility of 81% and an expected life of 2 years. As at July 31, 2019 and October 31, the warrants remain unexercised with a fair value of \$82,061 computed using the Black – Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions: estimated share price of \$3.10; exercise price of \$8.60; risk-free interest rate of 1.61%; dividend yield of 0%; stock price volatility of 81% and an expected life of 1.3 years. If the estimated volatility increase or decrease by 10%, the estimated fair value would increase or decrease by a nominal amount.

Lighthouse Strategies, LLC

On January 9, 2019 the Company closed its strategic investment of \$6,574,000 (US \$5,000,000) in Lighthouse Strategies LLC (“Lighthouse”) Series A membership units concurrently with a financing arrangement for certain Lighthouse beverage lines. Pursuant to the Financing Fee Agreement, the Company is entitled to 1% of net sales of certain of Lighthouse’s beverage lines, including Cannabiniers, Two Roots Brewing Co and Creative Waters Beverage Company (“Financing Fees”). Financing Fees will accrue until December 1, 2019, at which point the Company may choose to receive such fees in cash or Series A membership units of Lighthouse. Thereafter, financing fees are payable quarterly in cash. The terms of the Financing Fee Agreement are between four and six years, depending on certain milestones and includes acceleration provisions in certain events (including a substantial asset divestiture, change of control, or initial public offering). Management estimated that the 1% royalty of net sales had a fair value of \$Nil and the entire transaction price was allocated to the membership units.

As at October 31, 2019, the investment had an estimated fair value of \$1,686,429 (2019 - \$1,684,892) based on Lighthouse’s most recent financing preceding July 31, 2019. The Company recognized an unrealized loss on investments in equity securities of \$Nil.

9. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Accounts payables	252,712	304,540
Accrued liabilities	-	32,000
	<u>252,712</u>	<u>336,540</u>

10. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The Company has identified its directors and certain senior officers as its key management personnel.

Key management compensation for the period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits:		
Consulting and accounting fees	157,200	54,250
Salary and benefits	-	118,750
	<u>157,200</u>	<u>173,000</u>
Share-based compensation	-	334,859
Total	<u>157,200</u>	<u>507,859</u>

As at October 31, 2019, the amount due to related parties was \$7,610 (2019 - \$21,347). The amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share Capital

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value, and unlimited number of Series 1 Convertible Preferred shares without par value, participating, each share convertible into one common share by the holder, and non-voting.

Issued and Outstanding

As at October 31, 2019, there were 50,900,000 (2019 – 50,900,000) Series 1 Convertible Preferred Shares and 298,133,097 (2019 -292,607,662) common shares issued and outstanding.

Convertible Preferred Shares

During the period ended October 31, 2019, there were no convertible preferred share transactions.

During the year ended July 31, 2019:

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company issued 40,000,000 Series 1 Convertible Preferred shares pursuant to the exercise of 40,000,000 of Preferred Share warrants. The Company received the proceeds during the year ended July 31, 2018. The Company reclassified \$2,000,000 from convertible preferred shares issuable to convertible preferred shares. During the year ended July 31, 2019, 29,100,000 convertible preferred shares were converted into common shares. The Company reclassified \$1,365,780 from convertible preferred shares to common shares.

Common Shares

During the period ended October 31, 2019:

During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company issued 9,165,000 common shares pursuant to the exercise of 9,165,000 warrants for gross proceeds of \$458,250.

During the year ended July 31, 2019:

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company issued 17,810,000 common shares pursuant to the exercise of 17,810,000 warrants for gross proceeds of \$890,500.

On September 26, 2018, 4,000,000 special finder's warrants issued on May 25, 2018 with a carrying value of \$141,440 were converted into an equivalent number of units in the capital of the Company. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant; each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional share at \$0.05 for a period of 24 months. Upon conversion, the carrying value of \$141,440 was allocated to common shares and \$nil to the warrants based on the residual method.

On August 31, 2018, 12,690,000 special warrants and 1,220,000 special finders' warrants issued on April 26, 2018 with a carrying value of \$ 695,500 were converted into an equivalent number of units in the capital of the Company. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant; each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional share at \$0.05 expiring on April 26, 2020. Upon conversion, the carrying value of \$695,500 was allocated to common shares and \$nil to the warrants based on the residual method.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share Capital (Continued)

Stock Options

Under the Company's stock option plan (the "Plan") the Company has adopted a 20% rolling stock option plan ("Plan") to replace its previous 10% rolling plan. The Plan provides that the Board may from time to time, in its discretion, grant to directors, officers, employees, technical consultants and other participants to the Company, non-transferrable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 20% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to ten years from the date of grant. In addition, the number of common shares which may be issuable under the Plan within a one year period: (i) to any one individual shall not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares; and (ii) to a consultant or an employee performing investor relations activities, shall not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The underlying purpose of the Plan is to attract and motivate the directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and to advance the interests of the Company by affording such persons with the opportunity to acquire an equity interest in the Company through rights granted under the Plan.

During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company did not issue any stock options.

On September 24, 2018, the Company granted 100,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.31 (US \$ 0.24) with a term of 2 years. The options vest 12.5% every 3 months. The estimated fair value of the stock options was measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: stock price - \$0.31 (US \$ 0.24); exercise price - \$0.31 (US \$ 0.24); expected life - 2 years, volatility - 147%, dividend yield - \$0; and risk-free rate - 2.13%. During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company recognized \$1,118 in share-based compensation expense related to these stock options.

On December 12, 2018, the Company granted 5,750,000 stock options to consultants of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.15 (US\$ 0.12) with a term of 5 years. The options vest 12.5% every 3 months. The estimated fair value of the stock options was measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: stock price - \$0.15 (US\$ 0.12); exercise price - \$0.15 (US\$ 0.12); expected life - 5 years, volatility - 147%, dividend yield - \$0; and risk-free rate - 2.07%. During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company recognized \$17,343 in share-based compensation expense related to these stock options. During the period ended July 31, 2019, 5,030,000 of these stock options were forfeited.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company granted 20,527,039 stock options to directors, officers and consultants of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.34 (US\$ 0.26) with a term of 5 years and vested immediately. The estimated fair value of the stock options was measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: stock price - \$0.34 (US\$ 0.26); exercise price - \$0.34 (US\$ 0.26); expected life - 5 years, volatility - 147%, dividend yield - \$0; and risk-free rate - 1.52%. During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company recognized \$47,426 in share-based compensation expense related to these stock options.

During the year ended July 31, 2018:

On June 22, 2018, the Company granted 16,468,727 stock options to various directors, officers and consultants of the Company with an exercise price of \$0.33 with a term of 5 years. 9,981,227 of the stock options vested immediately, with the remainder vesting 12.5% every 3 months. The estimated fair value of the stock options was measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions: stock price - \$0.33; exercise price - \$0.33; expected life - 5 years, volatility - 147%, dividend yield - \$0; and risk-free rate - 1.98%. During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company recognized \$3,250,476 in share-based compensation expense related to these stock options. During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company recognized \$39,759 in share-based compensation expense related to these stock options. During the year ended July 31, 2019, 8,980,000 of these stock options were forfeited.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share Capital (Continued)

Stock Options (Continued)

Continuity of stock options outstanding during the year ended July 31, 2019 and 2019 are as follows:

	Options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, July 31, 2018	16,468,727	0.33
Forfeited	(15,010,000)	(0.30)
Issued	27,273,039	0.31
Balance, July 31, 2019 and October 31, 2019	28,785,766	0.33

As at October 31, 2019, the outstanding and exercisable stock options are as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise price \$	Number of options #	Exercisable options #
September 24, 2020	US\$0.24	100,000	50,000
April 26, 2024	US\$0.26	20,477,039	20,477,039
June 22, 2023	0.33	7,488,727	6,694,977
December 12, 2023	US\$0.12	720,000	270,000
	0.33	28,785,766	27,492,016

Common Share Purchase Warrants

The continuity of the Company's common share purchase warrants pursuant to the special warrants is as follows:

	Number of share purchase warrants #	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding, July 31, 2018	125,671,365	0.06
Issued	17,910,000	0.05
Exercised	(17,810,000)	0.05
Outstanding, July 31, 2019	125,771,365	0.06
Issued	(9,165,000)	(0.05)
Outstanding, October 31, 2019	116,606,365	0.05

As of October 31, 2019, the Company had share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise price \$	Number of warrants #
February 8, 2020	0.05	57,107,000
March 1, 2020	0.05	40,512,000
April 30, 2020	0.05	13,805,000
June 11, 2020	0.33	5,182,365
		116,606,365

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. Financial Instruments and Risks

(a) Fair Values and Classification

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalent, convertible debenture receivable, promissory note receivable, long-investments, accounts payable, due to related parties and loan payable. Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: FVTPL, FVTOC, or amortized cost. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	\$ 199,398	\$ 2,961,514
Convertible debenture receivable	FVTPL	17,712,200	15,000,000
Promissory note receivable	FVTPL	3,999,680	3,412,421
Investments in equity securities	FVTPL	1,768,566	1,766,953
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	245,102	304,540
Due to related parties	Amortized cost	7,610	21,347
Loans payable	Amortized cost	-	-

The Company applied the following fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value into three levels. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Input for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

Assets and liabilities are classified in entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair measurement. The Company's financial assets measured on a recurring basis at fair value are as follows:

October 31, 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 199,398	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 199,398
Convertible debenture receivable	-	-	17,712,200	17,712,200
Promissory note receivable	-	3,999,680	-	3,999,680
Investments in membership units	-	1,686,429	-	1,686,429
Investments in warrants	-	-	82,137	82,137

July 31, 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,961,514	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,961,514
Convertible debenture receivable	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
Promissory note receivable	-	3,412,421	-	3,412,421
Investments in membership units	-	1,684,892	-	1,684,892
Investments in warrants	-	-	82,061	82,061

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. Financial Instruments and Risks

Changes in level 3 items are as follows:

	Convertible debenture receivable	Investments in warrants
Balance, July 31, 2018	\$ -	\$ -
Additions	17,492,303	536,697
Conversion of debenture	(3,365,556)	-
Unrealized loss on changes in fair value	-	(451,970)
Realized gain on changes in fair value	865,790	-
Foreign exchange	7,463	(2,666)
Balance, July 31, 2019	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 82,061
Additions	2,712,200	-
Foreign exchange	-	76
Balance, October 31, 2019	17,712,200	82,137

The fair value of accounts payables, due to related parties and loan payable approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's maximum credit risk is equal to the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, deposits, convertible debenture receivable and promissory note receivable.

The Company deposits the majority of its cash with high credit quality financial institutions in Canada. Therefore, management considers its exposure to credit risk arising from its cash to be minimal.

(c) Foreign Exchange Rate and Interest Rate Risk

Foreign exchange rate

Foreign currency risk is limited to the portion of the Company's business transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk, but manages the risk by minimizing the value of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that the following monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in US dollars:

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
Balance in US dollars:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -
Prepaid expenses and deposits	250,000	250,000
Promissory note receivable	3,039,270	2,595,392
Accounts payable	-	-
Net exposure	3,289,270	2,845,392
Balance in Canadian dollars:	\$ 4,328,680	\$ 3,741,121

A 10% change in the US dollar to the Canadian dollar exchange rate would impact the Company's net loss by approximately \$432,000 for the year ended July 31, 2019 (July 31, 2019 - \$374,000).

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. Financial Instruments and Risks

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

- i) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.
- ii) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to its convertible debenture receivable (see Note 5) and its promissory note receivable (see Note 6).

(d) 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 currently settles its financial obligations using cash. The ability to do so relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined in Note 14.

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at October 31, 2019:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 245,102	\$ 245,102	\$ 245,102
Due to related parties	7,610	7,610	7,610

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at July 31, 2019:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 336,540	\$ 336,540	\$ 336,540
Due to related parties	21,347	21,347	21,347

14. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to identify and pursue business opportunities, to maintain financial strength, to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. The Company's principal source of funds is through the issuance of equity. Management considers all components of shareholders' equity as capital.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares while minimizing dilution for its existing shareholders.

The Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged from the year ended July 31, 2019.

TIDAL ROYALTY CORP.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)***15. Segment Information**

The Company currently operates in a single reportable operating segment.

For the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company operated in two geographical areas being Canada and the United States of America.

	Canada	United States of America	Total
Non-current assets other than financial instruments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

For the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company operated in two geographical areas being Canada and the United States of America.

	Canada	United States of America	Total
Non-current assets other than financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 592,655	\$ 592,655

For the year ended July 31, 2018, non-current assets other than financial instruments were located in Canada.

16. CommitmentsDefinitive Agreement

On May 13, 2019, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement (the "Definitive Agreement") with MichiCann Medical Inc. (d/b/a Red White & Bloom) ("MichiCann"), with respect to the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of MichiCann ("Proposed Transaction"). Pursuant to the Definitive Agreement, all of the issued and outstanding common shares of MichiCann will be exchanged on the basis of 2.08 common shares of the Company for 1 MichiCann common share ("Exchange Ratio"). Upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, existing MichiCann and Tidal shareholders will own approximately 80% and 20% of the resulting company, respectively on a fully diluted basis at the time the transaction was first announced on February 14, 2019. The Proposed Transaction is expected to be a reverse take-over of the Company by MichiCann. All outstanding options and warrants to purchase MichiCann common shares will be exchanged with options and warrants to purchase common shares of the Company based on the Exchange Ratio. The Proposed Transaction will be completed by way of a three-cornered amalgamation ("Amalgamation"), whereby 2690229 Ontario Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company will amalgamate with MichiCann. The Amalgamation was approved by the shareholders of MichiCann.

The Definitive Agreements contemplates the following terms:

- The Company will complete a share consolidation on an 8:1 basis;
- Change its name to "Red White & Bloom Inc." or such other name as may be approved by the board of directors;
- Reconstitute the board to include a total of up to 6 directors, of which 4 are nominees of MichiCann and 2 existing board members of the Company.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") provides an analysis of our financial situation which will enable the reader to evaluate important variations in our financial situation for the period ended October 31, 2019 compared to the period ended October 31, 2018. This report prepared as at December 19, 2019 intends to complement and supplement our condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended October 31, 2019 (the "Financial Statements"). This report should also be read in conjunction with the audited Financial Statements and the accompanying notes to our financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2019 (the "Financial Statements") and should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and the accompanying notes.

Our Financial Statements and the management's discussion and analysis are intended to provide a reasonable basis for the investor to evaluate our financial situation.

Our Financial Statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All dollar amounts contained in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

Where we say "we", "us", "our", the "Company" or "Tidal Royalty", we mean Tidal Royalty Corp.

Additional information on the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Business Description

Tidal Royalty Corp. was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia as Treminco Resources Ltd. on March 12, 1980. The name was changed to Elkhorn Gold Mining Corporation on February 8, 1999 and to Tulloch Resources Ltd. on October 12, 2011 and to Tidal Royalty Corp. on July 18, 2017. The Company is an investment company with a focus on the legal cannabis industry in the United States. The Company is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario and on June 25, 2018, the Company's shares commenced trading on the CSE under the trading symbol "RLTY".

The head office and records office of the Company are located at Suite 810, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1H2. The principal place of business of the Company is 161 Bay St., Suite 4010, Toronto ON, M5J 2S1.

Definitive Agreement with MichiCann

On May 13, 2019, the Company entered into a business combination agreement (the "Definitive Agreement") with MichiCann Medical Inc. (d/b/a Red White & Bloom) ("MichiCann"), with respect to the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of MichiCann ("Proposed Transaction"). Pursuant to the definitive agreement, all of the issued and outstanding common shares of MichiCann will be exchanged on the basis of 2.08 common shares of tidal for 1 MichiCann common share. The Proposed Transaction is considered as a reverse take-over. The Proposed Transaction will be completed by way of a three-cornered amalgamation ("Amalgamation"), whereby 2690229 Ontario Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company will amalgamate with MichiCann. The Amalgamation was approved by the shareholders of MichiCann.

MichiCann is a private cannabis investment Company that holds an 8% senior secured convertible debenture to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of its Michigan based investee ("OpCo"), a private company incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan. OpCo has been granted a step 1 prequalification by the Medical Marijuana Licensing Board and has been awarded multiple municipal approvals for grower permits (cultivation), manufacturing (extraction and derivative manufacturing) and provisioning centers (dispensaries).

Investments

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company has made several investments in the U.S. cannabis industry. The Company's current portfolio consists of strategic investments with Michicann, Diem Cannabis (Oregon and Massachusetts), Lighthouse Strategies, LLC (California and Nevada); and FLRish Inc. d/b/a Harbourside (California).

Management is currently exploring synergies with these partners as it focuses on its goal of becoming one of the largest MSOs in the US. Management continues to see large-scale potential in these investments as they are led by highly-skilled and experienced management teams across multiple industry verticals, including cultivation, processing, and distribution.

Highlights and Overall Performance

During the period ended October 31, 2019 and subsequent and the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company has successfully executed a number of key steps to develop and execute its business plan:

1. On August 31, 2018, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with VLF Holdings LLC, an Oregon limited liability company d/b/a Diem Cannabis (“Diem”) to finance the expansion of TDMA LLC, a Massachusetts subsidiary of Diem (“TDMA”) into Massachusetts. Pursuant to the agreement, the company will provide Diem with up to US\$12.5 million (the “Financing”) over three years to develop and operate a large-scale cultivation and processing facility (the “Site”) and up to four dispensaries (the “Dispensaries”).

During the year ended July 31, 2019, and pursuant to the Funding, the Company entered into a promissory note (“Promissory Note”) agreement with TDMA for \$3,216,274 (USD \$2,446,208) (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil) as a working capital advance for licenses, Site build out, identification and negotiation of the purchase agreements for the Site and Dispensaries. The Promissory Note bears interest of 10% per annum and is due on February 28, 2021, unless earlier satisfied as described below.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, through the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary and pursuant to the definitive agreement with Diem, RLT Development Springfield LLC (the “Springfield Property”) and RLT Development Orange LLC (the “Orange Property”), the Company acquired two Sites. The Company acquired the two Sites for \$592,655. On October 8, 2019, the Company sold the Springfield Property and Orange Property land to TDMA in exchange for \$490,210 (US \$372,500) of Secured Promissory Notes (“Property Promissory Notes”) that bears 10% interest and matures on August 31, 2021. The Property Promissory Notes are secured against the Springfield Property and Orange Property.

On September 26, 2019, as part of an endeavor to terminate the royalty agreement and in compliance with the broader strategic mandate to become a pure Multi-State Operator (“M.S.O.”) upon completion of the merger with Red White and Bloom, Tidal Royalty (CSE:RLTY.U) and Diem Cannabis have entered into a definitive Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (the “MIPA”) for Tidal Royalty to purchase all of the issued and outstanding equity in TDMA Orange, LLC, a Diem Cannabis subsidiary. This acquisition provides Tidal Royalty with full control and 100% ownership in two cultivation licenses and a processing license in the county of Orange, in the Commonwealth of the State of Massachusetts. Closing of the MIPA is subject to the standard approvals and change of control proceedings overseen by the Massachusetts Cannabis Control Commission and is expected to be completed by Q2 2020. Upon completion of the change of control, Tidal Royalty will control an indoor cultivation license for 10,000sf of canopy, an outdoor cultivation license for 40,000sf of canopy and a processing license. Each of the licenses are State Provisional licenses, effectively one step from becoming final licenses and all are licensed to supply into the adult use and medical markets in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Closing of the MIPA is the final milestone required to satisfy the previously executed royalty termination agreement, which will concurrently release Diem Cannabis from its promissory note including all accrued interest, cross collateralization and general security arrangement over all of its assets and mortgages over the Orange property and Springfield properties conveyed to Diem Cannabis by Tidal Royalty as part of the termination agreement in consideration for the licenses described above.

On February 25, 2019, the Company completed an advance of \$15,000,000 to MichiCann Medical Inc. (operating as Red White & Bloom) pursuant to a senior secured convertible debenture (the “MichiCann Debenture”). The MichiCann Debenture is non-interest bearing, other than in the event of a default by MichiCann thereunder, and will mature on November 30, 2019 (the “Maturity Date”), with the Maturity Date being extendable in certain circumstances. On September 11, 2019 the Company amended the MichiCann Debenture and advanced an additional US \$2,000,000 to fund MichiCann working capital.

Highlights and Overall Performance (continued)

The obligations under the MichiCann Debenture are secured by way of a first ranking security against the personal property of MichiCann. In the event that the proposed acquisition by the Company of all of the issued and outstanding shares of MichiCann (the “Proposed Transaction”) is not completed by the Maturity Date as result of, among other things, MichiCann’s failure to comply with the definitive documentation for the Proposed Transaction, and MichiCann is at such time pursuing an alternative go public transaction or a change of control transaction (an “Alternate Liquidity Transaction”), the Company may elect to convert, in whole or in part, the outstanding amount under the MichiCann Debenture into common shares of MichiCann (“MichiCann Shares”) at a price per MichiCann Share that is the lesser of (i) \$2.50 per MichiCann Share, and (ii) a 20% discount to the issue or effective price per MichiCann Share under the Alternate Liquidity Transaction.

It is anticipated that MichiCann will use the funds advanced by the Company, solely to fund the acquisition of additional cannabis Provisioning Centers (dispensaries) in Michigan by its Michigan based investee Opco, and for general working capital purposes.

2. On May 13, 2019, the Company entered into a business combination agreement (the “Definitive Agreement”) with MichiCann Medical Inc. (d/b/a Red White & Bloom) (“MichiCann”), with respect to the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of MichiCann (“Proposed Transaction”). Pursuant to the definitive agreement, all of the issued and outstanding common shares of MichiCann will be exchanged on the basis of 2.08 common shares of tidal for 1 MichiCann common share (“Exchange Ratio”). Upon completion of the Proposed Transaction, existing MichiCann and Tidal shareholders will own approximately 80% and 20% of the resulting company, respectively on a fully diluted basis at the time the transaction was first announced on February 14, 2019. The Proposed Transaction is considered as a reverse take-over. All outstanding options and warrants to purchase MichiCann common shares will be exchanged with options and warrants to purchase common shares based on the Exchange Ratio. The Proposed Transaction will be completed by way of a three-cornered amalgamation (“Amalgamation”), whereby 2690229 Ontario Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company will amalgamate with MichiCann. The Amalgamation was approved by the shareholders of MichiCann.

The Definitive contemplates the following terms:

- The Company will complete a share consolidation on an 8:1 basis;
- Change its name to “Red White & Bloom Inc.” or such other name as may be approved by the board of directors;
- Reconstitute the board to include a total of 6 directors, of which 4 are nominees of MichiCann and 2 existing board members of the Company.

Overview of MichiCann

MichiCann is a private cannabis investment company incorporated under the laws of Ontario with a head office in Vaughan, Ontario. MichiCann has an experienced management team with a track record in the cannabis industry including its Chief Executive Officer, Brad Rogers, who was a founder of Mettrum Health Corp. (before its sale to Canopy Growth Corporation) and the former President of CannTrust Holdings Inc.

MichiCann holds an 8% senior secured convertible debenture (the “Debenture”) and a put/call option (the “Put/Call Option”) to acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of its Michigan based investee (“OpCo”), a private company incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan. OpCo has been granted a Step 1 prequalification by the Medical Marijuana Licensing Board of the State of Michigan and has been awarded multiple municipal approvals for grower permits (cultivation), manufacturing (including extraction and derivative manufacturing) and provisioning centers (dispensaries).

In addition to the licenses awarded to OpCo, they have been aggressively pursuing merger and acquisition activity in Michigan where it has closed on its first eight dispensaries, with three more expected to close in the coming days. OpCo has either signed, or is in the final stages of negotiations to sign, an additional eleven dispensaries.

Overview of MichiCann (Continued)

Additionally, OpCo has purchased an 85,000 square foot facility for its first indoor cultivation and manufacturing center. Initial plans for this facility will include the ability to produce in excess of 10,000,000 grams of flower per year with first harvest, post retrofitting to a perpetual harvest facility, expected in Q4 2019, and will include state of the art extraction capabilities in the same facility.

OpCo has also purchased two smaller vertically integrated grow and manufacturing operations as part of its dispensary acquisitions. OpCo plans to complete transactions in 2019 for outdoor grow operations and are assessing additional opportunities for greenhouse cultivation. OpCo is making great strides in achieving its goals of controlling and operating a minimum of 20 dispensaries by end of Q2 2019 and three grow operations in Michigan by Q4 2019.

The transaction with MichiCann is steadily and strategically moving forward, staying true to the original overall strategy, which is to achieve critical mass within our target markets, while rapidly and aggressively expanding in the U.S. cannabis and CBD business. We want to assure our shareholders that we are continuing to closely monitor public market conditions, drawing on our own experience in capital market strategy and seeking the advice of many seasoned capital markets veterans to identify the appropriate time to close the MichiCann amalgamation transaction.

Significant Equity Events

During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company issued 9,165,000 common shares pursuant to the exercise of 9,165,000 warrants for gross proceeds of \$458,250.

Results of Operations

The following is a breakdown of the expenses incurred by the Company for the period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018:

	For the three-month period ended	
	October 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
Expenses		
Consulting fees	\$ 222,075	\$ 242,557
General and administration	10,594	127,596
Insurance	36,231	-
Professional fees	62,333	182,884
Rent	(14,894)	44,752
Share-based compensation	105,646	666,089
Salaries and benefits	1,191	258,807
Transfer agent and filing fees	34,293	46,919
Advertising and promotion	77,255	2,155,074
Travel	1,325	56,527
	(536,049)	(3,781,205)
Other income (expense)		
Dividends income	5,227	-
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	11,457	(75,222)
Loss on sale of land	(103,574)	-
Interest income	94,738	2,679
Net loss	\$ (528,201)	\$ (3,853,748)
Other comprehensive loss		
Foreign subsidiary currency translation loss	(4,519)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(532,720)	(3,853,748)

Results of Operations (Continued)

During the three-month period ended October 31, 2019, the Company recorded a loss of \$532,720 (2018 – \$3,853,748). Most categories of expenses showed decreases in 2019 compared with 2018. In the 2018 the expenses related to activities on due diligence work performed for financing deals and related activities. In the 2019 year, expenses reflected the Company's reorganization of management and redirection of its business.

Explanations of the nature of costs incurred, along with explanations for those significant changes in costs are discussed below:

- Investor relations and stock promotion consist of marketing costs to promote the Company. The increase is a result of the Company's officers increasing their presence at several key industries related conferences throughout the period. Furthermore, the Company created brand awareness in the Company's key target markets in North America that may lead to potential partnerships. The Company's advertising effort has led to several key letter of intents and definitive agreements. This is an important step to establishing the Company's foothold in the legal marijuana sector in the United States. The Company limited investor relations activity as the Company's stock has been halted for the period ended October 31, 2019 until the MichiCann LOI is completed.
 - Professional fees decreased due to accounting and legal fees associated with preparing and reviewing the Company's 20-F filing. In the prior period, the Company incurred legal fees in connection with the closing of the Financing agreement with Diem Cannabis, review of various Letters of Intents and other potential partnerships.
 - The current period recorded these non-cash expenses of \$105,646 mainly because of the vesting of stock options issued in prior periods. During the period ended October 31, 2018, the Company granted stock options to various consultants. The Company used the Black Scholes Pricing Model and recorded share-based compensation of (2018 - \$666,089).
 - During the period ended October 31, 2019, the Company closed its payroll. During the year ended July 31, 2019 the Company terminated the employment of Mr. Terry Taouss, President, and Ms. Stefania Zilinskas, General Counsel and Mr. Paul Rosen tendered his resignation as CEO, Chairman and director of the Company. Furthermore, the Company paid its CEO and President salaries for their services. In the second half of fiscal 2019, the Company entered into the LOI with MichiCann. The Company relies heavily on Consultants to help them achieve their goals in all facets of business and these consultants bring a wide range of expertise and connections to the Company. Consultants include Management, Advisors, Technical Support and other support roles.
 - Travel decreased as a result of flights to various industry conferences and meetings in furtherance of financing opportunities.
 - The Company recorded interest income of \$94,738 (2018 - \$2,679), pursuant to the promissory notes the Company entered into. The Company settled all of its promissory notes with TDMA in exchange for two coveted cultivation and processing licenses in Massachusetts.
 - Foreign exchange gain relates to fluctuations in foreign exchange rate between the USD and Canadian dollar.
 - Rent decreased as the Company made payments on the Company's head office lease, and over recovered on sub-leasing.
 - Insurance of \$36,231 was recorded compared with \$Nil in the same period of the prior year.
-

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information for the eight most recently completed quarters.

	Oct. 31	Jul, 31	Apr, 30	Jan, 31
	2019	2019	2019	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenues	-	-	-	-
Total assets	24,117,662	24,191,661	30,790,147	31,041,861
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(532,720)	(7,471,800)	(5,739,365)	(1,547,604)
Net loss per share – Basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)

	Oct. 31	Jul 31	Apr. 30	Jan. 31
	2018	2018	2018	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total revenues	-	-	-	-
Total assets	31,895,184	34,566,033	5,699,709	2,842,588
Long term liabilities	-	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(3,853,748)	(6,807,138)	(742,747)	(219,127)
Net loss per share – Basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.26)	(0.08)

The amount and timing of expenses and availability of capital resources vary substantially from quarter to quarter, depending on the level of activities being undertaken for royalty financing opportunities at any time and the availability of funding. Q1 2020 expenses reflected the Company's goal to minimize overhead while the transaction with Michicann closes. Q4 2019 expenditures increased from Q3 2019 and is primarily attributed to non-cash items such as the unrealized loss on the long-term investments of \$5,373,032 and share based compensation of \$853,976. Q4 2018 saw a large increase as the Company's operations ramped up and pursued several potential royalty agreements, incurring due diligence, accounting, consulting and legal expenses. The Company hired employees and pursued marketing programs and consultants to increase brand awareness and pursue new royalty opportunities.

Liquidity

At October 31, 2019, the Company had cash of \$199,398, compared to July 31, 2018 of \$2,961,514. In order to continue operations, and in particular, to fund ongoing expenditure commitments to pursue its business strategy & goals and service its obligations listed in the financial statements, the Company may need to raise additional capital. The Company's working capital is \$17,767,704 (2019 – \$17,733,045). The Company expects to finance operating costs by private placement of common shares, preferred shares, exercise of warrants, exercise of options and debt financing. During the period ended, the Company amended the MichiCann LOI and advanced USD \$2,000,000 and the Company exercised 9,165,000 warrants for gross proceeds of \$458,250.

Management has assessed and concluded that the Company has the ability to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months. The ability to achieve our projected future operating results is based on a number of assumptions which involve significant judgments and estimates, which cannot be assured. If we are unable to achieve our projected operating results, our liquidity could be adversely impacted, and we may need to seek additional sources of financing. Our operating results could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations and there is no assurance that debt or equity financing will be available in sufficient amount, on acceptable terms, or in a timely basis.

Capital Resources

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprised of issued share capital and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions and financial needs. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company entered into an office lease that expires on September 2, 2020. The Company is committed to the following estimated annual payments:

	\$
2020	193,081
2021	42,907
	235,988

Working Capital

As at October 31, 2019, the Company had working capital of \$17,767,704 (July 31, 2019 – \$17,733,045). In the long term, the Company will be seeking to raise further funds from equity financings and/or debt financing in order to continue operations, in particular to fund ongoing expenditure commitments as they arise.

As at	October 31, 2019 \$	July 31, 2019 \$
Total assets	24,117,662	24,306,903
Total liabilities	252,712	357,887
Working capital	17,767,704	17,733,045
Shareholders' Equity	23,864,950	23,833,774

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities during the period ended October 31, 2019 was \$508,166 (2018 –\$3,193,844). Current period expenses reflected the Company's reorganization of management and redirection of its business. Prior period expenses mainly consisted of cash spent for the initiation of the business, general working capital, brand awareness campaigns, consulting and professional fees for royalty financing opportunities, and due diligence. Thus, the cash outflow from operations in the comparative period.

Cash Generated by Financing Activities

Total net cash generated during the period ended October 31, 2019 was \$458,250 (2019 - \$705,000). The Company generated \$458,250 pursuant to the exercise of warrants. In the comparative period for the prior year, the Company generated \$705,000 pursuant to the exercise of warrants.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

During the period ended October 31, 2019, and pursuant to the Financing, the Company amended the MichiCann LOI and advanced \$2,712,200 (US \$2,000,000) (October 31, 2018 - \$434,933).

Further to the Company's agreements, the Company invested \$3,000,000 in Harborside in the same period during the prior year.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions at the date of this report that have not been disclosed.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Directors and Executive Officers of the Company as at the date of this report are as follows:

Brendan Purdy	Interim CEO and Director
Theo van der	Chief Financial Officer and Director
Sindt Wooldridge	Director

Formal management and/or consulting contracts are currently being reviewed.

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, and include all directors and officers. Key management compensation for the period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018 are comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Consulting fees paid or accrued to companies controlled by the CFO	158,225	21,000
Consulting fees paid or accrued to the former corporate secretary	-	2,000
Consulting fees paid or accrued to the former VP Strategy	-	31,250
Consulting fees paid or accrued to directors	14,725	-
Salaries and benefits paid to the former president	-	75,000
Salaries and benefits paid to the former CEO	-	43,750
Share-based compensation	-	334,859
Total	172,950	507,859

As at October 31, 2019, the Company owed \$7,610 (July 31, 2019 - \$21,347) to related parties.

Outstanding Share Data

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has the following outstanding shares:

Securities*	Number
Common shares	301,772,661
Special warrants	-
Share purchase warrants	116,786,365
Stock options	28,835,766
Preferred shares	50,900,000

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without significant revenue

Additional disclosure concerning the Company's expenses is provided in the Company's statement of loss and note disclosures contained in its condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended October 31, 2019. These statements are available on SEDAR - Site accessed through www.sedar.com.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without significant revenue (Continued)

Ability to Access Private and Public Capital and Nature of Securities

The Company has historically relied entirely on access to both public and private capital in order to support its continuing operations, and the Company expects to continue to rely almost exclusively on the capital markets to finance its investments in the US legal cannabis industry. Although such investments carry a higher degree of risk, and despite the treatment of cannabis under U.S. federal laws, Canadian-based issuers involved in making U.S. cannabis-related investments have been successful in raising substantial amounts of private and public financing. However, there is no assurance the Company will be successful, in whole or in part, in raising funds, particularly if the U.S. federal authorities change their position toward enforcing the *Controlled Substances Act* of 1970 (“CSA”). Further, access to funding from U.S. residents may be limited due their unwillingness to be associated with activities which violate US federal laws. The purchase of the Company’s securities involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. The Company’s securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in the Company’s securities should not constitute a major portion of an investor’s portfolio.

Dividends

The Company has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future as it intends to employ available funds for investment into the US legal cannabis industry. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the board of directors deem relevant.

Management’s Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the condensed interim financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying financial statements. In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 - *Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings* (“NI 52-109”), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&P”) and internal control over financial reporting (“ICFR”), as defined in NI 52-109, in particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- (i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- (ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company’s GAAP.

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

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without significant revenue (Continued)

Forward-looking-information

Statements included in this document that do not relate to present or historical conditions are “forward-looking statements”. Forward-looking statements are projections in respect of future events or the Company’s future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “should”, “intend”, “expect”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “predict”, “potential”, or “continue”, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include statements with respect to: the closing of the proposed transaction with MichiCann, the nature and extent of the review and comment by the FINRA of Tidal Royalty’s Form 20-F and historical filings, speed of the interactions between the applicable U.S. regulatory authorities, statements regarding estimated capital requirements and planned use of proceeds. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, including the risks in the section entitled “Risk Factors”, and other factors which may cause the Company’s actual results, levels of activity or performance to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity or performance expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity or performance. Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and, except as required by applicable law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors and to assess in advance the impact of such factors on the Company’s 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. Additional information, including interim and annual financial statements, the management information circulars and other disclosure documents, may also be examined and/or obtained by accessing the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“SEDAR”) website at www.sedar.com.

Approval

The Board of Directors oversees management’s responsibility for financial reporting and internal control systems through an Audit Committee. This Committee meets periodically with management and annually with the independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit and to review the financial statements and related financial reporting and internal control matters before the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the financial statements and the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

Risks Factors

We have no source of operating revenue and it is likely we will operate at a loss until we are able to realize cash flow from our financings.

We may require additional financing in order to fund our businesses or business expansion. Our ability to arrange such financing in the future will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions, as well as our business success. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in our efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to us, or at all. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of common shares from treasury, control of the Company may change and shareholders may suffer additional dilution. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, we may not be able to operate our businesses at their maximum potential, to expand, to take advantage of other opportunities, or otherwise remain in business.

We may issue a substantial number of our common shares without investor approval to raise additional financing and we may consolidate the current outstanding common shares.

Any such issuance or consolidation of our securities in the future could reduce an investor’s ownership percentage and voting rights in us and further dilute the value of the investor’s investment.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without significant revenue (continued)

The market price of our common shares may experience significant volatility.

Factors such as announcements of quarterly variations in operating results, revenues, costs, changes in financial estimates or other material comments by securities analysts relating to us, our competitors or the industry in general, announcements by other companies in the industry relating to their operations, strategic initiatives, financial condition or performance or relating to the industry in general, announcements of acquisitions or consolidations involving our portfolio companies, competitors or among the industry in general, as well as market conditions in the cannabis industry, such as regulatory developments, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common shares. Global stock markets and the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) in particular have, from time to time, experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have often been unrelated to the operations of particular companies. Share prices for many companies in our sector have experienced wide fluctuations that have been often unrelated to the operations of the companies themselves. In addition, there can be no assurance that an active trading or liquid market will be sustained for our common shares.

We do not anticipate that any dividends will be paid on our common shares in the foreseeable future.

We anticipate that we will reinvest any future earnings in the development and growth of our business. Therefore, investors will not receive any funds unless they sell their common shares, and shareholders may not be able to sell their shares on favourable terms or at all.

The Company has a limited operating history with respect to financings in the U.S. cannabis sector, which can make it difficult for investors to evaluate the Company's operations and prospects and may increase the risks associated with investment in the Company.

The Company has a history of negative cash flow and losses that is not expected to change in the short term. Financings may not begin generating cash flow to the Company for several years following any financing.

The Company will face intense competition from other companies, some of which can be expected to have longer operating histories and more financial resources and experience than the Company.

Currently, the U.S. cannabis industry generally is comprised of individuals and small to medium-sized entities. However, the risk remains that large conglomerates and companies who also recognize the potential for financial success through investment in this industry could strategically purchase or assume control of certain aspects of the industry. In doing so, these larger competitors could establish price setting and cost controls which would effectively “price out” many of the individuals and small to medium-sized entities who currently make up the bulk of the participants in the varied businesses operating within and in support of the medical and adult-use marijuana industry. While the trend in connection with most state laws and regulations may deter this type of takeover, this industry remains quite nascent, and therefore faces many unknown future developments, which in itself is a risk.

Because of the early stage of the industry in which the Company will operate, the Company expects to face additional competition from new entrants. The Company may not have sufficient resources to remain competitive, which could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Company indebtedness could have a number of adverse impacts on the Company, including reducing the availability of cash flows to fund working capital and capital expenses.

Any indebtedness of the Company could have significant consequences on the Company, including: increase the Company's vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; require the Company to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flow from operations to making interest and principal payments on its indebtedness, reducing the availability of the Company's cash flow to fund capital expenditures, working capital and other general corporate purposes; limit the Company's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in the business and the industry in which it operates; place the Company at a competitive disadvantage compared to its competitors that have greater financial resources; and limit the Company's ability to complete fundamental corporate changes or transactions or to declare or pay dividends.

Risks Factors (Continued)

The Company's revenues and expenses may be negatively impacted by fluctuations in currency.

The Company's revenues and expenses are expected to be primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore may be exposed to significant currency exchange fluctuations. Recent events in the global financial markets have been coupled with increased volatility in the currency markets. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results. The Company may, in the future, establish a program to hedge a portion of its foreign currency exposure with the objective of minimizing the impact of adverse foreign currency exchange movements. However, even if the Company develops a hedging program, there can be no assurance that it will effectively mitigate currency risks.

Risks Related to the Cannabis Industry

While certain U.S. states have enacted medical and/or adult-use cannabis legislation, cannabis continues to be illegal under U.S. federal law, which may subject us to regulatory or legal enforcement, litigation, increased costs and reputational harm.

More than half of the U.S. states have enacted legislation to regulate the sale and use of cannabis on either a medical or adult-use level. However, notwithstanding the permissive regulatory environment of cannabis at the state level, cannabis continues to be categorized as a controlled substance under the U.S. Controlled Substances Act of 1970 ("CSA"), and as such, activities within the cannabis industry are illegal under U.S. federal law. It is also illegal to aid or abet such activities or to conspire to attempt to engage in such activities. Financing businesses in the cannabis industry may be deemed aiding and abetting an illegal activity under federal law. If such an action were brought, we may be forced to cease operations and our investors could lose their entire investment. Such an action would have a material negative effect on our business and operations. For background information on the inconsistency between state and federal regulation of cannabis, please refer to "Item 4 — Information on the Company — B. Business Overview — Effects of Government Regulations".

The funding of businesses in the cannabis industry may expose us to potential criminal liability.

While we do not intend to harvest, distribute or sell cannabis, the funding of businesses in the medical and adult-use cannabis industry could be deemed to be participating in marijuana cultivation, which remains illegal under federal law pursuant to the CSA and exposes us to potential criminal liability, with the additional risk that our properties, or those of our portfolio companies, could be subject to civil forfeiture proceedings. For background information on the inconsistency between state and federal regulation of cannabis, please refer to "Item 4 — Information on the Company — B. Business Overview — Effects of Government Regulations".

Management may not be able to predict all new emerging risks or how such risks may impact actual results of the Company in the highly regulated, highly competitive and rapidly evolving U.S. cannabis industry.

As a result of the conflicting views between state legislatures and the federal government regarding cannabis, financings with cannabis related businesses in the U.S. are subject to a higher degree of uncertainty and risk. Such risks are difficult to predict. For instance, it is presently unclear whether the U.S. federal government intends to enforce federal laws relating to cannabis where the conduct at issue is legal under applicable state law. Further, there can be no assurance that state laws legalizing and regulating the sale and use of cannabis will not be repealed or overturned, or that local governmental authorities will not limit the applicability of state laws within their respective jurisdictions.

Unless and until the U.S. federal government amends the CSA with respect to cannabis (and as to the timing or scope of any such potential amendment there can be no assurance), there can be no assurance that it will not seek to prosecute cases involving cannabis businesses that are otherwise compliant with state law. Such potential proceedings could result in significant fines, penalties, administrative sanctions, convictions or settlements arising from civil proceedings conducted by either the federal government or private citizens; or criminal charges, including, but not limited to, disgorgement of profits, cessation of business activities or divestiture. Such proceedings could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, revenues, operating results and financial condition as well as the Company's reputation, even if such proceedings were concluded successfully in favour of the Company. The regulatory uncertainties make identifying the new risks applicable to the Company and its business and the assessment of the impact of those risks on the Company and its business extremely difficult.

Risks Related to the Cannabis Industry (Continued)

The U.S. cannabis industry is subject to extensive controls and regulations, which impose significant costs on the Company and its portfolio companies and may affect the financial condition of market participants, including the Company.

Participants in the U.S. cannabis industry will incur ongoing costs and obligations related to regulatory compliance. Failure to comply with regulations may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties or restrictions of operations. In addition, changes in regulations, more vigorous enforcement thereof or other unanticipated events could require extensive changes to operations, increased compliance costs or give rise to material liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the participant and, thereby, on the Company's prospective returns.

It is also important to note that local and city ordinances may strictly limit and/or restrict the distribution of cannabis in a manner that will make it extremely difficult or impossible to transact business in the cannabis industry. If the U.S. federal government begins to enforce federal laws relating to cannabis in states where the sale and use of cannabis is currently legal, or if existing state laws are repealed or curtailed, then the Company's financings in such businesses would be materially and adversely affected notwithstanding that the Company may not be directly engaged in the sale or distribution of cannabis.

Changes to or the imposition of new government regulations, including those relating to taxes and other government levies, may affect the marketability of cannabis products. Such changes in government levies (including taxes), which are beyond the control of the participant and which cannot be predicted, could reduce the Company's earnings and could make future financing uneconomic.

The Company and the companies it funds may become subject to litigation which could have a significant impact on the Company's profitability.

The cannabis industry is subject to numerous legal challenges and could become subject to new, unexpected legal challenges. The Company, or one or more of the Company's portfolio companies, may become subject to a variety of claims and lawsuits, such as U.S. federal actions against any individual or entity engaged in the marijuana industry. There can be no assurances the federal government of the United States or other jurisdictions will not seek to enforce the applicable laws against the Company. The consequences of such enforcement would be materially averse to the Company and the Company's business and could result in the forfeiture or seizure of all or substantially all of the Company's assets. Litigation and other claims are subject to inherent uncertainties and management's view of these matters may change in the future. Adverse outcomes in some or all of these claims may result in significant monetary damages or injunctive relief that could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business. A material adverse impact on our financial statements also could occur for the period in which the effect of an unfavorable final outcome becomes probable and reasonably estimable.

As the possession and use of cannabis is illegal under the CSA, we may be deemed to be aiding and abetting illegal activities through the funding of our portfolio companies, and as such may be subject to enforcement actions which could materially and adversely affect our business.

The possession, use, cultivation, or transfer of cannabis remains illegal under the CSA. As a result, law enforcement authorities regulating the illegal use of cannabis may seek to bring an action or actions against us, including, but not limited to, a claim of aiding and abetting another's criminal activities. The federal aiding and abetting statute provides that anyone who "commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal." 18 U.S.C. §2(a). Such an action would have a material adverse impact on our business and operations.

Risks Related to the Cannabis Industry (Continued)

Losing access to traditional banking and the application of anti-money laundering rules and regulations to our business could have a significant effect on our ability to conclude financings and achieve returns.

The Company is subject to a variety of laws and regulations in Canada and the U.S. that involve money laundering, financial recordkeeping and proceeds of crime, including the U.S. Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970 (commonly known as the Bank Secrecy Act), as amended by Title III of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (Canada), as amended and the rules and regulations thereunder, and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by governmental authorities in the U.S. and Canada. Further, under U.S. federal law, banks or other financial institutions that provide a cannabis business with a chequing account, debit or credit card, small business loan, or any other service could be found guilty of money laundering, aiding and abetting, or conspiracy. For background on these laws and various guidance issued by certain regulatory authorities concerning banking cannabis-related businesses, please refer to “*Item 4 — Information on the Company — B. Business Overview — Effects of Government Regulations*”.

Overall, since the production and possession of cannabis is illegal under U.S. federal law, there is a strong argument that banks cannot accept for deposit funds from businesses involved with the cannabis industry. Consequently, businesses involved in the cannabis industry often have difficulty finding a bank willing to accept their business. As the Company will have a material ancillary involvement in the U.S. legal cannabis industry, the Company may find that it is unable to open bank accounts with certain Canadian financial institutions, which in turn may make it difficult to operate the Company’s business. Furthermore, the Company’s U.S. subsidiaries may be unable to open bank accounts with U.S. financial institutions, which may also make it difficult to operate the Company’s business.

Proceeds from the Company’s financings could be considered proceeds of crime which may restrict the Company’s ability to pay dividends or effect other distributions to its shareholders.

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

The Company has historically relied entirely on access to both public and private capital in order to support its continuing operations, and the Company expects to continue to rely almost exclusively on the capital markets to finance its business in the U.S. legal cannabis industry.

Although such business carries a higher degree of risk, and despite the legal standing of cannabis businesses pursuant to U.S. federal laws, Canadian based issuers involved in the U.S. legal cannabis industry have been successful in raising substantial amounts of private and public financing. However, there is no assurance the Company will be successful, in whole or in part, in raising funds in the future, particularly if the U.S. federal authorities change their position toward enforcing the CSA. Further, access to funding from U.S. residents may be limited due to their unwillingness to be associated with activities which violate U.S. federal laws.

Risks Related to the Cannabis Industry (Continued)

The Company's involvement in the U.S. cannabis industry may become the subject of heightened scrutiny by regulators, stock exchanges, clearing agencies and other authorities in Canada, which could lead to the imposition of certain restrictions on the Company's ability to invest in the U.S.

It has been reported in Canada that the Canadian Depository for Securities Limited is considering a policy shift that would see its subsidiary, CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc. ("CDS"), refuse to settle trades for cannabis issuers that have investments in the U.S. CDS is Canada's central securities depository, clearing and settling trades in the Canadian equity, fixed income and money markets. The TMX Group, the owner and operator of CDS, subsequently issued a statement on August 17, 2017 reaffirming that there is no CDS ban on the clearing of securities of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the U.S., despite media reports to the contrary, and that the TMX Group was working with regulators to arrive at a solution that will clarify this matter, which would be communicated at a later time. If such a ban were to be implemented, it would have a material adverse effect on the ability of holders of the Company's Shares to make and settle trades. In particular, the Shares would become highly illiquid as until an alternative was implemented, investors would have no ability to effect a trade of the Shares through the facilities of the Exchange.

On February 8, 2018, following discussions with the Canadian Securities Administrators and recognized Canadian securities exchanges, the TMX Group announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Aequitas NEO Exchange Inc., the CSE, the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the TSX Venture Exchange. The MOU outlines the parties' understanding of Canada's regulatory framework applicable to the rules, procedures, and regulatory oversight of the exchanges and CDS as it relates to issuers with cannabis-related activities in the U.S. The MOU confirms, with respect to the clearing of listed securities, that CDS relies on the exchanges to review the conduct of listed issuers. As a result, there is no CDS ban on the clearing of securities of issuers with cannabis-related activities in the U.S. However, there can be no guarantee that this approach to regulation will continue in the future.

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

The Company's proposed business operations will indirectly be affected by a variety of laws, regulations and guidelines which could increase compliance costs substantially or require the alteration of business plans.

The Company's business operations will indirectly be affected by laws and regulations relating to the manufacture, management, transportation, storage and disposal of cannabis, as well as laws and regulations relating to consumable products health and safety, the conduct of operations and the protection of the environment. These laws are broad in scope and subject to evolving interpretations, which could require participants to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or alter certain aspects of its business plans. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt certain aspects of the Company's business plans and result in a material adverse effect on certain aspects of its planned operations.

Risks Related to the Cannabis Industry (Continued)

As consumer perceptions regarding legality, morality, consumption, safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis evolve, the Company may face unfavourable publicity or consumer perception.

The legal cannabis industry in the U.S. is at an early stage of its development. Cannabis has been, and will continue to be, a controlled substance for the foreseeable future. Consumer perceptions regarding legality, morality, consumption, safety, efficacy and quality of cannabis are mixed and evolving. Consumer perception can be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory investigations, litigation, media attention and other publicity regarding the consumption of cannabis products. There can be no assurance that future scientific research, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other research findings or publicity will be favourable to the cannabis market or any particular product, or consistent with earlier publicity. Future research reports, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other publicity that are perceived as less favourable than, or that question, earlier research reports, findings or publicity could have a material adverse effect on the demand for cannabis and on the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Company. Further, adverse publicity reports or other media attention regarding cannabis in general or associating the consumption of cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have such a material adverse effect. Public opinion and support for medical and adult-use cannabis use has traditionally been inconsistent and varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. While public opinion and support appears to be rising for legalizing medical and adult-use cannabis, it remains a controversial issue subject to differing opinions surrounding the level of legalization (for example, medical marijuana as opposed to legalization in general). The Company's ability to gain and increase market acceptance of its proposed royalty business may require substantial expenditures on investor relations, strategic relationships and marketing initiatives. There can be no assurance that such initiatives will be successful and their failure may have an adverse effect on the Company.

Cannabis use may increase the risk of serious adverse side effects which could subject the Company or its portfolio companies to product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation.

As a company that finances businesses in the cannabis industry, we face the risk of exposure to, or having our portfolio companies exposed to, product liability claims, regulatory action and litigation if the products or services of our portfolio companies are alleged to have caused loss or injury. Our portfolio companies may become subject to product liability claims due to allegations that their products caused or contributed to injury or illness, failed to include adequate instructions for use or failed to include adequate warnings concerning possible side effects or interactions with other substances. This risk is exacerbated by the fact that cannabis use may increase the risk of developing schizophrenia and other psychoses, may exacerbate the symptoms for individuals with bipolar disorder, may increase the risk for the development of depressive disorders, may impair learning, memory and attention capabilities, and result in other side effects. In addition, previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of cannabis products alone or in combination with other medications or substances could also occur. There can be no assurance that our portfolio companies will be able to 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 result in our portfolio companies becoming subject to significant liabilities that are uninsured and also could adversely affect their commercial arrangements with third parties. Such a product liability claims or regulatory action against an operator could result in increased costs, could adversely affect the Company's financing and reputation, and could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Risks Factors (Continued)

If our portfolio companies do not comply with applicable packaging, labeling and advertising restrictions on the sale of cannabis in the adult-use market, we could face increased costs, our reputation could be negatively affected and there could be a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Products distributed by our portfolio companies into the adult-use market may be required to comply with legislative requirements relating to product formats, product packaging, and marketing activities around such products, among others. As such, the portfolio of brands and products of our portfolio companies will need to be specifically adapted, and their marketing activities carefully structured, to enable them to develop their brands in an effective and compliant manner. If our portfolio companies are unable to effectively market their cannabis products and compete for market share, or if the costs relating to compliance with government legislation increase beyond what can be absorbed in the price of products, our earnings could be adversely affected which could make future financing uneconomic.

The products of our portfolio companies may become subject to product recalls, which could negatively impact our results of operations.

Manufacturers and distributors of products are sometimes subject to the recall or return of their products for a variety of reasons, including product defects, such as contamination, unintended harmful side effects or interactions with other substances, packaging safety and inadequate or inaccurate labeling disclosure. If any of the products of our portfolio companies are recalled due to an alleged product defect or for any other reason, such recall may disrupt certain aspects of the Company's business plans and result in a material adverse effect on certain aspects of its planned operations. In addition, a product recall involving one or multiple of our portfolio companies may require significant attention by our senior management. If the products of one of our portfolio companies were subject to recall, the image of that brand and the Company as an investor could be harmed. A recall for any of the foregoing reasons could lead to decreased demand for the products of our portfolio companies and could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company. Additionally, product recalls may lead to increased scrutiny of our operations by the U.S. FDA, Health Canada or other regulatory agencies, requiring further senior management attention and potential legal fees and other expenses.

Risks Related to Royalties

The Company may expend valuable time and effort in performing due diligence on companies and their existing royalties which may not be able to be acquired by the Company owing to existing third-party rights.

Rights of third parties may restrict the Company's ability to acquire existing royalties. Royalty interests may be subject to: (i) buy-down right provisions pursuant to which the operator may buy-back all or a portion of the royalty; (ii) pre-emptive rights pursuant to which parties have the right of first refusal or first offer with respect to a proposed sale or assignment of the royalty; or (iii) claw back rights pursuant to which the seller of a royalty has the right to re-acquire the royalty. As a result, (a) royalties held by the Company may not continue for the full term of the original contract, and (b) should the Company seek to acquire existing royalties in the future, holders of such rights may exercise them such that certain existing royalty interests would not be available for acquisition.

The determination of costs is made by the operator and is beyond the control of the Company but may negatively influence the royalty return received by the Company.

Should the Company hold a net profit royalty, it would have the added risk that such royalties allow the operator to account for the effect of prevailing cost pressures on the project before calculating a royalty. These cost pressures may include costs of labour, equipment, electricity, environmental compliance, and numerous other capital, operating and production inputs. Such costs will fluctuate in ways the royalty holder will not be able to predict and will be beyond the control of such holder and can have a dramatic effect on the amount payable on these royalties. Any increase in the costs incurred by the operators will likely result in a decline in the royalty received by the royalty holder. This, in turn, may have a material adverse effect on its profitability, financial condition, and results of operation.

Risks Related to Royalties (Continued)

The Company does not control the business operations over which the royalty is determined and the interests of owners/operators and the Company may not always be aligned, which could negatively influence the royalty return received by the Company.

Cash flows derived from royalties are based on operations by third parties. These third parties will be responsible for determining the manner in which their business is operated or the relevant assets subject to the royalties are exploited, including decisions to expand, continue or reduce production, decisions about the marketing of products extracted from the asset and decisions to advance expansion efforts and further develop non-producing assets. As a holder of royalties or other interests, the Company will have little or no input on such matters. The interests of third-party owners and operators and those of the Company on the relevant assets may not always be aligned.

The Company has limited access to data and disclosure which may make the assessment of the value of the Company's current or future financings difficult to determine and which could result in the royalties being less profitable than expected.

As a holder of royalties and other non-operator interests, the Company neither serves as the owner or operator, and in almost all cases the Company has limited input into how the operations are conducted. As such, the Company has varying access to data on the operations or to the actual assets themselves. This could affect its ability to assess the value of the royalties or enhance their performance. This could also result in delays in cash flow from that anticipated by the Company based on the stage of development of the applicable business or assets. The Company's royalty payments may be calculated by the operator in a manner different from the Company's projections and the Company may or may not have rights of audit with respect to such royalty interests. In addition, some royalties may be subject to confidentiality arrangements which govern the disclosure of information with regard to royalties and as such the Company may not be in a position to publicly disclose non-public information with respect thereto. The limited access to data and disclosure regarding the businesses in which the Company has an interest, may restrict its ability to assess the value or enhance its performance which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

Royalties are largely contractually-based and may not always be honoured by the counterparties to the Company's royalty contracts, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Royalties are largely contractually based. Parties to contracts do not always honour contractual terms and contracts themselves may be subject to interpretation or technical defects. To the extent grantors of royalties and other interests do not abide by their contractual obligations, the Company may be forced to take legal action to enforce its contractual rights. Such litigation may be time consuming and costly, and as with all litigation, no guarantee of success can be made. Should any such decision be determined adversely to the Company, it may have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

General Business Risks

There can be no assurance that future financings made by the Company will be profitable.

As part of the Company's overall business strategy, the Company intends to pursue its financing policy and objectives. There are always risks associated with any business transaction, particularly one that involves a largely cash based operation, operating in a new and growing field, with conflicting federal and state laws. There is no assurance any financings will be profitable.

As the cannabis industry is nascent, expectations regarding the development of the market may not be accurate and may change.

Due to the early stage of the legal cannabis industry, forecasts regarding the size of the industry and the sales of products are inherently subject to significant unreliability. A failure in the demand for products to materialize as a result of competition, technological change or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

General Business Risks (Continued)

The success of the Company is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion and good faith of its senior management.

While employment agreements or management agreements are customarily used as a primary method of retaining the services of key employees, these agreements cannot assure the continued services of such people. Any loss of the services of such individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results or financial condition.

The Company's participation in the cannabis industry may lead to litigation, formal or informal complaints, enforcement actions, and inquiries by various federal, state, or local governmental authorities.

Litigation, complaints, and enforcement actions the Company could consume considerable amounts of financial and other corporate resources, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company is a British Columbia corporation governed by the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and, as such, our corporate structure, the rights and obligations of shareholders and our corporate bodies may be different from those of the home countries of international investors.

Non-Canadian residents may find it more difficult and costlier to exercise shareholder rights. International investors may also find it costly and difficult to effect service of process and enforce their civil liabilities against us or some of our directors, controlling persons and officers.

The cultivation, extraction and processing of cannabis and derivative products is dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs including raw materials, electricity, water and other local utilities.

Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs could materially impact the business, financial condition and operating results of an operator. Some of these inputs may only be available from a single supplier or a limited group of suppliers.

If a sole source supplier was to go out of business, an operator might be unable to find a replacement for such source in a timely manner or at all. Any inability to secure required supplies and services or to do so on appropriate terms could have a materially adverse impact on the business, financial condition and operating results of an operator, and consequently, the Company.

The success of the Company may depend, in part, on the ability of an operator to maintain and enhance trade secret protection over its various existing and potential proprietary techniques and processes, or trademark and branding developed by it.

Each operator may also be vulnerable to competitors who develop competing technology, whether independently or as a result of acquiring access to the proprietary products and trade secrets of the operator. In addition, effective future patent, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in certain foreign countries and may be unenforceable under the laws of certain jurisdictions.

General Business Risks (Continued)

Insurance coverage obtained by an operator may be insufficient to cover all claims to which the operator may become subject.

The Company will require an operator to have insurance coverage for applicable risks. However, there can be no assurance that such coverage will be available or sufficient to cover claims to which the operator may become subject. Each operator may be affected by a number of operational risks and may not be adequately insured for certain risks, including: civil litigation; labour disputes; catastrophic accidents; fires; blockades or other acts of social activism; changes in the regulatory environment; impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, earthquakes and ground movements. There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, an operator's properties, grow facilities and extraction facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, adverse impacts on the operator's operations, costs, monetary losses, potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings and financial condition. Also, an operator may be subject to or affected by liability or sustain loss for certain risks and hazards against which it may elect not to insure because of the cost. If insurance coverage is unavailable or insufficient to cover any such claims, an operator's financial resources, results of operations and prospects, as well as the Company's financing, could be adversely affected.

Maintaining a public listing is costly and will add to the Company's legal and financial compliance costs.

As a public company, there are costs associated with legal, accounting and other expenses related to regulatory compliance. Securities legislation and the rules and policies of the CSE require listed companies to, among other things, adopt corporate governance and related practices, and to continuously prepare and disclose material information, all of which add to a company's legal and financial compliance costs. The Company may also elect to devote greater resources than it otherwise would have on communication and other activities typically considered important by publicly traded companies.

The Company may become party to litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business which could adversely affect its business.

Should any litigation in which the Company becomes involved be determined against the Company, such a decision could adversely affect the Company's ability to continue operating and the market price for Shares. Even if the Company is involved in litigation and wins, litigation can redirect significant resources.

The Company may experience difficulty implementing its business strategy.

The growth and expansion of the Company is heavily dependent upon the successful implementation of its business strategy. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in the implementation of its business strategy.

Conflicts of interest involving the Company's directors and officers may arise and may be resolved in a manner that is unfavourable to the Company.

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

General Business Risks (Continued)

The available talent pool may not be large enough for the Company to identify and hire personnel required to develop the business, which may mean that the growth of the Company's business will suffer.

As the Company grows, it will need to hire additional human resources to continue to develop the business. However, experienced talent in the areas of financings and cannabis may be difficult to source, and there can be no assurance that the appropriate individuals will be available or affordable to the Company. Without adequate personnel and expertise, the growth of the Company's business may suffer.

If the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") were imposed on the Company, such requirements would adversely affect our operations.

The Company intends to conduct its operations so that it is not required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the 1940 Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of the issuer's total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, which we refer to as the 40% test. Excluded from the term "investment securities," among other things, are securities issued by majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exception from the definition of investment company set forth in Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

The Company is organized as a holding company that conducts business primarily through wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries. The Company intends to conduct operations so that it complies with the 40% test. The Company will monitor our holdings to comply with this test. Failure to comply with the 40% test could require the Company to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act, which would have a material adverse effect on our operations.

There could be adverse tax consequence for our shareholders in the United States if we are deemed a passive foreign investment company.

Under United States federal income tax laws, if a company is (or for any past period was) a passive foreign investment company (which we refer to as "PFIC"), it could have adverse United States federal income tax consequences to U.S. shareholders even if the company is no longer a PFIC. The determination of whether we are a PFIC is a factual determination made annually based on all the facts and circumstances and thus is subject to change. Furthermore, the principles and methodology used in determining whether a company is a PFIC are subject to interpretation. The Company believes based on current business plans and financial expectations that it may be a PFIC for the current tax year and future tax years. United States purchasers of our common shares are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning United States federal income tax consequences of holding our common shares if we are considered to be a PFIC.

If we are a PFIC, U.S. holders would be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences such as the ineligibility for any preferred tax rates on capital gains, the ineligibility for actual or deemed dividends, interest charges on certain taxes treated as deferred, and additional reporting requirements under U.S. federal income tax laws or regulations. Whether or not U.S. holders make a timely qualified electing fund (or QEF) election or mark-to-market election may affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders with respect to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of our common shares and any distributions such U.S. holders may receive. Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding all aspects of the application of the PFIC rules to our common shares.

Form 52-109FV2
Certification of interim filings - venture issuer basic certificate

I, **Brendan Purdy, Chief Executive Officer of Tidal Royalty Corp.**, certify the following:

1. **Review:** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the “interim filings”) of **Tidal Royalty Corp.** (the “issuer”) for the interim period ended **October 31, 2019**.
2. **No misrepresentations:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.
3. **Fair presentation:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

Date: **December 23, 2019**.

“Brendan Purdy”
Brendan Purdy
Chief Executive Officer

NOTE TO READER

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

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP.

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

Form 52-109FV2
Certification of interim filings - venture issuer basic certificate

I, **Theo van der Linde, Chief Financial Officer of Tidal Royalty Corp.**, certify the following:

1. **Review:** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the “interim filings”) of **Tidal Royalty Corp.** (the “issuer”) for the interim period ended **October 31, 2019**.
2. **No misrepresentations:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.
3. **Fair presentation:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

Date: **December 23, 2019**

“Theo van der Linde”
Theo van der Linde
Chief Financial Officer

NOTE TO READER

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

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP.

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