



THC BIOMED INTL LTD.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Year Ended July 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains certain statements that constitute forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Canadian securities legislation and the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 or in releases made by legislation as amended from time to time) that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, made by the Company that address activities, events, or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements preceded by, followed by, or that include words such as "may", "will", "would", "could", "should", "believes", "estimates", "projects", "potential", "expects", "plans", "intends", "anticipates", "targeted", "continues", "forecasts", "designed", "goal", or the negative of those words or other similar or comparable words. Forward-looking statements may relate to future financial conditions, results of operations, plans, objectives, performance, or business developments. These statements speak only as of the date they are made and are based on information currently available and on the Company's then current expectations and assumptions concerning future events, which are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from that which was expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties related to:

- the availability of financing opportunities, risks associated with economic conditions, dependence on management, and conflicts of interest;
- market competition and agricultural advances of competitive products;
- the timing and availability of the Company's products, its ability to expand production space, and acceptance of its products by the market;
- the ability to successfully market, sell, and distribute the products, and to expand the Company's customer base.

Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions, and expectations expressed or implied in any forward-looking information or statements, including the underlying assumptions thereto, as a result of numerous risks, uncertainties, and other factors such as those described above and in "Risks and Uncertainties" below. The Company has no policy for updating forward looking information beyond the procedures required under applicable securities laws.

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INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the operating results and financial condition of THC BioMed Intl Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended July 31, 2019 should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2019 which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

THC BioMed Intl Ltd. ("THC" or the "Company") is a publicly traded company with its head office at 1340 St. Paul Street, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada, V1Y 2E1.

The Company's shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol THC, on the Over the Counter Best Market ("OTCQX") under the symbol THCBF, and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol TFHC.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of THC BioMed Intl Ltd. and its five wholly owned subsidiaries: THC BioMed Ltd., Clone Shipper Ltd., THC2GO Dispensaries Ltd. ("THC2GO"), and THC BioMed Lesotho Ltd. ("THC Lesotho"), and THC Laboratories Ltd.

The Company's principal business is the production and sale of cannabis through THC BioMed Ltd. which is a small batch Licensed Producer as regulated by the *Cannabis Act* in Canada. Clone Shipper Ltd. owns all rights to the Clone Shipper product used to transport live plants. THC2GO was initially incorporated for the retail business; however, Health Canada subsequently ruled that Licensed Producers were prevented from operating retail outlets. THC Lesotho was initially incorporated to seek a business opportunity in Lesotho; however, no business was transacted. Management determined there was no necessity for THC Laboratories Ltd. and it was dissolved effective July 29, 2019.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures, and internal controls and to ensure that information used internally or disclosed externally, including the financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable. The Company's Board of Directors follows recommended corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The Board of Director's Audit Committee meets with management quarterly to review the financial statements and the MD&A and to discuss other financial, operating, and internal control matters. The reader is encouraged to review the Company's statutory filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A is prepared as at November 25, 2019. All dollar figures stated herein are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Readers should use the information contained in this report in conjunction with all other disclosure documents including those filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The Company's principal business is the production and sale of cannabis through THC BioMed Ltd. ("THC BioMed") which is a small batch Licensed Producer as regulated by the *Cannabis Act* in Canada.

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STRATEGY FOR THE CANADIAN CANNABIS MARKET

THC BioMed was one of the first companies cultivating and researching cannabis in Canada and has learned and perfected many aspects of how to grow superior marijuana as a consistent, clean product for clients.

THC BioMed has been selling clones to licensed medical marijuana patients since December 2016, selling dried marijuana to medical patients since August 2017, and since October 17, 2018 also provides adult-use recreational cannabis to various provinces across the country.

THC BioMed has extensive experience processing, packaging, and shipping live marijuana clones and dried marijuana. THC BioMed is one of the only Licensed Producers to offer clients live marijuana clones shipped to clients using our specially designed Clone Shipper containers. The Company has also learned how to implement modern packaging techniques that are childproof and allow for long-term storage. To date, THC BioMed has provided clients with thousands of jars of dried marijuana and live marijuana clones, shipped straight to their doors.

THC BioMed currently offers 21 medical cannabis strains, including 4 proprietary strains. Through customer feedback, as well as internal systems and external services, the Company has been able to identify patient trends related to preferred strains and tailor three proprietary strains to the needs of the client.

The Company aims to become a leader in the industry by producing a small batch product of high quality and reliable quantity.

Automated Pre-Rolls

The Company will concentrate on producing our automated pre-rolls. As cannabis consumers navigate the numerous cannabis brands, THC believes that easy-to-use products will gain popularity such as ready to use pre-rolls over traditional flower purchases.

On June 11, 2019, the Company announced that it is the first Canadian Licensed Producer to automate the pre-rolling of cannabis which will bring a meaningful change to the current cannabis industry and the Company's bottom line. The automated pre-roll manufacturing plant is capable of producing up to 5,000 units per minute and gives the Company a clear path to profitability.

THC in due course will submit an application for product approval and be subject to the 60-day notice of a new cannabis product becoming available for sale via our website for medical patients and through the provincial distribution agreements.

Our automated pre-rolls will be packaged in lots of 3 and 20 with each pre-roll intended for a single-use session containing 0.5 grams of cannabis. Each pre-roll will have a biodegradable filter.

PRODUCTION

The Company is a small batch Licensed Producer, passionate about using organic and sustainable growing methods without the use of pesticides or exogenous chemicals. Sustainability, social value, and striving to offer an exceptional product are the driving factors that support our fundamental values as a company.

The Company operates in a sophisticated complex of indoor growing space. We cultivate in unique growing areas that allow us to maintain optimal environmental control to allow us to produce a product that is exceptionally consistent. Our team of growers is careful to only select the best nutrients, soil, and lighting and to choose to grow our product naturally in soil using organic methods. We take our time to ensure we don't lose

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flavour or potency but rather preserve all the terpenes that nature has to offer. We choose from only the best feminized seeds and our growers specially tend to the cannabis from seed to final product. We know that drying and curing marijuana is a critical step in the process. Our buds are hand-trimmed at the perfect time and placed on drying racks to dry and cure for an extended time.

The Company is focused on selling our proprietary strains:

- **THC Sativa** is a *proprietary landrace* Sativa strain and the dried bud contains high THC at 18%;
- **THC Indica** is a *proprietary landrace* Indica strain and the dried bud contains high THC at 25%;
- **THC Hybrid** is a *proprietary hybrid* 60/40 sativa-dominant strain and the dried bud contains high THC at 23%; and
- **THC CBD Indica** is a *proprietary Indica dominant* strain and the dried bud contains high CBD at 11%.

Medical Market

The Company is focused on selling their proprietary strains: THC Sativa, THC Indica, and THC Hybrid. The rest of the supply for the medical market will be made up of 17 other common strains which will be made in smaller batches and provide clients with a larger assortment of strains. Current packaging of dried marijuana are in jars of 10 grams, 7 grams and 3.5 grams. Our proprietary strains will be 18%-25% THC and 0% CBD. The other 17 strains will consist of both CBD and THC strains ranging from 12%-25% THC and 0%-11% CBD. Patients registered under the *Cannabis Act* and can grow at home are able to purchase 15 different strains as clones.

Recreational Market

The Company is focused on providing its proprietary strains to the adult-use recreational market with occasional batches of its common strains. The Company has supply agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The Company has agreed to supply the B.C. government with 2,390,200 grams of dried cannabis. The recreational offerings include THC's proprietary strains available in 1 gram, 3.5 gram and 7 gram bottles and 30 ml cannabis oil bottles. Pre-rolled joints are available in singles (0.5 grams each) and packages of 3 (0.5 gram each). Depending on the direction of the recreational market, THC BioMed may be able to provide 15 strains of live clones to the recreational market.

Automated Pre-Rolls

The Company will focus on its automated pre-rolls once the Company has received approval under the rules for new cannabis products which will be for sale via our website for medical patients and through the provincial distribution agreements.

MARKETING

The Company continues to develop brand recognition through a strong web presence, participation in industry events, and by providing high-quality products to medical patients and the adult-use recreational market in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario. The Company is Canada's largest supplier of legal cannabis genetics and its 0.05 gram pre-rolls are the number one seller on the BCLDB website.

Packaging

The federal government has proposed strict regulations regarding advertising, labelling, and packaging cannabis products. Restrictions on cannabis advertising and packaging are similar to what is in place today for tobacco. Advertising is restricted to locations where there are no minors with limits on displays and in-store promotion.

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Our packaging for dried marijuana is in child proof 7 gram bottles, 3.5 gram bottles and smaller 1 gram bottles:



7-gram



3.5-gram



1-gram

Our packaging for cannabis oil is in 30 ml bottles. The box size shown is 4"x 2" x2":



Our 0.05 gram pre-rolls are packaged in child proof containers.



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The live clones are shipped to our medical marijuana clients using our proprietary Clone Shipper™ containers:



The Clone Shipper™ container is designed to support the health of clones or young live plants and hold them securely for transport purposes. Two LED lights that last over 100 hours keep the plant thriving and growing throughout the shipping process. Our Clone Shipper™ container is approved by Health Canada for use in shipping cannabis clones. The Clone Shipper™ container is available for sale in bulk wholesale orders and smaller retailer orders.

BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

The Company's biological assets consist of cannabis plants:

	July 31 2019	July 31 2018
Carrying amount, beginning of year	\$ 855,954	\$ 362,218
Capitalized costs	1,844,832	893,339
Sales of biological assets	(223,942)	(193,619)
Transferred to inventory upon harvest	(1,537,655)	(686,899)
Net unrealized gain on changes in fair value of biological assets	1,515,266	480,915
Carrying amount, end of year	\$ 2,454,455	\$ 855,954

Biological assets are presented at their fair value less costs to sell up to the point of harvest. Because there is no active commodity market for what is included in biological assets, the valuation of these biological assets is determined using valuation techniques where the inputs are based upon unobservable market data. The biological assets are classified as level 3 under the fair value hierarchy.

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The valuation of biological assets is determined using a market approach where fair value at the point of harvest is estimated based on expected selling prices less the costs to sell at harvest. For biological assets that remain in process, the fair value at point of harvest is adjusted based on the stage of growth. Stage of growth is determined by reference to the remaining estimated time until the biological asset is transferred to the next stage of processing or expected destruction.

Mother plants have an average life of 1 year. Clones for sale have approximately 2 weeks before they outgrow the Clone Shipper container.

The significant unobservable inputs and their range of values are as follows:

Unobservable input	Amount	Sensitivity
Yield per plant – expected number of grams of finished cannabis inventory which is expected to be obtained from each harvested flowering plant. Based on historical results.	70 grams per plant	A slight change in the yield per plant would result in a significant change in fair value.
Yield per plant – expected number of clones which is expected to be obtained from mother plant. Based on historical results.	90 clones per plant	A slight change in the yield per plant would result in a significant change in fair value.
Selling price of dried cannabis and clones for sale	\$4.20 (average selling price of dried cannabis) \$20 (selling price of clones for sale)	A slight change in the estimated selling prices would result in a significant change in fair value.

A sensitivity analysis of the impact of changes to the above significant unobservable inputs used to calculate the fair value of biological assets at July 31, 2019 is as follows:

	20% Decrease	10% Decrease	FV	10% Increase	20% Increase
Fair value of biological assets	\$ 1,963,564	\$ 2,209,010	\$ 2,454,455	\$ 2,699,901	\$ 2,945,346

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INVENTORY

Inventory is comprised of the following items:

	July 31 2019	July 31 2018
Finished goods	\$ 278,191	\$ 247,926
Supplies and consumables	128,233	65,742
Unpackaged cannabis	623,302	2,195
	\$ 1,029,726	\$ 315,863

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table provides selected annual audited financial information that should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes:

	July 31 2019	July 31 2018	July 31 2017
Revenue	\$ 1,489,603	\$ 925,339	\$ 59,876
Gross margin	\$ 1,502,417	\$ 467,222	\$ (85,835)
General and administrative expenses	\$ 1,801,427	\$ 1,670,302	\$ 1,152,546
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 604,692	\$ 198,413	\$ 89,978
Sales and marketing	\$ 42,314	\$ 26,107	\$ 46,372
Share-based compensation	\$ 3,903,587	\$ 1,141,558	\$ 134,788
Other income (expense) items	\$ (7,849,744)	\$ (9,889,750)	\$ 904,652
Net loss for the year	\$ (12,699,347)	\$ (12,458,908)	\$ (604,867)
Total assets	\$ 18,058,337	\$ 14,479,923	\$ 6,963,292
Total liabilities	\$ 3,961,062	\$ 2,265,469	\$ 4,983,997
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 14,097,285	\$ 12,214,454	\$ 1,979,295

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SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Quarter Ended	Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Income (Loss) Per Share
Q4/2019	July 31, 2019	\$ 382,096	\$ (4,177,572)	\$ (0.04)
Q3/2019	April 30, 2019	\$ 354,326	\$ (4,905,797)	\$ (0.03)
Q2/2019	January 31, 2019	\$ 474,041	\$ (4,722,819)	\$ (0.04)
Q1/2019	October 31, 2018	\$ 279,140	\$ 1,106,841	\$ 0.01
Q4/2018	July 31, 2018	\$ 163,883	\$ (3,208,291)	\$ (0.02)
Q3/2018	April 30, 2018	\$ 179,771	\$ (89,245)	\$ -
Q2/2018	January 31, 2018	\$ 305,448	\$ (9,348,704)	\$ (0.09)
Q1/2018	October 31, 2017	\$ 276,237	\$ 187,332	\$ -

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Year Ended July 31, 2019**

The Company's comprehensive loss for the year ended July 31, 2019 was \$12,699,347 compared to a comprehensive loss of \$12,458,908 for the year ended July 31, 2018. There are a number of large non-cash other items that have increased the net loss for the periods.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company had sales revenue of \$1,489,603 whereas the comparative period had sales revenue of \$782,482 plus consulting fees of \$142,857 for total revenue of \$925,339. The revenue figures produced a gross margin of \$1,502,417 in the current period versus \$467,222 in the comparative period. This increase reflects the increased inventory on hand at the end of the period which has increased the fair value change of the biological assets.

General and administration expenses increased for the year ended July 31, 2019 to \$1,801,427 (July 31, 2018 - \$1,670,302) as a direct result of the increased activity of the Company. The Company currently has 50 (July 31, 2018 - 25) employees.

Depreciation and amortization increased for the year ended July 31, 2019 to \$604,692 (July 31, 2018 - \$198,413) as a direct result of acquisitions of property and equipment.

Sales and marketing increased for the year ended July 31, 2019 to \$42,314 (July 31, 2018 - \$26,107) with expenses incurred for the Company's products sold on the provincial website for the recreational market.

Share-based compensation increased for the year ended July 31, 2019 to \$3,903,587 (July 31, 2018 - \$1,141,558) with additional stock options granted and vested during the current period.

Other income and expense items consist mainly of non-cash items and totaled net expenses of \$7,849,744 for the year ended July 31, 2019 versus \$9,889,750 for the comparative period: the fair value of the earn out shares issued is a non-cash item of \$3,377,877 (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil); financing fees expensed from the GEM capital commitment is a non-cash item of \$4,458,153 (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil); foreign exchange loss for the current period is \$12,009 (July 31, 2018 - \$7,631); interest income in the current period is \$710 (July 31, 2018 - \$20); the net loss on the sale of two vehicles in the current period is a non-cash item of \$2,672 (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil); other income is \$257 (July 31, 2018 - \$4,082); the revaluation of agent warrants is a non-cash item in the

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comparative period of \$7,659,221 with no such amount in the current period; and the debt settlement with shares is a non-cash item of \$2,227,000 in the comparative period with no such amount in the current period.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2019

The Company's comprehensive loss for the three months ended July 31, 2019 was \$4,172,855 compared to a comprehensive loss of \$3,208,291 for the three months ended July 31, 2018. There are a number of large non-cash items that have increased the net loss for the period.

During the three months ended July 31, 2019, the Company had sales revenue of \$382,096 compared to sales revenue of \$163,883 in the comparative period. The revenue figures produced a gross margin deficit of \$2,602,251 in the current period versus a gross margin deficit of \$214,297 in the comparative period. This increase in the three months ended July 31, 2019 reflects a change in the treatment of seeds held as biological assets to inventory which decreased the change in fair value of biological assets by \$2,185,317.

General and administration expenses increased for the three months ended July 31, 2019 to \$600,732 (July 31, 2018 - \$484,932) as a direct result of the increased activity of the Company.

Depreciation and amortization increased for the three months ended July 31, 2019 to \$173,724 (July 31, 2018 - \$102,864) as a direct result of acquisitions of property and equipment.

Sales and marketing increased for the three months ended July 31, 2019 to \$6,610 (July 31, 2018 - \$2,875).

Share-based compensation increased for the three months ended July 31, 2019 to \$782,352 (July 31, 2018 - \$289,354) with additional stock options granted and vested during the current period.

Other income and expense items totaled net expenses of \$7,186 for the three months ended July 31, 2019 versus \$2,113,969 for the comparative period: : foreign exchange loss for the current period is \$5,245 (July 31, 2018 - \$3,252); interest income in the current period is \$14 (July 31, 2018 - \$12); the net loss on the sale of a vehicle in the current period is a non-cash item of \$2,066 (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil); other income is \$111 (July 31, 2018 - \$3,472); and the revaluation of agent warrants is a non-cash item in the comparative period of \$2,114,201 with no such amount in the current period.

LIQUIDITY

The Company does not have positive cash flow from operations; accordingly, it must rely on equity financing to fund operations.

On February 1, 2019, the Company secured a \$500,000 commercial operating loan for operating funds using the property at St. Paul Street in Kelowna, British Columbia as collateral. The interest rate is the Prime plus 1%. The loan is payable upon demand and subject to an annual review.

On May 29, 2019, the Company entered into a line of credit of up to \$500,000 with its Chief Executive Officer. The line of credit will not bear interest for the first three calendar months following its withdrawal. On the last day of the third month following its withdrawal, interest will incur at prime plus 1.0% with interest payable monthly on the last day of each month until the line of credit is repaid in full.

Subsequent to July 31, 2019, the Company issued two convertible debentures: one for \$642,679 at 8% per annum due on August 15, 2020 with interest payable quarterly in arrears and convertible into common shares at a price of \$0.25 per share; and the other one for \$261,857 at 10% per annum due on October 23, 2020 with interest payable quarterly in arrears and convertible into common shares at a price of \$0.20 per share.

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The Company's cash on hand at July 31, 2019 decreased to \$991,155 (July 31, 2018 - \$2,007,333).

At July 31, 2019, the Company's working capital decreased to \$2,569,951 (July 31, 2018 - \$6,543,726).

The Company's current asset balance of \$5,217,996 (July 31, 2018 - \$8,177,778) is comprised of cash of \$991,155 (July 31, 2018 - \$2,007,333); amounts receivable of \$365,148 (July 31, 2018 - \$4,754); goods and services tax receivable from the Canada Revenue Agency of \$99,159 (July 31, 2018 - \$48,978); biological assets of \$2,454,455 (July 31, 2018 - \$855,954); inventory of \$1,029,726 (July 31, 2018 - \$315,863); prepaid expenses and deposits of \$278,353 (July 31, 2018 - \$486,743), and the non-cash prepaid financing fee relating to the GEM financing of \$Nil (July 31, 2018 - \$4,458,153).

The Company's current liabilities total \$2,648,045 (July 31, 2018 - \$1,634,052) is comprised of accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,060,236 (July 31, 2018 - \$612,428); commercial operating loan of \$463,137 (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil); a line of credit of \$35,000 (July 31, 2018 - \$Nil); current portion of the mortgages payable of \$57,529 (July 31, 2018 - \$38,015); promissory note payable relating to the GEM financing of \$Nil (July 31, 2018 - \$99,004); and advances from related parties of \$717,143 (July 31, 2018 - \$884,605).

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has insufficient working capital to meet its ongoing financial obligations for the coming year.

OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Future minimum lease payments on premises due in the next four years are as follows:

Year Ended	Amount
2020	\$ 135,200
2021	135,200
2022	135,200
2023	13,867
	\$ 419,467

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

There are no proposed asset or business acquisitions or dispositions, other than those in the ordinary course of business as disclosed herein, before the Board of Directors for consideration.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Company are the members of the Company's executive management team and Board of Directors. Compensation provided to key management personnel is as follows:

	July 31 2019	July 31 2018
Director fees	\$ 26,000	\$ 28,000
Rent	135,200	96,983
Salaries and benefits	120,406	120,000
Share-based compensation	1,228,636	417,764
	\$ 1,510,242	\$ 662,747

The Company initially signed a month-to-month lease for premises from two directors. The lease began on August 1, 2016 with monthly payments of \$2,600 plus Goods and Services Tax along with 75% of all operating costs. Effective June 17, 2018, the lease was amended to a fixed term expiring August 31, 2019 with the right to renew the lease under the same terms for four three-year terms for \$3,467 per month plus Goods and Services Tax along with 100% of all operating costs. A security deposit of \$3,467 was also paid.

The Company signed a month-to-month lease for premises from a director. The lease began on July 10, 2017 with monthly payments of \$2,600 plus Goods and Services Tax along with all operating costs. Effective June 17, 2018, the lease was amended to a fixed term expiring August 31, 2019, with the right to renew the lease under the same terms for four three-year terms for \$2,600 per month plus Goods and Services Tax along with 100% of all operating costs. A security deposit of \$2,600 was also paid.

The Company initially signed a month-to-month lease for premises from two directors. The lease began on October 2, 2017 with monthly payments of \$2,600 plus Goods and Services Tax along with all operating costs. Effective June 17, 2018, the lease was amended to a fixed term expiring September 30, 2019 with the right to renew the lease under the same terms for four three-year terms for \$2,600 per month plus Goods and Services Tax along with 100% of all operating costs. A security deposit of \$2,600 was also paid.

The Company initially signed a month-to-month lease for premises from two directors. The lease began on January 12, 2017 with monthly payments of \$2,600 plus Goods and Services Tax along with all operating costs. Effective June 17, 2018, the lease was amended to a fixed term expiring August 31, 2019 with the right to renew the lease under the same terms for four three-year terms for \$2,600 per month plus Goods and Services Tax along with 100% of all operating costs. A security deposit of \$2,600 was also paid.

At July 31, 2019, the Company owed a director \$717,143 (July 31, 2018 - \$884,605).

Amounts due to or from related parties are unsecured, do not bear interest, and are classified as a current asset or liability due to their nature and expected time of repayment.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers, or may be associated with other reporting companies, or have significant shareholdings in other public companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in business or asset acquisitions, dispositions, or ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding on terms with respect to the transaction. If a conflict of interest arises, the Company will follow the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (BC) ("Corporations Act") dealing with conflict of interest. These provisions state that where a director has such a conflict, that director must, at a meeting of the Company's directors, disclose his or her interest and refrain from voting on the matter unless otherwise permitted by the Corporations Act. In accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia, the directors and officers of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interest of the Company.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether the price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Under IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist

The biological assets are carried at fair value, calculated in accordance with Level 3. The significant unobservable inputs used to fair value biological assets include estimating the stage of growth of the marijuana up to the point of harvest, harvesting costs, selling costs, sales prices, wastage, and expected yields from the marijuana plants.

The carry values of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, commercial operating loan, line of credit, mortgages payable, promissory note payable and advances from related parties all approximate their fair values due the short term nature of the financial instrument, or the market rates of interest attached thereto.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company faces market risk from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

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Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components: 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; and 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 fair value interest rate risk.

Current financial assets and financial liabilities are generally not exposed to significant cash flow interest rate risk because of their short-term nature, fixed interest rates, and maturity. The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on line of credit if a draw down amount is not repaid within three months. The Company is not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on the advances from related parties which are without interest. The Company is not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on the mortgages payable due to the fixed interest rates.

The Company may be exposed to fair value interest rate risk if the prevailing market rates increase or decrease compared to the interest rates associated with its financial assets and liabilities. Management does not believe this risk is significant.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in a foreign currency.

At July 31, 2019, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to its US and Lesotho Loti ("LSL") denominated bank accounts, an amount held in trust in Australia, and a Euro denominated account payable.

At July 31, 2019, financial instruments were converted at a rate of \$1 US dollar to \$1.3148 Canadian; 9.2393 LSL to \$1 Canadian; \$1.4627 Euro to \$1 Canadian; and \$0.9044 Australian to \$1 Canadian.

The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate foreign currency risk.

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. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, and amounts receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash with a high credit quality financial institution in Canada. For amounts receivable, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk by dealing with what management believes to be financially sound counter parties. At July 31, 2019, all amounts receivable are current.

The Company's financial assets are not subject to material credit risk as it does not anticipate significant loss for non-performance.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments, or the proposed transaction. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances when possible.

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The Company's expected source of cash flow in the upcoming year will be through sales and debt or equity financing. Cash on hand at July 31, 2019 and expected cash flows for the next 12 months are not sufficient to fund the Company's ongoing operational and expansion needs. The Company will need funding through equity or debt financing, entering into joint venture agreements, or a combination thereof.

On February 1, 2019, the Company secured a \$500,000 commercial operating loan for operating funds using the property at St. Paul Street in Kelowna, British Columbia as collateral. The interest rate is Prime plus 1%. The loan is payable upon demand and subject to an annual review.

The Company also entered into a line of credit of up to \$500,000 with its President. The line of credit will not bear interest for the first three calendar months following its withdrawal. Interest will then incur after three months at prime plus 1.0% with the interest payable monthly on the last day of each month until the line of credit is repaid in full.

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through a suitable debt and equity balance appropriate for an entity of the Company's size and status. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of issued capital, warrants, reserves, and deficit. The availability of new capital will depend on many factors including positive stock market conditions, the Company's track record, and the experience of management. The Company is not subject to any external covenants on its capital.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of investments will decline below the cost of the underlying investments. The Company is not exposed to price risk as it has no investments held for sale.

OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is the development stage with respect to its medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis business.

In conducting its business, the Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business prospects or financial condition that could result in a delay or indefinite postponement in the development of the Company's business. The following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating the Company. The risks presented below may not be all of the risks that the Company may face. It is believed that these are the factors that could cause actual results to be different from expected and historical results. The market in which the Company currently competes is very competitive and changing rapidly. Sometimes new risks emerge and management may not be able to predict all of them, or be able to predict how they may cause actual results to be different from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Profitability of operations

The Company does not have profitable operations at this time and it should be anticipated that it will operate at a loss until such time that sufficient revenue is achieved or if a profit is in fact ever achieved. Investors also cannot expect to receive any dividends on their investment in the foreseeable future.

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Going concern

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its on-going commitments and further its medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis business.

Reliance on license

The Company's ability to grow, store, and sell medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis in Canada is dependent on the license issued from Health Canada. Failure to comply with the requirements of the license or any failure to maintain this license would have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition, and operating results of the Company.

Regulatory risks

The activities of the Company are subject to regulation by governmental authorities, particularly Health Canada. Achievement of the Company's business objectives are contingent, in part, upon compliance with regulatory requirements enacted by these governmental authorities and obtaining all regulatory approvals, where necessary, for the sale of its products. Any delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain regulatory approvals would significantly delay the development of markets and products and could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Change in laws, regulations, and guidelines

The Company's operations are subject to a variety of laws, regulations and guidelines relating to the manufacture, management, transportation, storage, and disposal of medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis but also including laws and regulations relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations, and the protection of the environment. While to the knowledge of management, the Company is currently in compliance with all such laws, changes to such laws, regulations, and guidelines due to matters beyond the control of the Company may cause adverse effects to the Company's operations.

Limited operating history

The Company has yet to generate significant revenue from the sale of products. The Company is therefore subject to many of the risks common to early-stage enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial, and other resources and lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of the early stage of operations.

Reliance on management

The success of the Company is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, and good faith of its management. While employment agreements are customarily used as a primary method of retaining the services of key employees, these agreements cannot ensure the continued services of such employees. Any loss of the services of such individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results, or financial condition.

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Factors which may prevent realization of growth targets

The Company is currently in the development stage. The Company's growth strategy contemplates outfitting the facility with additional production resources. There is a risk that these additional resources will not be achieved on time, on budget, or at all, as they can be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including the following:

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

As a result, there is a risk that the Company may not have product or sufficient product available for shipment to meet the anticipated demand or to meet future demand when it arises.

The Company has a history of net losses, may incur significant net losses in the future, and may not achieve or maintain profitability

The Company has incurred losses in recent periods. The Company may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability and may continue to incur significant losses in the future. In addition, the Company expects to continue to increase operating expenses as it implements initiatives to continue to grow its business. If the Company's revenues do not increase to offset these expected increases in costs and operating expenses, the Company will not be profitable.

Additional financing

The building and operation of the Company's facilities and business are capital intensive. In order to execute the anticipated growth strategy, the Company will require additional equity and/or debt financing to support on-going operations, to undertake capital expenditures, and/or to undertake acquisitions or other business combination transactions. The Company will require additional financing to fund its operations to the point where it is generating positive cash flows.

Competition

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

Because of the early stage of the industry in which the Company operates, the Company expects to face additional competition from new entrants. If the number of users of medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis in Canada increases, the demand for products will increase and the Company expects that competition will become more intense, as current and future competitors begin to offer an increasing number

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of diversified products. To remain competitive, the Company will require a continued high level of investment in research and development, marketing, sales, and client support. The Company may not have sufficient resources to maintain research and development, marketing, sales, and client support efforts on a competitive basis which could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition, and results of operations of the Company.

Risks inherent in an agricultural business

The Company's business involves the growing of medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis, an agricultural product. As such, the business is subject to the risks inherent in the agricultural business such as insects, plant diseases, and similar agricultural risks. Although the Company grows its products indoors under climate controlled conditions and carefully monitors the growing conditions with trained personnel, there can be no assurance that natural elements will not have a material adverse effect on the production of its products.

Vulnerability to rising energy costs

The Company's medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis growing operations will consume considerable energy, making the Company vulnerable to rising energy costs. Rising or volatile energy costs may adversely impact the business of the Company and its ability to operate profitably.

Transportation disruptions

Due to the perishable and premium nature of the Company's products, the Company will depend on fast and efficient courier services to distribute its product. Any prolonged disruption of this courier service could have an adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. Rising costs associated with the courier services used by the Company to ship its products may also adversely impact the business of the Company and its ability to operate profitably.

Unfavourable publicity or consumer perception

The Company believes the medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis industry is highly dependent upon consumer perception regarding the safety, efficacy, and quality of the medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis produced. Consumer perception of the Company's products can be significantly influenced by scientific research or findings, regulatory investigations, litigation, media attention, and other publicity regarding the consumption of medical marijuana and adult-use 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 medical marijuana or adult-use 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 the Company's products and the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Company. The Company's dependence upon consumer perceptions means that adverse scientific research reports, findings, regulatory proceedings, litigation, media attention or other publicity, whether or not accurate or with merit, could have a material adverse effect on the Company, the demand for the Company's products, and the business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of the Company. Further, adverse publicity reports or other media attention regarding the safety, the efficacy, and quality of medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis in general, or the Company's products specifically, or associating the consumption of medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis with illness or other negative effects or events, could have such a material adverse effect. Such adverse publicity reports or other media attention could arise even if the adverse effects associated with such products resulted from consumers' failure to consume such products appropriately or as directed.

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Product liability

As a manufacturer and distributor of products designed to be ingested by humans, the Company faces an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims, regulatory action, and litigation if its products are alleged to have caused significant loss or injury. In addition, the manufacture and sale of the Company's products involve the risk of injury to consumers due to tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination. Previously unknown adverse reactions resulting from human consumption of the Company's products or in combination with other medications or substances could occur. The Company may be subject to various product liability claims, including, among others, that the Company's products caused injury or illness, include inadequate instructions for use or include inadequate warnings concerning possible side effects or interactions with other substances. A product liability claim or regulatory action against the Company could result in increased costs, could adversely affect the Company's reputation with its clients and consumers generally, and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition of the Company. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain product liability insurance on acceptable terms or with adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Such insurance is expensive and may not be available in the future on acceptable terms, or at all. The inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage on reasonable terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of the Company's potential products.

Product recalls

Manufacturers and distributors of products are sometimes subject to the recall or return of their products for a variety of reasons, including product defects, such as contamination, unintended harmful side effects or interactions with other substances, packaging safety and inadequate or inaccurate labeling disclosure. If any of the Company's products are recalled due to an alleged product defect or for any other reason, the Company could be required to incur the unexpected expense of the recall and any legal proceedings that might arise in connection with the recall. The Company may lose a significant amount of sales and may not be able to replace those sales at an acceptable margin or at all. In addition, a product recall may require significant management attention. Although the Company has detailed procedures in place for testing finished products, there can be no assurance that any quality, potency or contamination problems will be detected in time to avoid unforeseen product recalls, regulatory action or lawsuits. Additionally, if one of the Company's significant brands were subject to recall, the image of that brand and the Company could be harmed. A recall for any of the foregoing reasons could lead to decreased demand for the Company's products and could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company. Additionally, product recalls may lead to increased scrutiny of the Company's operations by Health Canada or other regulatory agencies, requiring further management attention and potential legal fees and other expenses.

Reliance on key inputs

The Company's business is dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs including raw materials and supplies related to its growing operations, as well as 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 the Company. 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, the Company might be unable to find a replacement for such source in a timely manner or at all. If a sole source supplier were to be acquired by a competitor, that competitor may elect not to sell to the Company in the future. 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 the Company.

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Dependence on suppliers and skilled labour

The ability of the Company to compete and grow will be dependent on it having access, at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner, to skilled labour, equipment, parts and components. No assurances can be given that the Company will be successful in maintaining its required supply of skilled labour, equipment, parts and components. It is also possible that the final costs of the major equipment contemplated by the Company's capital expenditure program may be significantly greater than anticipated by the Company's management, and may be greater than funds available to the Company, in which circumstance the Company may curtail, or extend the timeframes for completing, its capital expenditure plans. This could have an adverse effect on the financial results of the Company.

Difficulty to forecast

The Company must rely largely on its own market research to forecast sales as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable from other sources at this early stage of the medical marijuana and adult-use cannabis industry in Canada. A failure in the demand for its 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.

Operating risk and insurance coverage

The Company has insurance to protect its assets, operations, and employees. While the Company believes its insurance coverage addresses all material risks to which it is exposed and is adequate and customary in its current state of operations, such insurance is subject to coverage limits and exclusions and may not be available for the risks and hazards to which the Company is exposed. In addition, no assurance can be given that such insurance will be adequate to cover the Company's liabilities or will be generally available in the future or, if available, that premiums will be commercially justifiable. If the Company were to incur substantial liability and such damages were not covered by insurance or were in excess of policy limits, or if the Company were to incur such liability at a time when it is not able to obtain liability insurance, its business, results of operations, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Management of growth

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

Conflicts of interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company are also directors and officers of other companies, and conflicts of interest may arise between their duties as officers and directors of the Company and as officers and directors of such other companies.

Litigation

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 its ability to continue operating and the market price for the Company's common shares and could use significant Company resources. Even if the Company is involved in litigation and wins, litigation can redirect significant company resources.

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Environmental and employee health and safety regulations

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

Dividends

The Company has no earnings or dividend record, and does not anticipate paying any dividends on the common shares in the foreseeable future. Dividends paid by the Company would be subject to tax and, potentially, withholdings.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements using accounting policies consistent with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies.

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, aside from those that involve estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. These judgments can have an effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. The following are the key estimates and assumption uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year:

Impairment of non-financial assets

When there are indications that an asset may be impaired, the Company is required to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Determining the value in use requires the Company to estimate expected future cash flows associated with the asset and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The assessment of any impairment of assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.

Share-based compensation

Management is required to make certain estimates when determining the fair value of stock options awards, and the number of awards that are expected to vest. These estimates affect the amount recognized as share-based compensation in the Company's profit or loss.

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Purchase price allocation

The allocation of the purchase price and subsequent costs between land and building on the acquisition of properties requires judgment. The allocations are determined using the property tax assessments when the properties are acquired.

Biological assets and inventory

In calculating the fair value less costs to sell of biological assets and the cost of inventory, management makes a number of estimates related to inputs and variables, including the stage of growth of the marijuana up to the point of harvest, harvesting costs, selling costs, sales price, wastage, and expected yields from the marijuana plant.

Estimated useful lives, and depreciation and amortization of property and equipment

Depreciation and amortization of property, plant, and equipment are dependent upon estimates of useful lives which are determined through the exercise of judgment.

Income taxes

The measurement of deferred income tax assets requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. The actual amount of income taxes only becomes final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the audited annual consolidated financial statements.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16") and brings most leases onto the statement of financial position for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Under IFRS 16, a lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly, and the liability accrues interest. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease or an entity's incremental borrowing rate if the implicit rate cannot be readily determined. Lessees are permitted to make an election for leases with a term of 12 months or less, or where the underlying asset is of low value, and not recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. The expense associated with these leases can be recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term or on another systematic basis.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and a lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. Management expects this new standard to have an impact on the balance sheet by adding a lease liability and four right-of-use assets.

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CAPITAL RESOURCES**Common shares**

	Issued Number		Amount
Balance, July 31, 2018	118,291,190	\$	20,120,026
Shares issued for cash	17,283,674		6,090,000
Share issue costs	-		(44,528)
Stock options exercised	162,500		62,563
Fair value of stock options exercised	-		38,904
Shares issued for debt	3,055,554		550,000
Earn out shares issued	14,074,486		3,377,877
Balance, July 31, 2019 and November 25, 2019	152,867,404	\$	30,194,842

Escrow Shares

Currently 690 shares (July 31, 2019 – 690) are held in escrow.

Warrants

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2018	8,348,753	\$	1.4073
Warrants issued	20,339,228		0.5332
Balance, July 31, 2019 and November 25, 2019	28,687,981	\$	0.7875

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Expiry Date	Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
August 9, 2020	0.70	120,967	\$ 0.3875
October 2, 2020	0.85	403,226	0.9600
October 5, 2020	0.86	359,196	1.0875
October 12, 2020	0.88	355,115	1.1000
October 20, 2020	0.90	333,333	0.9400
October 23, 2020	0.91	333,333	0.9400
October 31, 2020	0.93	362,318	0.8625
November 8, 2020	0.95	513,698	0.9125
November 14, 2020	0.97	666,666	0.9375
November 23, 2020	1.00	1,488,095	1.0500
January 15, 2021	1.14	314,070	2.4900
January 24, 2021	1.16	631,313	2.4800
February 8, 2021	1.21	1,002,673	2.0800
March 2, 2021	1.27	932,835	1.6800
March 15, 2021	1.40	531,915	1.7630
September 25, 2021	1.83	1,344,086	1.1625
October 2, 2021	1.85	1,428,572	1.0875
December 10, 2021	2.04	1,449,275	0.5750
January 18, 2022	2.15	1,479,289	0.5630
January 30, 2022	2.18	1,552,795	0.5380
February 8, 2022	2.21	1,449,275	0.5750
February 28, 2022	2.26	1,623,377	0.5120
March 14, 2022	2.31	1,623,377	0.5120
March 29, 2019	2.34	1,901,141	0.4380
July 15, 2022	2.64	5,222,219	0.3000
July 22, 2022	2.66	1,265,822	0.2620
		28,687,981	\$ 0.7875

Agent Warrants

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2018 and November 25, 2019	5,385,000	\$ 1.20

Expiry Date	Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price
March 13, 2022	2.30	5,385,000	\$ 1.20

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Options

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2018	4,338,750	\$ 0.550
Options granted	12,250,000	0.633
Options exercised	(162,500)	0.385
Options cancelled	(1,250,000)	0.857
Options expired	(3,176,250)	0.385
Balance, July 31, 2019 and November 25, 2019	12,000,000	\$ 0.654

Date of Grant	Expiry Date	Remaining Life (Years)	Number of Options Vested	Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price
June 4, 2018	June 4, 2020	0.52	600,000	600,000	\$ 1.100
September 25, 2018	September 25, 2020	0.83	5,100,000	5,100,000	\$ 0.890
March 8, 2019	March 8, 2021	1.28	3,205,000	6,300,000	\$ 0.420
			8,905,000	12,000,000	\$ 0.654

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company's directors and officers as of the date of this MD&A are:

John Miller	President, Chief Executive Officer, Director
Hee Jung Chun	Chief Financial Officer, Director
George Smitherman	Independent Director
Dr. Ashish Dave	Independent Director

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.