NAMEX EXPLORATIONS INC.

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

For the six month period ended
March 31, 2019 and 2018

(RESTATED AND AMENDED)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee.

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

NAMEX EXPLORATIONS INC.
Statements of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2019 and September 30, 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	**March 31 2019**	**September 30 2018**
		$	$
Assets			
Current			
Cash		77	-
Amounts receivable		1,718	1,718
Marketable securities	5	-	-
		1,795	**1,718**
Liabilities			
Current			
Bank indebtedness		0	484
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	0	31,613
Loans		100	0
Due to related parties	7	30,000	30,000
		30,100	62,097
Deficiency			
Share capital	8	20,405,918	20,365,918
Contributed Surplus		1,716,049	1,716,049
Deficit		(22,150,249)	(22,142,346)
		(23)	(60,379)
		1,795	**1,718**

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved by the Board:

"George H Gale"
……………………………………………… Director
Chairman

"John Schillinger"
……………………………………………… Director
Chief Financial Officer

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NAMEX EXPLORATIONS INC.
Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the six month period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	**2019**	**2018**
		$	$
EXPENSES			
Office and miscellaneous		-	-
Professional fees		-	-
Regulatory and filing fees		-	-
Exploration expense		-	-
Bank charges		23	-
Loss before other items			
Other items			
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	6	-	-
Gain on write-off of accounts payable		-	-
Gain on debt settlement	5,8	-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS) AND NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(23)	-
LOSS PER SHARE – Basic and diluted		(0.00)	(0.00)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		17,242,808	17,242,808

NAMEX EXPLORATIONS INC.
Statements of Changes in Deficiency
For the six month period ended March31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares				
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Contributed Surplus**	**Deficit**	**Total**
		$	$	$	$
Balance, September 30, 2017	17,242,808	20,365,918	1,716,049	(22,142,346)	(60,379)
Shares issued for settlement of debt (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued under land option agreement (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-
Share issuance costs (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	
Balance, September 30, 2018	17,242,808	20,365,918	1,716,049	(22,142,346)	(60,379)
Deficit Adjustment				(7,903	(7,903)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Balance, March 31, 2019	17,242,808	20,365,918	1,716,049	(22,150,272)	(68,305)

	Common Shares				
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Contributed Surplus**	**Deficit**	**Total**
		$	$	$	$
Balance, September 30, 2017	17,242,808	20,365,918	1,716,049	(22,142,346)	(60,379)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2017	17,242,808	20,365,918	1,716,049	(22,142,346)	(60,379)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NAMEX EXPLORATIONS INC.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the six month period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2019		2018
		$		$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss) for the period		(23)		-
Item not involving cash:				
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets		-		-
Gain on write-off of accounts payable		-		-
Gain on debt settlement		-		-
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:				
Amounts receivable		-		-
Prepaid expenses		-		-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		-		-
Cash used in operating activities		100		-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures		-		-
Cash used in investing activities				-
Decrease in cash				-
Cash (bank indebtedness), beginning of year				(484)
Cash (bank indebtedness), end of year		77		(484)
Supplemental disclosures:				
Interest paid	$	-	$	-
Income taxes paid	$	-	$	-
Non-cash transactions:				
Shares issued for settlement of debt		-		-
Marketable securities transferred		-		-

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Namex Explorations Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Canada pursuant to the Canada Business Corporation Act. The Company's head office is 450 Bonner Avenue Winnipeg, MB R2G 1C3.

The Company is a public company whose principal business activities were the exploration and development of natural resources in Canada. The Company's common shares were listed for trading under the symbol NME. During the fiscal year 2015, the Company's common shares were halted for failure to file its annual financial statements. As a result, the Company's securities were suspended until revocation of the Cease Trade Order (CTO).

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business. At March 31, 2019, the Company reported a working capital deficiency of $28,305 (2017 - $60,379) and an accumulated deficit of $22,150,272.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company being able to satisfy its liabilities as they become due and to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its evaluation assets, the attainment of profitable operations and/or the receipt of proceeds from the disposition of its property interests. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the climate for investment.

These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is pursuing all possible sources of financing. While the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past, it is uncertain whether it will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future. If the Company is unable to secure additional financing, repay liabilities as they come due, negotiate suitable joint venture agreements and/or continue as a going concern, then material adjustments would be required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the statement of financial position classifications used. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of assets and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company is in the process of removing the CTO noted above and subsequent to the period ended, the Company was able to secure short-term financing in the form of a loan of $188,500 to cover costs related to the revocation of the CTO and to cover expenses related to the new business. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise sufficient funds to finance the new business.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to preparation of interim consolidated financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

These financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for re-issuance by the Board of Directors on August 29, 2019.

(b) Presentation

These financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 4. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

(a) Accounting standards

During the period ended March 31, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and amendments to IFRS 2. The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(b) New accounting standards and amendments issued, but not yet effective

Standards issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

The following standard will be adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 *Leases* - IFRS 16 will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and is to be applied retrospectively. The new standard requires entities to recognize lease assets and lease obligations on the balance sheet. For lessees, the IFRS16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases. Certain short term leases and leases on low-value assets ae exempt from the requirement, and may be treated as operating leases. Early adoption is permitted, provided the Company has adopted IFRS 15. The Company adopted IFRS 16, Leases on January 1, 2109. This standard sets out a new model for lease accounting. The Company does not have any leases and the adoption of this standard has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These unaudited financial statements as at and for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 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 ("IAS 34"). The accounting policies, methods of computation and presentation applied in these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous fiscal year. These financial statements reflect the accounting policies and disclosures described in Notes 3 and 4 to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018 with the exception of any change set out below and accordingly, should be read in conjunction with those audited financial statements and the notes thereto.

Transition to IFRS 9 from IAS 39, which both dealt with Financial Instruments

During the period ended December 31, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 which replaced IAS 39. The adoption did not have a material impact on these financial statements. Under the new standard amounts receivable which were previously classified as loans receivable are classified at amortized costs under IFRS 9. The Company's bank indebtedness continues to be classified at FVTPL and accounts payable and due to related parties are not classified at amortized cost instead of other financial liabilities. The new policy is described below:

Financial instruments consist of financial assets and financial liabilities and are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs, if applicable. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the classification of such financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

(i) Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company does not have any financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Upon initial recognition of equity securities, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate its equity securities that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other OCI. The cumulative gain or loss

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the instrument; instead, it is transferred to retained earnings. The Company does not have any financial assets classified as FVTOCI.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at FVTPL. The Company's cash is measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

(i) Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method except for financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments as below-market interest rate, and liabilities related to contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination. The Company's accounts payable and due to related parties are measured at amortized cost.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). The Company bank indebtedness is classified as FVTPL.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- Contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument while 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECL's that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to the statement of operations and is recognized in OCI.

Write-off of financial assets

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses for the periods reported. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the determination of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets, and estimates used in determining financial instruments and provisions related to renouncement of exploration expenditures, decommissioning liabilities, and deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

(j) Use of judgments

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

(i) Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves judgement. The Directors monitor future cash requirements to assess the Company's ability to meet these future funding requirements. Further information regarding going concern is outlined in Note 1.

5 MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities consist of equity securities over which the Company does not have control or significant influence. Marketable securities are designated as fair value through profit or loss. Unrealized gains and losses due to period end revaluation to fair value are included in profit and loss for the period. As at March 31, 2019, the Company did not hold any marketable securities.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company did not have any exploration and evaluation assets during the period

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As at March 31, 2019 accounts payable includes $30,317 (2018 $30,317) for amounts due to directors and management. The Company is indebted $30,000 (2018 $30,000) to former directors. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and are due on demand.

All of the above transactions and balances are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

(b) Issued

There were 17,242,808 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019 and 2018

During the period ended March 31, 2019 the Company did not issue common shares.

(c) Stock options

The Company had no stock options outstanding or exercisable as at March 31, 2019 and 2018.

No options were granted, vested, or exercised during the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Accordingly, no share-based compensation was recognized during the period.

(d) Warrants

There were no warrants outstanding or exercisable as at March 31, 2019 and 2018.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are categorized in a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets 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 Company's financial instruments include cash, amounts receivable, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and amounts due to related parties.

The fair value of cash and bank indebtedness is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. As at March 31, 2019, the Company believes

RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

that the carrying values of accounts payable, bank indebtedness and amounts due to related parties approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations. Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's statement of financial position as of March 31, 2019 and 2018 as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	$	$	$
Financial Assets:			
2019 – Bank indebtedness	0	-	-
2018 – Bank indebtedness	(484)	-	-

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments as all are placed with a major Canadian financial institution. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on its cash.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company's cash equivalents may be redeemed upon demand without significant penalty but its reclamation deposits are restricted. The Company has insufficient funds to meet the business requirements for the coming year. The Company is in the process of trying to find investors and trying to raise equity. Subsequent to the period end the Company was able to secure $188,500 in short term financing in order to reduce its liquidity risk. All the Company's liabilities are due on demand

c) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not subject to interest rate risk.

d) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is not subject to currency risk.

e) Commodity Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's activities on its properties. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company needs to raise capital. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of capital stock. Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of common stock, it is uncertain whether it will continue this financing due to uncertain economic conditions. The Company does not usually use other sources of financing that require fixed payments of interest and principal due to lack of cash flow from current operations. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.
There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended March 31, 2019.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- The Company restated its financial statements as at September 30, 2018 to include material subsequent events that had occurred prior to the approval of the financial statements but were not included in the Notes to the financial statements. The restatement had no affect on opening deficit or any accounts on the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2018 and for the year then ended.

- The Company decided to discontinue its exploration and mining operation and enter the wellness industry which will include the cultivation and harvesting of hemp as well as extraction of CBD.

- Cultivation Agreement – On March 30, 2019, the Company signed a binding Letter of Agreement ("LOA") with 2683859 ONTARIO LTD. ("2683859"), whereby the principals of 2683859 agree to provide expertise and oversee the day to day activities of both the cultivation of hemp and the extraction of CBD and other products in an extraction plant facility. The principals of 2683859 also are committed to supervising the establishment of an EU GMP certified extraction plant in Jamaica, where the Company intends to operation a plant. The Company promised to issue 10 million common shares to 2683859 as payment in consideration for entering into the Cultivation Agreement. Subsequent to the signing of the LOA, the Company's Board of Directors invited Michael Mak, a principal of 2683859 to become a Director of the Company.

- Property Agreement – On April 6, 2019, the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement with Dion Tetrault, the holder of 25% of Gillespie Farmers Delight Company Limited ("GFDCL"). The Company has agreed to purchase 25% of GFDCL by the issuance of 13.5 million units. Each Unit consists of one common share and one stock purchase warrant. Each stock purchase warrant has an exercise price of $0.10 and is exercisable for five years. GFDCL has a lease-to-purchase agreement for a 269-acre parcel of land in Jamaica. The Company has also agreed to pay a Finder's Fee of 1,000,000 common shares for assistance in finding the property.

- The Company has advanced USD $51,000 to GFDCL. Under the terms of the Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement the Company is committed to advance up to $3 million to facilitate initial activities related to growing, cultivating, and processing industrial hemp at the highest standards. These are in the form of loans and are to be repaid from future profits. The joint venture agreement is conditional on revocation of the Cease Trade Order.

  The Cultivation and Property Agreements noted above are conditional on revocation of the Cease Trade Order imposed against the Company.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

- Management entered into a verbal agreement with Kelly Grijalva to provide administrative and office management services to the Company during a period when management were investigating various reorganization options. The Company did not at that time have any financial resources and indicated that it would provide compensation in the form of Company Units. In Q3 2019 after a number of different attempts to resurrect the Company, an invoice was presented to management and it was mutually agreed that the invoice would be settled with the issuance of 1 million units when, and if, the CTO was revoked.

- DeLion Holdings provided consulting services to the Company during its efforts to find an alternative business in 2018. It was verbally agreed that compensation would be paid in the form of 1 million Company units, if the Company was able to find a viable non-mining business. After entering into the agreements to pursue the cultivation of hemp in Jamaica the Company formalized the verbal agreement with DeLion Holdings and an invoice for services rendered was received during Q3 2019.

- On May 6, 2019, the Company entered into a financial services agreement with an arms-length party to provide certain services in order to assist the Company in raising capital. As compensation the Company has paid a retainer of USD $7,200 for the first month of services and USD $7,700 for the second month of services. The Company also agreed to pay cash payment of 7.4% of any financings the arms-length party assisted with, issue share purchase warrants equal to 3% of the common shares sold in any financings and reimburse the arms-length party for any out of pocket expenses. The agreement expires July 6, 2019. The Company has negotiated renewal of the agreement to September 6, 2019.

- The Company received $192,000 in promissory notes (the “Notes”). The Notes are due on or before November 30, 2019 and are non-interest bearing as long as they are paid on or before November 30, 2019. They bear interest at 6% if the Company defaults on repaying the outstanding amount on or before the due date. For the purposes of calculating the interest in case of default, the 6% interest commences from the date the Notes were advanced.

- All the transactions noted above are conditional on revocation of the Cease Trade Order imposed against the Company.

- The Company has completed the annual audit for the years 2014 to 2018.

- The Company has submitted applications for the revocation of its CTO to regulators.

- On July 30, 2019 the Company completed the Jamaican Joint Venture Agreement with Errol A. Gillespie, who owns 52.5% of GFDCL, and Preferred Dental Technologies Inc. (PDTI), which owns 22.5% of joint venture. By virtue of its purchase of the Dion Tetrault shares, (the ‘Property Agreement’), the Company will own 25% of the Joint Venture. The Company will be 100% responsible for, and in control of, the operation and production of hemp and hemp products on the lease-to-purchase land in Jamaica. This quality controlled operation is to be accomplished through the expertise of the experts that are party to the Cultivation Agreement, its officers and future employees. The Joint Venture Agreement stipulates that the Company will receive 50% of the profits from the growth of hemp and extraction of products from the hemp.

- Shareholders will be asked to approve the Property Agreement, the Cultivation Agreement, the Joint Venture Agreement, the issuance of shares to complete the agreements and a change in name and other items at the upcoming AGM.