

**SECOND CUP
COFFEE CO.TM**

Annual Information Form

For the year ended December 30, 2017

March 28, 2018

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

In addition to the other terms defined in this Annual Information Form, the following terms are used frequently and are defined below. Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Annual Information Form to any agreement, instrument, indenture, declaration or other document will be deemed to be a reference to that agreement, instrument, indenture or other document, as amended, supplemented and restated from time to time.

“**Coffee Central**” means the general support network provided by the Company’s head office.

“**EBITDA**” means earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization.

“**Gross Revenue**” as it relates to both Company-operated cafés and franchised cafés means the total of all sales and other income whatsoever, from whatever source (whether it be of a retail, wholesale or other nature), derived from operating a Second Cup café or any other business activity whatsoever at the Second Cup café, or derived from selling any products from any location, whether or not such amounts are collected and whether payment is made by way of cash, credit or otherwise, all as further described in “Business of Second Cup - Franchise Operations - Second Cup Franchise Agreements.”

“**MD&A**” means Second Cup’s Management’s Discussion and Analysis.

“**OBCA**” means *Business Corporation Act* (Ontario).

“**Second Cup**” or the “**Company**” means The Second Cup Ltd.

“**Second Cup cafés**” refers to the retail outlets dedicated to the sale of specialty coffee and related products operated by Second Cup or Second Cup franchisees and identified by the Second Cup Trademarks.

“**Second Cup Trademarks**” means the trademarks owned by the Company and registered under the *Trade-marks Act* (Canada), and such trademarks, trade names, operating procedures, methods, systems and other intellectual property and proprietary rights that are used in connection with the operation of Second Cup cafés in Canada and all associated rights.

“**Share**” means a common share in the capital of the Company.

“**Shareholders**” means the holders of Shares.

“**Tax Act**” means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

“**Lender**” means SPE Finance LLC.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

All information contained in this Annual Information Form is presented as of December 30, 2017 unless otherwise indicated. All dollar amounts are presented in Canadian currency unless otherwise stated. Reference is made to the glossary for the meaning of certain defined terms.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Annual Information Form may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. The terms the “Company,” “Second Cup,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to The Second Cup Ltd. Forward-looking statements include words such as “may,” “will,”

“should,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “plan,” “intend,” and other similar words. These statements reflect expectations regarding future events and financial performance and speak only as of the date of this Annual Information Form. The Annual Information Form should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results and will not necessarily be an accurate indication of whether or not those results will be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond Second Cup’s control that may cause Second Cup’s actual results, performance or achievements, or those of Second Cup cafés, or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The following are some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the underlying forward-looking statements: competition; availability of premium quality coffee beans; the ability to attract qualified franchisees; the location of Second Cup cafés; the closure of Second Cup cafés; loss of key personnel; compliance with government regulations; potential litigation; the ability to exploit and protect the Second Cup Trademarks; changing consumer preferences and discretionary spending patterns including, but not restricted to, the impact of weather and economic conditions on such patterns; reporting of system sales by franchisees; and the financial performance and financial condition of Second Cup. The foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive, and investors should refer to the risks described under “Risk factors” below and “Risks and uncertainties” in Second Cup’s MD&A, which is available at www.sedar.com.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form are based on what management believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements and, as a result, the forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect.

As these forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Annual Information Form, Second Cup does not undertake to update any such forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Additional information about these assumptions and risks and uncertainties is contained in the Company’s filings with securities regulators, which are available at www.sedar.com. These filings are also available on the Company’s website at www.secondcup.com.

In addition to using financial measures prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), non-GAAP financial measures and other terms are used in this Annual Information Form. These terms include “System sales of cafés”, “Same café sales”, and “EBITDA”. These terms are not financial measures recognized by IFRS and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore, may not be comparable to similar terms and measures presented by other similar issuers.

DISCUSSION ON CERTAIN NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This Annual Information Form includes certain non-GAAP financial measures that management believes to be useful indicators of Company performance. These measures and terms are intended to provide additional information on Company performance, but do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

System sales of cafés

System sales of cafés comprise the Gross Revenue of franchised and Company-operated cafés.

Same café sales

Same café sales represents the percentage change, on average, in retail sales at cafés (franchised and Company-operated) operating system-wide that have been open for more than 12 months. It is one of the key metrics the Company uses to assess its performance and provides a useful comparison between fiscal quarters. The two principal factors that affect Same café sales are changes in customer traffic and changes in average check (the average dollar amount on a single transaction at the café).

EBITDA

EBITDA represents earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. As there is no generally accepted method of calculating EBITDA, the measure as calculated by the Company may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other issuers.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, address and jurisdiction of formation

The Company is a corporation incorporated under the OBCA. The Company's Shares are posted and listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "SCU". The address of the Company's head and registered office is 6303 Airport Road, 2nd Floor, Mississauga, Ontario, L4V 1R8. The website is www.secondcup.com.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Business structure

The Shares of The Second Cup Ltd. commenced trading on the TSX on January 4, 2011 under the symbol "SCU". Since January 1, 2011 (the date of the conversion of the Company's predecessor, Second Cup Royalty Income Fund, into a corporation), the Company has carried on the entire Second Cup business and is a reporting issuer in all provinces and territories of Canada.

On December 2, 2016, the Company replaced its credit facility with another credit facility. The new facility had a face value of \$8,000,000, and in connection with entering into the new facility, the Company granted the Lender 600,000 warrants to purchase the equivalent number of Shares at a price of \$2.75 per Share.

On August 10, 2017, the Company issued 4,210,528 common shares and distributed 300,000 of the warrants originally issued to the Lender to the four shareholders of the Lender as part of a transaction that extinguished its \$8,000,000 debt to the Lender and cancelled the remaining 300,000 warrants.

Shares outstanding at the year ended December 30, 2017 were 17,041,473.

BUSINESS OF SECOND CUP

General

Second Cup is Canada's second-largest retailer of specialty coffee, as measured by number of cafés. Since the opening of its first café in suburban Toronto in 1975, Second Cup's network has grown to 286 cafés across Canada as at December 30, 2017, of which 274 are franchised and 12 are Company-owned. For the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017, Second Cup's System sales of cafés were \$154.2 million.

Second Cup cafés offer a wide selection of hot and cold specialty coffees, teas, hot chocolate, other beverages, and a variety of complementary products, including Pinkberry frozen yogurt, pastries, muffins, cookies, coffee accessories and coffee-related gift items, with some cafés also offering sandwiches.

What is specialty coffee?

The term “specialty coffee”, as used in reference to coffee production, refers to coffee produced from specialty grade Arabica coffee beans prepared according to exacting standards. Typically, specialty coffee is sourced from the top 10% of the world’s Arabica coffee bean production and must satisfy stringent grading and sorting standards, which results in a distinct, tangible difference in the taste profile of specialty coffee as compared to lower grade coffee and instant coffee.

History

Second Cup opened its first café in a shopping mall in suburban Toronto in 1975. Until 2002, the chain experienced rapid growth. By 2002, Second Cup had approximately 405 cafés. Following this period of rapid expansion, the number of cafés has declined to 286 as at December 30, 2017.

Competitive conditions

The Canadian specialty coffee industry is intensely competitive. There are a number of large coffee retailers in Canada, as well as a number of smaller competitors and food service outlets that serve coffee, and supermarkets that offer the whole bean and ground segments.

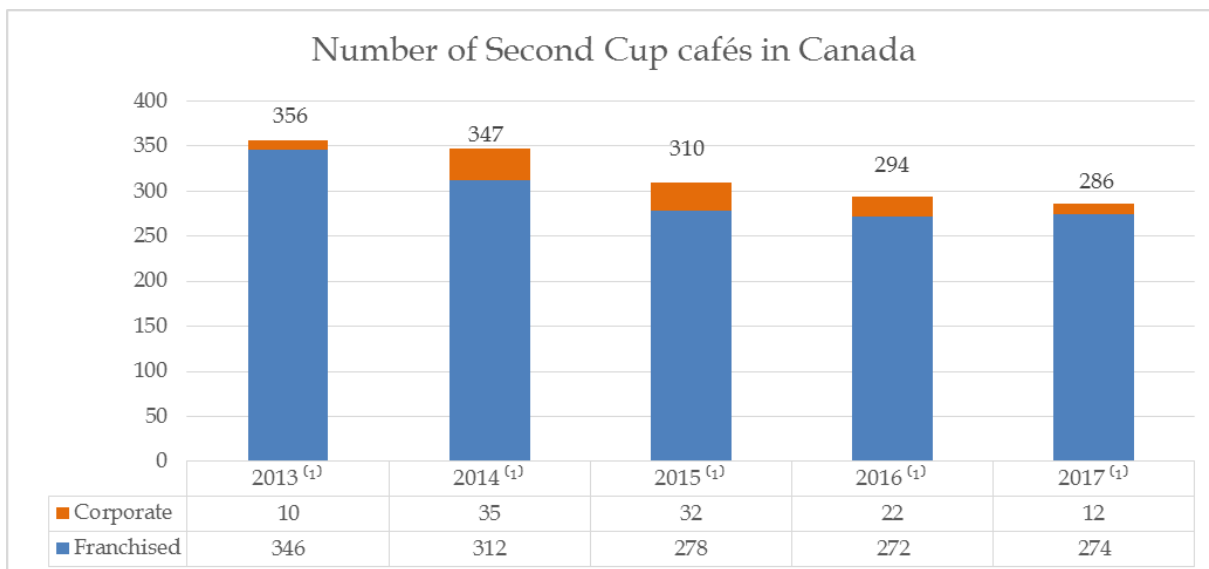
The Second Cup café system

The Second Cup concept

The Second Cup brand has a high degree of retail visibility, with locations in high-traffic areas in major Canadian markets. Second Cup is a franchise-driven business focused on delivering a premium experience to its guests, which includes developing innovative products that make Second Cup cafés a destination of choice for Canadian consumers. Second Cup is focused on growing the Second Cup business through a combination of growing existing café sales and adding new cafés to the Second Cup network.

Number of locations

Since 1975, there has been substantial growth in the number of Second Cup cafés in Canada, reaching a total of 405 cafés in 2002. Following this period of rapid expansion, the number of cafés has declined, with 286 and 294 cafés as at the end of December 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.



Notes:

All figures are as at the end of the respective fiscal period.

- (1) For 2013 - 2015 and 2017, figures are for the 52-week fiscal period ended the last Saturday of December; 2016 is a 53-week fiscal period.

As illustrated in the chart above, the vast majority of Second Cup cafés are franchised. Although Second Cup is a franchise-driven business, it operates some Company-owned cafés. The mix of corporately-owned cafés decreased in the year ended December 30, 2017 as a result of the Company's strategic plan, whereby corporately-owned cafés are being sold to new and existing franchisees or closed, returning the organization to an asset light business model.

In addition to focusing on identifying locations for new cafés, Second Cup also carefully monitors the performance of its existing network of franchised cafés and closes under-performing cafés periodically. By closing under-performing cafés and carefully selecting locations for new cafés, Second Cup seeks to strengthen its café network and increase average sales per café.

Second Cup café openings and closings

	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017 ⁽¹⁾
Openings	15	9	3	4	4
Closing	19	18	40	20	12

Notes:

- (1) For 2013 - 2015 and 2017, figures are for the 52-week fiscal period ended the last Saturday of December; 2016 is a 53-week fiscal period.

Geographic presence

Second Cup cafés are geographically dispersed across Canada and are primarily concentrated in large urban centres such as Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton, Calgary, and Ottawa. The following map illustrates the geographic distribution of Second Cup cafés in Canada.



Café types

Second Cup cafés are situated in a wide range of high-traffic, high-visibility locations, consisting of street-fronts, shopping malls, office towers, power and strip centres and non-traditional retail sites such as hospitals, universities, airports and train stations. Second Cup cafés range from 200 square foot kiosks to 2,500 square foot street-front locations with self-contained customer seating areas and outdoor patios.

The following table illustrates the relative mix of location types in the Second Cup café network as at December 30, 2017:

	Number of Cafés	% of Total
Street-fronts.....	68	24%
Power and strip centres.....	50	17%
Shopping malls.....	51	18%
Non-traditional.....	45	16%
Office towers.....	31	11%
Drive-thrus.....	41	14%
Total number of café locations.....	286	100%

New locations

Second Cup's location selection process involves a variety of analytical techniques to evaluate factors that impact the viability of a proposed location, such as visibility, accessibility and traffic, as well as population density, household income, local competition and the proximity to major activity centres. New lease commitments entered into by Second Cup are carefully screened by management using a projected return on investment analysis.

Leases

Almost all Second Cup cafés are operated in leased premises. Second Cup enters into the head lease for café locations and, in turn, enters into a sublease on the same terms with its franchisees. The Company believes that entering into such arrangements allows it to maintain greater control over its cafés. The majority of current Second Cup lease agreements include renewal options over a staggered period, with an average of 32 leases coming up for renewal each year over the next 10-year period.

Products

The coffee portfolio currently contains 19 varieties of coffee, including six single-origin and estate coffees and flavoured coffees as well as proprietary blends like Batch 49, Paradiso® and Espresso Forte. The cafés offer a wide variety of hand-crafted espresso-based beverages and iced and blended beverages, including espressos, cappuccinos, lattes and the popular Vanilla Bean Latte and Moccaccino. Second Cup is committed to developing and introducing new drinks, an example of which is the Flat White, an internationally popular espresso based drink which Second Cup was the first to market nationally in Canada.

Currently, 27 beverages achieve the Clean Label standard, representing 70% of Second Cup's beverage menu. Clean Label beverages contain no artificial colours or flavours, no preservatives and no high fructose corn syrup. Second Cup will continue to reformulate other menu items to meet the Clean Label standard.

The Company has a strategic partnership with an independent roaster of coffees. The Company has also partnered with Swiss Water Decaffeinated Coffee Company Inc. to decaffeinate its coffee. This process is 100% chemical-free, unlike other decaffeination methods that use methylene chloride or ethyl acetate to remove the caffeine. This decaffeination process gently removes 99.9% of the caffeine while maintaining the unique taste characteristics of the coffee. The process reflects Second Cup's commitment to natural and healthy products.

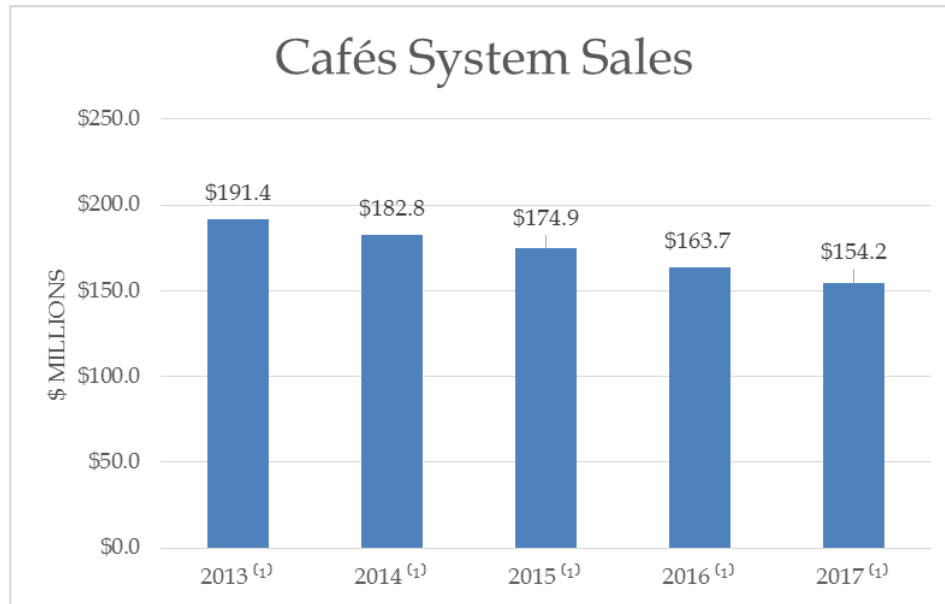
Second Cup prides itself that all of its coffee and espresso beverages are certified by third parties such as Rainforest Alliance™ - certification that the coffee is grown and processed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. The Company offers a fair-trade and organic certified blend of coffee called Cuzco®.

In addition to coffee-based products and other beverages, cafés carry a variety of complementary products, including Pinkberry frozen yogurt, pastries, sandwiches, muffins, cookies, coffee accessories and coffee-related gift items.

In September 2017, the Company obtained category exclusive license right from Pinkberry Canada Inc. and began rolling out the Pinkberry Frozen Yogurt program in Second Cup cafés. Pinkberry is the leading premium brand in the frozen yogurt category. Launched in California in 2005, Pinkberry has developed a cult-like following and is made with high-quality fresh ingredients, fresh hand-cut fruit and premium toppings.

Sales

System sales of cafés comprise the Gross Revenue reported to Second Cup by franchisees of Second Cup cafés and by Company-operated cafés.



Notes:

- (1) For 2013 – 2015 and 2017, figures are for the 52-week fiscal period ended the last Saturday of December; 2016 is a 53-week fiscal period.

Same café sales

2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017 ⁽¹⁾
-3.6%	-4.7%	-1.4%	-1.1%	-0.2%

Notes:

- (1) For 2013 – 2015 and 2017, figures are for the 52-week fiscal period ended the last Saturday of December; 2016 is a 53-week fiscal period.

Average sales per café (to the nearest thousand dollars)

2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017 ⁽¹⁾
\$548,000	\$525,000	\$538,000	\$545,000	\$539,000

Notes:

- (1) For 2013 – 2015 and 2017, figures are for the 52-week fiscal period ended the last Saturday of December; 2016 is a 53-week fiscal period.

Seasonality

The following table shows the percentage of annual system sales of cafés achieved, on average, in each fiscal reporting quarter over the last three years:

% of annual system sales of cafés	2015	2016	2017	Average
First Quarter	24.7	23.9	24.6	24.4
Second Quarter	25.0	24.6	24.6	24.7
Third Quarter	23.5	23.0	24.0	23.5
Fourth Quarter	26.8	28.5	26.8	27.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Historically, system sales of cafés have been higher in the fourth quarter, which includes the holiday sales periods of November and December. In 2016 the fourth quarter contains one extra week, for a total of 14 weeks.

Advertising and marketing

Second Cup's marketing and advertising initiatives are directed toward enhancing the Second Cup brand, promoting new products and driving traffic into cafés.

Second Cup's marketing program is funded through contributions made by Company-operated and franchised cafés to a national co-operative fund, which is administered by Second Cup and the Advisory Council, consisting of six franchisees elected by franchisees. Second Cup cafés remit 2% of their Gross Revenue to this fund. These contributions are used to pay for national marketing campaigns, management of the loyalty program, gift card production, and research programs that benefit the Second Cup system as a whole. Examples of such initiatives include public relations, social media, advertising, events, in-café marketing elements, loyalty marketing communications, and consumer and product research. The fund also supports other administration costs including Advisory Council expenses.

In addition to contributing to the national co-operative fund, franchisees make expenditures on local advertising and promotions.

Purchasing and distribution

In order to differentiate its specialty coffee products on the basis of quality, Second Cup has established exacting standards for the sourcing, roasting, packaging, distribution and blending of Second Cup coffee.

Sourcing

Second Cup uses only Arabica coffee beans from the best growers in Central America, South America, Africa and Indonesia. Management estimates only 1% to 2% of the world's Arabica coffee beans meet Second Cup's stringent standards.

Second Cup has spent years developing and nurturing long-term relationships with farmers, co-operatives and processors in order to secure its supply of high quality coffee. These relationships permit Second Cup to offer many coffees on an exclusive basis. One example is La Minita, an estate coffee from

Costa Rica, widely regarded as one of the world's finest. Second Cup continuously aims to strengthen its coffee sourcing programs.

Roasting, packaging and distribution

As part of its commitment to deliver fresh, quality products to each café, Second Cup combines the purchase of high quality coffee beans with high standards for roasting, packaging and distribution.

Second Cup has a custom coffee processing and packaging agreement with a coffee and tea manufacturer, which allows for control over quality inventory management as well as coffee roasting, and packaging.

Second Cup also has a distribution agreement with a national distributor, providing Second Cup with access to a national system of warehousing and distribution of its products to franchisees.

Quality control

Second Cup believes that it is essential to maintain quality control standards at every step in the purchasing and distribution process in order to meet customer expectations. The Company enforces strict policies and procedures surrounding the inspection of coffee beans, the bean roasting process, materials selected for packaging, and the process by which coffee is blended. During in-café preparation, coffee must be sold according to Second Cup's exacting standards for freshness.

Franchise operations

As at December 30, 2017, Second Cup had a total of 286 cafés, 274 of which were franchisee-operated.

Second Cup franchisees have historically invested between \$350,000 and \$550,000 to open a new Second Cup café. They own and operate the Second Cup cafés under a franchise agreement.

Second Cup has developed an operating system that provides each franchisee with the training, tools and guidance to enable them to maximize their business potential. Key components of this system include effective site selection, café design and construction, equipment selection and maintenance programs, "best in class" products and services from suppliers, franchisee training, operational standards, ongoing operational support, and innovative product development and category management.

At Second Cup, some franchisees who consistently meet high operational standards are given the opportunity to become franchisees of additional units.

Second Cup franchise agreements

The relationship between Second Cup and each of its franchisees is governed by a franchise agreement. Excepting non-traditional agreements to operate in universities and hospitals, the terms of the franchise agreements entered into with Second Cup franchisees are substantially similar, and are summarized below.

Upon execution of a franchise agreement, a Second Cup franchisee pays a non-refundable franchise fee, which is currently \$40,000. In addition to the initial franchise fee, the franchisee pays for expenses incurred in order to fully construct and complete all improvements to the premises.

Franchisees are required to make expenditures on local advertising and promotion of the café. In addition to local advertising and promotion, franchisees contribute 2.0% of their Gross Revenue to Second Cup's national co-operative fund. This fee is payable at the same time as the royalty fee described above. See "Advertising and marketing" above.

Second Cup typically enters into the head lease for a café location and, in turn, enters into a sublease on the same terms with the franchisee. The franchisee is generally responsible for paying all rent and other amounts under the head lease, entitling Second Cup to the remedies provided for the non-payment of rent. Any default by the franchisee under the sublease is deemed to be a default under the franchise agreement, allowing Second Cup to terminate the franchise agreement. Similarly, any default by the franchisee under the franchise agreement is deemed to be a default under the sublease, allowing Second Cup to terminate the sublease.

Aside from the head lease, Second Cup does not provide any guarantees in connection with a franchisee's financial arrangements, including with respect to equipment leases and supply purchases. Each franchisee is required to maintain insurance in respect of the leased premises and equipment, comprehensive general liability and business interruption.

The term of each Second Cup franchise agreement commences on the date of execution of the agreement. Unless terminated earlier by Second Cup, the agreement ends at the earlier of the: (a) date on which the lease for occupancy of the premises expires per the original lease agreement; and (b) the date on which the lease for the premises is terminated. The term is typically 10 years. The Second Cup franchise agreement does not confer on the franchisee any right of renewal.

The Second Cup franchise agreement permits transfers of a franchisee's interest in a Second Cup café, subject to Second Cup's consent. In the case of a transfer, the selling franchisee is charged 10% of the purchase price in lieu of a franchise fee. Prior to the completion of the transfer, the purchaser is subject to the same screening process as other new candidates and is required to successfully complete any training that may be required by Second Cup.

Franchise reporting

In accordance with their franchise agreements, franchisees report Gross Revenue weekly. Franchisees are also required to furnish profit and loss statements.

Second Cup's regional business support managers conduct audits approximately three times per year against a list of operational excellence standards to ensure quality and consistency in the chain.

Franchise support systems

Second Cup's franchise system is overseen by its Vice President Operations, who is supported by a director and regional business support managers, as well as support staff in customer service, training and other operational functions. Second Cup seeks to provide a variety of support services to its franchisees to assist them in becoming successful operators, including the following:

- *Real estate and development* - Identify and secure locations for new cafés, negotiate with landlords on new and lease renewal agreements, coordinate construction of new cafés, and remodelling projects.
- *Second Cup Coffee College* - Provide franchisees with detailed instruction on the management of a Second Cup café, the fundamentals of coffee and the coffee retailing business. The program includes both classroom sessions and in-café instruction.
- *Training and development* - In addition to Coffee College, ongoing training is included: regular visits from regional business support managers, seminars, workshops and meetings, on-line

staff training programs, and an educational trip to the La Minita Farm, recognized as one of the highest quality managed coffee farms in Costa Rica.

- *Franchisee Advisory Council* - The Franchisee Advisory Council provides a platform for franchisee feedback and input into key decisions. The council is comprised of six members elected by the franchisees and generally meets four times a year to discuss strategy, business objectives with management, and to oversee/ manage the co-op fund.
- *I.T. support desk* - Technical support services are provided to franchisees for gift cards, debit/credit facilities, POS systems and hardware, and wireless Internet systems. The help desk, together with a third party I.T. vendor, provides 24-hour support services.
- *National marketing and program development* - Management of the national co-operative fund, which is used to advertise the Second Cup brand, promotes new and existing products and develops chain-wide programs on behalf of franchisees.
- *Product sourcing* - Establish product specifications and negotiate supply arrangements with authorized suppliers.
- *Finance and technology* - Provide financial tools and training, financial reporting and web-based information systems to franchisees.

The Second Cup trademarks

The Second Cup Trademarks are trademarks that are registered or the subject of pending applications for registration under the *Trademarks Act* (Canada), and other unregistered trademarks used by Second Cup in connection with its business in Canada. The Second Cup Trademarks also include the methods, systems and procedures for the operation of Second Cup cafés using certain types of equipment, supplies, ingredients, recipes, merchandising and advertising, and business techniques in Canada.

The Second Cup Trademarks do not include the rights outside of Canada to any trademarks or trade names used by Second Cup or any affiliated entities in their business, and in particular they do not include the rights outside of Canada to the trademarks registered or pending registration under the *Trademarks Act* (Canada).

The following are some of the Second Cup Trademarks: Amoureux de Choco*lattes®, Caramel Corretto®, Chillatte®, Chiller®, Chocolat Chaud... Glacé®, Chocolate Lovers®, Chocolate Lovers' Lattes®, Coffee College®, Corazon®, Cuzco®, Early Edition Blend®, Frrrozen Hot Chocolate®, Fruizzi®, Icepresso®, Icepresso Chiller®, Les Amoureux Du Chocolat®, Make Second Cup Your Second Home®, Mélange Passion Matin®, Nouvelles Express®, Paradiso®, Passport®, Profitmaker®, Rwandan Cup of Hope®, Second Cup®, Steamy Monday®, The Second Cup®, The Ultimate Coffee Experience®, There's a Little Love in Every Cup®, Tiamo®, Treat-a-Friend®, Trebella®, Veneto Blend®, What's Brewing®, Where The World Stops, For Just A Second®, White Mocca®, and related design marks.

Employees

As at December 30, 2017, approximately 183 individuals were employed by Second Cup at Coffee Central and Company-operated cafés. Second Cup's employees are not unionized, and Second Cup has never experienced a strike or work stoppage. Second Cup believes that its relations with its employees are positive.

Government regulation

Second Cup and its cafés are subject to the laws and regulations that typically apply to a Canadian foodservice operator. For instance, Company-operated and franchised Second Cup cafés are subject to regulation by a number of health, sanitation, safety, fire, building and other agencies or governmental authorities in the provinces or municipalities in which cafés are located. Second Cup must also comply with the laws and regulations adopted in the Provinces of Ontario, Alberta, New Brunswick, Manitoba

and Prince Edward Island that require certain disclosure to be made with respect to the offer and sale of franchises. These laws require Second Cup to furnish prospective franchisees located in Ontario, Alberta, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, as applicable, with a disclosure document containing information prescribed by these laws. In addition, Second Cup and its franchisees are subject to provincial labour and employment laws that govern their relationship with employees, such as minimum wage requirements, overtime and working conditions.

RISK FACTORS

This section is qualified by the section “FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS” at the beginning of this Annual Information Form.

An investment in the Shares involves a number of risks. In addition to the other information contained in this Annual Information Form, investors and prospective investors should give careful consideration to the following risk factors.

Risks related to the business of Second Cup

The Canadian specialty coffee industry is characterized by intense competition.

The specialty coffee industry is characterized by intense competition with respect to price, location, coffee and food quality, and numerous factors affecting discretionary consumer spending. Competitors include national and regional chains, independent cafés, all restaurants and food service outlets that serve coffee, and supermarkets that compete in the whole bean and roast and ground segments.

The performance of Second Cup is highly dependent on its ability to open new profitable cafés.

Growth of the café network depends on Second Cup’s ability to secure and build desirable locations and find high calibre, qualified franchisees to operate them. Credit markets may affect the ability of franchisees to obtain new credit or refinance existing credit on economically reasonable terms.

Second Cup faces competition for café locations and franchisees from its competitors and from franchisors and operators of other businesses. The success of franchisees is significantly influenced by the location of their cafés. There can be no assurance that current café locations will continue to be attractive, or that additional café sites can be located and secured as demographic and traffic patterns change. Also, there is no guarantee that the property leases in respect of the cafés will be renewed or suitable alternative locations will be obtained and, in such event, cafés could be closed. It is possible that the current locations or economic conditions where cafés are located could decline in the future, resulting in reduced sales in those locations. There is no assurance that future sites will produce the same results as past sites.

Profitability of Second Cup cafés is significantly impacted by the compliance of franchisees with the Company’s standards and conditions of franchise agreements.

Second Cup provides training and support to its franchisees, but there is no assurance they will successfully operate cafés in a manner consistent with Second Cup’s standards and requirements, or hire and train qualified personnel.

There is also no assurance that a franchisee will continue to pay its lease obligations in a timely manner, which could result in Second Cup being obligated to pay the lease obligations pursuant to its head lease commitment, which would adversely affect the profitability of Second Cup’s business.

General economic conditions and a reduction in consumer discretionary spending could affect the business.

The Canadian specialty coffee industry is also affected by changes in discretionary spending patterns, which are in turn dependent on consumer confidence, disposable consumer income and general economic conditions. Factors such as changes in general economic conditions, recessionary or inflationary trends, job security and unemployment, equity market levels, consumer credit availability and overall consumer confidence levels may affect their business. The specialty coffee industry is also affected by demographic trends, traffic and weather patterns, as well competing cafés.

A shortage in the supply or an increase in the price of premium quality coffee beans could adversely affect Second Cup.

The Second Cup franchise relies on the availability of premium quality green coffee beans at reasonable prices. The availability and price of premium quality green coffee beans are influenced by several factors.

There can be no assurance that Second Cup's preferred suppliers will continue to supply coffee beans at competitive prices. The Company relies on a sole independent roaster and decaffeination processor. A production issue or disruption with this service provider could result in a shortage in supply of coffee to the cafés.

Franchisees report Gross Revenue to Second Cup without audit or other form of independent assurance.

Pursuant to the franchise agreements, franchisees report Gross Revenue to Second Cup without audit or other form of independent assurance.

The failure to enforce or maintain the Second Cup Trademarks may have an adverse impact on the Second Cup business.

The profitability and growth of the Second Cup business will depend on its ability to capitalize on the Second Cup brand. A failure to enforce or maintain any of Second Cup's intellectual property rights may result in the deterioration of brand equity. If any Second Cup Trademarks are successfully challenged, this may have an adverse impact on System sales of cafés.

The Company owns the Second Cup Trademarks in Canada. It does not own identical or similar trademarks relating to the Second Cup business in other jurisdictions. Third parties may use such trademarks in jurisdictions other than Canada in a manner that diminishes or enhances the value of such trademarks.

Changes in, or failure to comply with government regulation could have an adverse effect on Second Cup.

Second Cup and its franchisees will be subject to various federal, provincial and local laws affecting their business. Each Second Cup café is subject to licensing and regulation by a number of governmental authorities, which may regulate among other things, food inspection, health, employee and public safety, zoning, smoking laws and fire prevention. Ongoing operations as well as new café development could be temporarily or permanently delayed as a result of failure to obtain the required licences or approvals, and or violation of laws.

Potential litigation and other complaints could adversely affect performance.

Second Cup franchisees may be the subject of litigation relating to customer allegations of food related illness, injuries suffered on the premises or other food quality, health or operational concerns. Adverse publicity resulting from such allegations may adversely affect the Gross Revenue of Second Cup cafés, regardless of whether such allegations are true or whether Second Cup or the Second Cup franchisee is ultimately held liable. In addition, due to the nature of its business, Second Cup may be involved in litigation with past and existing franchisees, suppliers and other third parties. Historically, Second Cup's involvement in such litigation has not been material to the operation of the business. However, management cannot be certain that a substantial claim may not arise in the future that would be material to the operations of Second Cup.

Fluctuations in the Canadian and U.S. dollar exchange rates can affect the Company's financial results.

Second Cup purchases certain products, such as coffee, in U.S. dollars. As the Canadian dollar weakens against the U.S. dollar, these products become more expensive.

Issues relating to information technology systems and infrastructure could cause a material negative financial result.

Second Cup relies heavily on information technology (IT) network infrastructure. The ability to manage operations effectively and efficiently depends on the reliability and capacity of these IT systems, most of which are administered by third party suppliers. The Company relies on POS for system sales for both marketing trends and royalty calculations. Cafés rely on IT network infrastructure to order goods and process credit, debit and café card transactions. Coffee Central financial and administrative functions rely on IT infrastructure for accurate and reliable information. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, or problems with upgrading or replacing systems, could cause a material negative financial result. The Company is continually reviewing its systems and procedures to minimize risk.

Increased concerns about food safety in general or other unusual events.

Business could be adversely affected by increased concerns about food safety in general or other unusual events. On May 28, 2015, the government of Ontario enacted the Making Healthy Choices Act, 2015. The Act came into force on January 1, 2017. Restaurant chains and other food service providers with 20 or more locations operating under the same (or substantially the same) name in Ontario have made changes to the information they display on menus, menu boards and displays.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Shares. The summary below of the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the Shares is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Company's articles and by-laws, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Shares

Each Share entitles the holder thereof to one (1) vote at all meetings of Shareholders, except where holders of another class are entitled to vote separately as a class as provided by law or the rules of any applicable stock exchange. Subject to the rights of the holders of any other class of shares ranking senior

to the Shares, the holders of Shares are entitled to such dividends as the Board of Directors may declare from time to time, which dividends are payable in money or property or by issuing fully paid Shares of the Company.

Subject to the prior rights of the holders of any other class of shares, in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of assets of the Company among its Shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, the holders of Shares are entitled to receive the remaining property and assets of the Company.

Warrants

On December 2, 2016, the Company replaced its credit facility with another credit facility. The new facility had a face value of \$8,000,000, and in connection with entering into the new facility, the Company granted the Lender 600,000 warrants to purchase the equivalent number of Shares at a price of \$2.75 per Share.

On August 10, 2017, the Company issued 4,210,528 common shares and distributed 300,000 of the warrants originally issued to the Lender to the four shareholders of the Lender as part of a transaction that extinguished its \$8,000,000 debt to the Lender and cancelled the remaining 300,000 warrants. These warrants expire on December 2, 2020 and have been assigned a fair value of \$0.751 using the Black-Scholes model and have been included in shareholders' equity. Key assumptions in the calculation of fair value include volatility of 41%, interest rate of 1.50% and dividend rate of nil.

DIVIDENDS

The Company has not paid any dividends on its outstanding Shares since its dividend payment was suspended with the release of the second quarter 2014 results. Since the suspension of the dividend, the Board of Directors has had no further discussions regarding reinstating the payment of dividends. Any decision to pay dividends on the Shares in the future will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, the Company's earnings, financial requirements, debt covenants, the satisfaction of solvency tests imposed by the OBCA for the declaration of dividends and other conditions existing at such time that the Board of Directors may consider relevant.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Directors

The current directors of the Company are set forth below. Each director will hold office until the close of the Company's next annual meeting of Shareholders or until such director resigns, is removed or ceases to be qualified to act as a director.

<u>Name, Position Being Nominated for and Municipality of Residence</u>	<u>Director Since</u>	<u>Principal Occupation (Preceding 5 Years)</u>
GARRY MACDONALD Director, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada Non-independent	February 24, 2017	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation from May 2017 to present. President of Maccess Management Inc., a consulting firm, from 2002 to 2017. President and Chief Executive Officer of Country Style Food Services Inc., from 1998 to 2002.
MICHAEL BREGMAN⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Chair of the Board of Directors, Toronto, Ontario, Canada Independent	December 20, 2013	Principal and Chief Executive Officer of Tailwind Capital Inc., a Toronto-based investment management firm, from 2003 to present. Director of Clairvest Group Inc. and MapleMusic.
MELINDA LEE⁽¹⁾ Director, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada Independent	March 27, 2018	Self-employed financial consultant. Currently acting as Chief Financial Officer of ANG Food Services Ltd., a privately-held restaurant group. Past Director of several publicly-traded companies.
ALTON McEWEN⁽²⁾ Director, Carmel, California, USA Independent	December 20, 2013	Former Chief Executive Officer of Distant Lands Coffee Company. Director of Swiss Water Decaffeinated Coffee Company, Inc. and Canadian Coffee Association.
ALAN SIMPSON⁽²⁾ Director, Toronto, Ontario, Canada Independent	December 20, 2013	President of Grand Slam Investments Inc., an investment firm, from 2013 to present. Chief Executive Officer of Town Shoes Limited, which operated retail stores under the names Town Shoes and The Shoe Company, from 2000 to 2013.
PAUL W. PHELAN Director, Toronto, Ontario, Canada Independent	August 10, 2017	Since 2011, Mr. Phelan has been an active principal of PDPJHP Ontario Ltd., an investment holding company. Prior to 2011, Mr. Phelan was attending Dalhousie University, where, in 2011, he graduated with a BA.
MICHAEL SERRUYA⁽¹⁾ Director, Toronto, Ontario, Canada Independent	August 10, 2017	Mr. Serruya was the Co-CEO, Chairman of the Board, and a Director of Kahala Corp. in August 2013. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Serruya was the CEO of Kahala Corp. on November 1, 2013 up to July 2016. Mr. Serruya has been the President of MOS Holdings Inc. in Ontario, Canada from 2000 to the present. Mr. Serruya is also one of the managing directors of the family-managed venture group, Serruya Private Equity Inc., since September 2014.
AARON SERRUYA Director, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	August 10, 2017	Since December 2015, Mr. Serruya has been President of Pinkberry Canada. Mr. Serruya has been President and a Director of Yogen Früz Canada Inc., since July, 1989.

Independent		Mr. Serruya is also one of the managing directors and Secretary of the family-managed venture group, Serruya Private Equity Inc., since September 2014.
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- (1) Member of the Audit Committee
- (2) Member of the Governance Committee

The following is a summary biography of each of the directors of the Company:

Michael Bregman

Since 2003, Mr. Bregman has been the Principal and Chief Executive Officer of Tailwind Capital Inc., a Toronto-based investment firm. Mr. Bregman is an experienced entrepreneur and was formerly the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Second Cup. After purchasing Second Cup for \$12 million in 1988, Mr. Bregman took the Company public in 1993, ultimately returning \$175 million to Shareholders, culminating in the sale of the company to Cara Operations Ltd. in 2002. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of Clairvest Group Inc., and MapleMusic and previously served on the Board of Directors of a number of other companies, including General Donlee Canada Inc., Vincor International Inc. and Humpty Dumpty Snack Foods Inc. Mr. Bregman earned an MBA from the Harvard Business School after receiving his undergraduate degree from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania.

Melinda Lee

Since 2010, Melinda Lee has been a self-employed financial consultant. Prior to that, she held senior management roles at both a publicly-traded and a private investment firm and has previously served on the Board of Directors for six other publicly-traded companies. Ms. Lee holds a business degree from St. Francis Xavier University, earned her Chartered Accountant designation in 1999 and is currently participating in the Institute of Corporate Directors DEP Program, the prerequisite to an ICD.D designation. Ms. Lee was appointed to the Board of Directors on March 27, 2018.

Alton McEwen

Alton McEwen held the position of Chief Executive Officer at Distant Lands Coffee from July, 2011 until he retired in February, 2015. From 2004 to July 2011, Mr. McEwen was retired. From 1988 to 1996, Mr. McEwen was President and Chief Operating Officer of The Second Cup Ltd. From 1997 to 1999, Mr. McEwen was President of Gloria Jeans Coffee in the US, which was owned by Second Cup. Mr. McEwen also held executive positions at mmmuffins, Michel's Baguette bakery cafés, Rowntree MacIntosh Canada and Laura Secord Candy stores. Mr. McEwen currently serves on the Board of Swiss Water Decaffeinated Coffee and the Canadian Coffee Association. Mr. McEwen most recently became a director of Second Cup in 2013.

Alan Simpson

Mr. Simpson graduated from the Wharton School of Economics and Finance (Summa Cum Laude) in 1983. That year, he joined Town Shoes Limited when the company had a total of only nine stores located in Ontario. In 1990, Mr. Simpson became Chief Operating Officer of Town Shoes Limited and in 1992 started The Shoe Company division. From 2000 until 2013, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Town Shoes Limited. During that time, Town Shoes Limited, operating under the names Town Shoes and The Shoe Company, expanded to approximately 200 stores across Canada, including acquisitions of Sterling Shoes and The Shoe Warehouse. In 2012, Town Shoes Limited was acquired by Callisto Capital and Alberta Investment Management Corp.

Paul W. Phelan

Since 2011, Mr. Phelan has been an active principal of PDPJJHP Ontario Ltd., an investment holding company. Prior to 2011, Mr. Phelan was attending Dalhousie University, where, in 2011, he graduated with a BA.

Michael Serruya

Mr. Serruya was the Co-CEO, Chairman of the Board, and a Director of Kahala Corp. in August 2013. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Serruya was the CEO of Kahala Corp. on November 1, 2013 up to July 2016. Mr. Serruya has been the President of MOS Holdings Inc. in Ontario, Canada from 2000 to the present. Mr. Serruya is also one of the co-founders of Yogen Früz and has been actively involved in its development since its inception in 1986. Mr. Serruya is also one of the managing directors of the family-managed venture group, Serruya Private Equity Inc., since September 2014.

Aaron Serruya

Since December 2015, Mr. Serruya has been President of Pinkberry Canada. Mr. Serruya has been President and a Director of Yogen Früz Canada Inc., since July, 1989. Mr. Serruya is a co-founder of Yogen Früz and has been actively involved in its development since its inception in 1986. Mr. Serruya is also one of the managing directors and Secretary of the family-managed venture group, Serruya Private Equity Inc., since September 2014.

Officers

The names and municipalities of residence of the persons who are the current executive officers of the Company are as follows:

Name	<u>Position with Second Cup</u>
Garry Macdonald..... <i>Oshawa, Ontario</i>	President and Chief Executive Officer
Ba Linh Le..... <i>Mississauga, Ontario</i>	Chief Financial Officer
Ted Tai..... <i>Burlington, Ontario</i>	Vice President, Operations
Chris Sonnen..... <i>Bolton, Ontario</i>	Vice President, Supply Chain, Training & Coffee Experience
Vanda Provato..... <i>Toronto, Ontario</i>	Vice President, Marketing & Category
John Kazmierowski..... <i>Toronto, Ontario</i>	Vice President, Development - Leasing & Construction
Audra Wosik..... <i>Georgetown, Ontario</i>	Vice President, Franchising

The following is a summary biography of each of the members of the senior management team of Second Cup:

Garry Macdonald - President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Macdonald joined Second Cup as interim President and Chief Executive Officer in May 2017 and was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer in January 2018. Prior to joining, Mr. Macdonald was the President and a principal of Maccess Management Inc. and Maccess Int. Food Group, organizations providing strategic planning, business development, project management, business coaching, and brand and franchise development as well as specialty services and solutions in the food service industry. Mr. Macdonald has been involved in such businesses since on or about 2002. From 2008 to 2017, he was also Executive Vice President, Brand Development for Yogen Früz International. From 1998 until 2002, Mr. Macdonald was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Country Style Food Services Inc., one of Canada's larger bakery, coffee and donut businesses. From 1989 until 1998, Mr. Macdonald was the President and Chief Executive Officer, franchise operations division of Maple Leaf Foods Inc.

Ba Linh Le - Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Le joined Second Cup as Director of Finance in January of 2017, and became Chief Financial Officer as of June 30, 2017. From November 2012 until joining Second Cup, Mr. Le managed his own multi-asset investment portfolio, Trentview Capital. From July, 1997 until October, 2012, Mr. Le held various progressive positions with The Shopping Channel, including Vice President, e-Commerce; Vice-President, Finance & New Business Development; Vice President, Strategic Development and Enterprise Transformation; Vice-President, Finance; Director, Finance; and Controller. From April 1996 until July, 1997, Mr. Le held the position of Manager, Financial Planning & Reporting with Rogers Broadcasting Limited. Mr. Le is a CPA CGA.

Ted Tai - Vice President, Operations

Mr. Tai joined Second Cup as Vice President of Operations in September, 2015. Prior to joining, Mr. Tai held various positions with the TDL Group Corp., including Director, National Non-Traditional Operations, from January, 2015 to July, 2015, Director, Business Development from January, 2013 to January, 2015, National Director, Non-Traditional Business from November, 2009 until January, 2013, and Director of Operations from December, 2000 to November, 2009.

Chris Sonnen - Vice President, Supply Chain, Training & Coffee Experience

Mr. Sonnen joined Second Cup in June, 2014 as Vice President, Operations and is currently the Vice President, Coffee Experience. Prior to joining Second Cup, Mr. Sonnen was the Concept Leader at Canyon Creek (SIR Corp.) from 2013 to June, 2014. He also was President of Shoeless Joe's Sports Grill (Shoeless Joe's Limited) from 2009 to 2013; Vice President of Operations, East Side Mario's (Prime Restaurant Inc.) from 2005 to 2009; Vice President, Operations, Second Cup (Cara Operations Ltd.) from 2002 to 2005; and Director, Retail Operations, Coffee Buyer and Director, Operations Development and Training, Second Cup from 1994 to 2000.

Vanda Provato - Vice President, Marketing & Category

Ms. Provato joined Second Cup as Vice President, Marketing in July, 2014. Prior to joining, Ms. Provato was the Vice President, Marketing at Indigo Books & Music Inc., from May, 2007 to May, 2014. Before Indigo Books & Music Inc., Ms. Provato was employed at AOL Canada Inc., from 2001 to 2006 where she held various marketing and communications roles including Vice President, Marketing.

John Kazmierowski – Vice President, Development – Leasing and Construction

Mr. Kazmierowski joined Second Cup as Vice President, Development – Leasing and Construction in March 2016. Prior to joining Second Cup, Mr. Kazmierowski held the position of Vice President, Real Estate and Franchise Development with Mr. Lube Canada from April 2010 until November 2015. Mr. Kazmierowski was Divisional Vice President with Canadian Tire Real Estate Limited from April 2002 until February 2010. From March 1990 to April 2002, Mr. Kazmierowski held various positions with McDonald's Restaurants of Canada, from Real Estate Representative to Manager of Special Real Estate Projects.

Audra Wosik – Vice President, Franchising

Ms. Wosik joined Second Cup on a contract basis as Director of Franchising, commencing July, 2015, and she became Vice President of Franchising in August, 2015. In January, 2016, Ms. Wosik agreed to continue and became an Officer of Second Cup. Ms. Wosik has operated KAT Consulting, as Managing Partner, since January 2015. From April, 2013, to January, 2015, Ms. Wosik was Senior Director of Franchise Development and Operations for Redberry Franchising Corp., and previously held the position of Franchising Manager at Cara Operations Limited from 2011 until 2013. Prior thereto, Ms. Wosik was Director of Franchising for Regis Corporation for 9 years.

As of March 28, 2018 the directors and executive officers of the Company held 6,458,464 Shares, representing approximately 38% of the Company's issued and outstanding Shares.

Audit Committee

As required by applicable securities laws, the Company has established an audit committee (the "**Audit Committee**") to monitor the Company's financial reporting, accounting systems and internal controls, and to liaise with the Company's external auditors. The Audit Committee is required to consist of at least three directors, each of whom must be "independent" within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees*, subject to the provisions of such instrument. The Chair of the Audit Committee receives compensation of \$5,000 per year for such role.

Charter of the Audit Committee

The charter of the Audit Committee is attached to this Annual Information Form as Schedule A.

Composition of the Audit Committee

Presently, the Audit Committee consists of Ms. Melinda Lee and Messrs. Michael Bregman and Michael Serruya. Ms. Lee was appointed to the Board of Directors and the position of Chair of the Audit Committee on March 27, 2018. All members of the Audit Committee are independent and financially literate, as such terms are defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees*. See "Directors and Officers" for a summary of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee.

Pre-approval policies and procedures

There have been no recommendations of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor, which have not been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company. In accordance with the Company's Audit Committee charter, all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or any of its affiliates by the external auditor or any of their affiliates are subject to pre-approval by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee may approve policies and procedures for the pre-approval of non-audit services to be rendered by the external auditor, which policies and procedures: (i) shall include reasonable detail with respect to the services covered; (ii) shall require that the Audit Committee be informed of each non-audit service; and (iii) shall not include delegation of the Audit Committee's responsibilities to management.

Audit fees

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP serves as the auditor of the Company. Fees paid or payable for the 2017 and 2016 fiscal years to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, excluding tax fees, are \$161,200 and \$156,500, respectively. These fees are detailed below:

	2017 Fiscal Year	2016 Fiscal Year
Audit fees	\$155,800	\$151,250
Audit related fees	-	-
Tax fees	26,900	20,250
	\$182,700	\$171,500

The nature of each category of fees is described below.

Audit and audit related fees: Audit fees and audit related fees were paid for professional services rendered for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements, reading of the Company's quarterly reporting, and for services that are normally provided in connection with the statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Tax fees: Tax fees were paid for professional services rendered for the preparation of the Company's annual income tax returns, specified procedures pertaining to tax provisions, and advice associated therewith.

Insider reporting

Each of the directors and senior officers of the Company is an "insider" of the Company and, as such, will have reporting obligations as insiders under the securities laws of the various provinces and territories of Canada, including the obligation to file "insider trading reports" under those laws.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading price and volume

The outstanding Shares of the Company are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol "SCU". The following table shows the closing price ranges and daily volumes traded of the Shares for each month of 2017.

Month	Trading Price Range	Trading Volume
January 2017	\$2.01 - \$2.20	98,035
February 2017	\$1.66 - \$2.09	147,677
March 2017	\$1.55 - \$1.80	178,398
April 2017	\$1.40 - \$1.59	134,590
May 2017	\$1.41 - \$1.67	130,196
June 2017	\$1.53 - \$1.73	108,218
July 2017	\$1.48 - \$1.73	46,105
August 2017	\$1.60 - \$3.49	1,536,422
September 2017	\$2.60 - \$3.15	422,800
October 2017	\$2.25 - \$2.60	143,433
November 2017	\$2.05 - \$2.46	597,533
December 2017	\$2.05 - \$2.36	430,758

There were 17,041,473 Shares outstanding at December 30, 2017.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Neither the Company nor any of its affiliates are involved in any litigation or proceedings which, if determined adversely, would be material to the Company, and no such proceedings are known to the Company to be contemplated. See "Risk factors" and note 24 in the Audited Financial Statements of Second Cup for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2017.

The Company is not aware of any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or securities regulatory authority or other regulatory body against the Company since December 30, 2017, nor has the Company entered into any settlement agreements before a court or with a securities regulatory authority since December 30, 2017.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

On December 2, 2016, the Company replaced its credit facility with another credit facility from the Lender, an entity owned by Michael Serruya, Aaron Serruya and their two brothers (each as to 25%). The new facility had a face value of \$8,000,000, and in connection with entering into the new facility, the Company granted the Lender 600,000 warrants to purchase the equivalent number of Shares at a price of \$2.75 per Share.

On August 10, 2017, the Company issued 4,210,528 common shares and distributed 300,000 of the warrants originally issued to the Lender to Michael Serruya, Aaron Serruya and their two brothers, the four shareholders of the Lender, as part of a transaction that extinguished its \$8,000,000 debt to the Lender and cancelled the remaining 300,000 warrants.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Shares is Computershare Investor Services Inc., 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

None.

EXPERTS

The Company's auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants and Licensed Public Accountants, which has prepared an independent auditor's report dated February 23, 2018 in respect of the Company's financial statements with accompanying notes for the 2017 and 2016 fiscal years. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has advised that it is independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company may be obtained on request from the administrative office of the Company at 6303 Airport Road, 2nd Floor, Mississauga, Ontario, L4V 1R8 or may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including with respect to directors' remuneration and indebtedness and principal holders of the Shares of the Company will be contained in the Company's information circular for its annual meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 4, 2018.

Additional financial information is provided in the Audited Financial Statements and notes to the Audited Financial Statements of the Company and Management's Discussion and Analysis for 2017.

SCHEDULE A: CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

THE SECOND CUP LTD. AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

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Charter of the Audit Committee

The term "Corporation" herein shall refer to The Second Cup Ltd. and the term "Board" shall refer to the Board of Directors of the Corporation. "The term "Management" herein shall refer to senior management of the Corporation.

PURPOSE

The Audit Committee (the "Committee") is a standing committee appointed by the Board to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting including responsibility to:

- recommend to the Board of Directors:
 - (a) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation; and
 - (b) the compensation of the external auditor.
- oversee the work of the Corporation's external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.
- pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation by the Corporation's external auditor.
- oversee the integrity and effectiveness of the Corporation's financial statements and financial reporting process, including the audit process and the Corporation's internal accounting controls and procedures and compliance with related legal and regulatory requirements;
- oversee the qualifications and independence of the external auditor;
- review the audit plan and assess the reasonableness of the audit fee;
- monitor the execution of the audit plan;
- oversee the annual work of the external auditor;
- review and evaluate the auditor's findings;
- conduct an annual assessment; and
- provide an avenue of communication between the external auditor, the Board and Management.

In addition, the Committee will review and/or approve any other matter specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board, including a quarterly review to ensure the Corporation is meeting its financial covenants with the Lender.

The function of the Committee is oversight. It is not the duty or responsibility of the Committee or its members: (i) to plan or conduct audits; (ii) to determine that the Corporation's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"); or (iii) to conduct other types of auditing or accounting reviews or similar procedures or investigations. The Committee and its Chair are members of the Board, appointed to the Committee to provide broad oversight of the financial, risk and control related activities of the Corporation and are specifically not accountable or responsible for the day to day operation or performance of such activities.

The Corporation is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Corporation's financial statements. Management is also responsible for maintaining appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and systems of risk assessment and internal controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are

properly authorized, recorded and reported and to assure the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the reliability of financial reporting and compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations.

The external auditor is responsible for planning and carrying out an audit of the Corporation's annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards to provide reasonable assurance that, among other things, such financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Selection and Oversight of the External Auditor

1. The external auditor is ultimately accountable to the Committee and the Board as the representatives of the Shareholders of the Corporation and shall report directly to the Committee and the Committee shall so instruct the external auditor. The Committee shall evaluate the performance of the external auditor and make recommendations to the Board on the reappointment or appointment of the external auditor of the Corporation to be proposed in the Corporation's proxy circular for Shareholder approval and shall have authority to terminate the external auditor. If a change in external auditor is proposed, the Committee shall review the reasons for the change and any other significant issues related to the change, including the response of the incumbent auditor and enquire on the qualifications of the proposed auditors before making its recommendation to the Board. The Board is responsible for selecting the external auditor to be proposed in the Corporation's proxy circular for Shareholder approval and appointment.
2. The Committee shall review and recommend to the Board for approval the terms of engagement and the compensation to be paid by the Corporation to the external auditor with respect to the conduct of the annual audit.
3. The Committee shall review the independence of the external auditor and shall make recommendations to the Board on appropriate actions to be taken which the Committee deems necessary to protect and enhance the independence of the external auditor. In connection with such review, the Committee shall:
 - (a) discuss with the external auditor all relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditor;
 - (b) require that the external auditor submit to it on a periodic basis, and at least annually, a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the Corporation, on the one hand, and the external auditor and its affiliates on the other hand;
 - (c) require that: (i) both the lead audit partner and the partner responsible for performing a second review respecting the audit be rotated at least every seven years and be subject to a five-year time out; and (ii) all other partners on the audit engagement team who provide more than 10 hours of audit, review or attest services with respect to the Corporation's financial statements or who serve as the lead partner in connection with any audit or review related to financial statements of a subsidiary whose assets or revenues constitute at least 20% of the assets or revenues of the Corporation be rotated at least every seven years and be subject to a two-year time out;

- (d) consider whether there should be a regular rotation of the external audit firm itself; and
 - (e) consider the auditor independence standards promulgated by applicable auditing regulatory and professional bodies.
4. All non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any of its affiliates by the external auditor or any of its affiliates shall be subject to pre-approval by the Committee. The Committee may approve policies and procedures for the pre-approval of non-audit services to be rendered by the external auditor, which policies and procedures: (i) shall include reasonable detail with respect to the services covered; (ii) shall require that the Committee be informed of each non-audit service; and (iii) shall not include delegation of the Committee's responsibilities to management.
 5. The Committee shall establish and monitor clear policies for the hiring by the Corporation of partners, employees and former partners and employees of the external auditor.
 6. The Committee shall require the external auditor to provide to the Committee, and the Committee shall review and discuss with the external auditor, all reports which the external auditor is required to provide to the Committee or the Board under rules, policies or practices of professional or regulatory bodies applicable to the external auditor, and any other reports the Committee may require. Such reports shall include:
 - (a) a description of the external auditor's internal quality control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control review, or peer review, of the external auditor, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the external auditor, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and
 - (b) a report describing: (i) all critical accounting policies and practices used in the preparation of the Corporation's financial statements; (ii) alternative treatments of financial information within IFRS related to material items that have been discussed with Management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the external auditor; (iii) other material written communication between the external auditor and Management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences; and (iv) disagreements between Management and/or the internal auditors and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.
 7. The Committee is responsible for settling any unresolved disagreements between Management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.

Oversight of Internal Audit Function

8. The Committee shall determine the appropriate internal audit function for the Corporation and oversee its processes, reports and the terms of compensation for any individuals engaged in such function, if any.

Oversight and Monitoring of Audits

9. The Committee shall review with the external auditor and Management the audit function generally, the objectives, staffing, locations, co-ordination, reliance on Management, any internal audit and general audit approach and scope of proposed audits of the financial statements of the Corporation, the overall audit plans, the responsibilities of Management and the external auditor, the audit procedures to be used and the timing and estimated budgets of the audits.
10. The Committee shall discuss with the external auditor any difficulties or disputes that arise with Management or any internal auditors during the course of the audit and the adequacy of Management's responses in correcting audit related deficiencies.
11. The Committee shall review with Management the results of internal and external audits.
12. The Committee shall take such other reasonable steps as it may deem necessary to satisfy itself that the audit was conducted in a manner consistent with all applicable legal requirements and auditing standards of applicable professional or regulatory bodies.

Oversight and Review of Accounting Principles and Practices

13. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, oversee, review and discuss with Management, the external auditor and any internal auditors:
 - (a) the quality, appropriateness and acceptability of the Corporation's accounting principles and practices used in its financial reporting, changes in the Corporation's accounting principles or practices and the application of particular accounting principles and disclosure practices by Management to new or unusual transactions or events;
 - (b) all significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Corporation's financial statements, including the effects of alternative methods within IFRS on the financial statements and any "second opinions" sought by Management from an independent auditor with respect to the accounting treatment of a particular item;
 - (c) disagreements between Management and the external auditor or any internal auditors regarding the application of any accounting principles or practices;
 - (d) any material change to the Corporation's auditing and accounting principles and practices as recommended by Management, the external auditor or any internal auditors or which may result from proposed changes to applicable IFRS;
 - (e) the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives on the Corporation's financial statements and other financial disclosures;
 - (f) any reserves, accruals, provisions, estimates or management programs and policies, including factors that affect asset and liability carrying values and the timing of revenue and expense recognition, that may have a material effect on the financial statements of the Corporation;
 - (g) any legal matter, claim or contingency that could have a significant impact on the financial statements, the Corporation's compliance policies and any material reports, inquiries or other correspondence received from regulators or governmental agencies

and the manner in which any such legal matter, claim or contingency has been disclosed in the Corporation's financial statements;

- (h) the treatment for financial reporting purposes of any significant transactions which are not a normal part of the Corporation's operations;
- (i) the use of any "pro forma" or "adjusted" information not in accordance with IFRS; and
- (j) Management's determination of the impairment of any of the Corporation's assets, if any, as required by applicable accounting standards.

Oversight and Monitoring of Internal Controls

14. The Committee shall, as it deems necessary, exercise oversight of, review and discuss with Management and the external auditor:
- (a) the adequacy and effectiveness of the Corporation's internal accounting and financial controls based on recommendations of Management and the external auditor for the improvement of accounting practices and internal controls;
 - (b) any material weaknesses in the internal control environment, including with respect to computerized information system controls and security; and
 - (c) Management's compliance with the Corporation's processes, procedures and internal controls.

Communications with Others

15. The Committee shall establish and monitor procedures for the receipt and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or audit matters and the anonymous submission of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters and review periodically with Management, and senior finance officers of the Corporation responsible for any internal audit function, these procedures and any significant complaints received.

Oversight and Monitoring of the Corporation's Financial Disclosures

16. The Committee shall:
- (a) review with the external auditor and Management and recommend to the Board for approval the audited financial statements and the notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis accompanying such financial statements, the Corporation's annual report, the financial information of the Corporation contained in any prospectus or information circular or other disclosure documents or regulatory filings of the Corporation; and
 - (b) review with the external auditor, if required, and Management and approve for recommendation to the Board each set of interim financial statements and the notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis accompanying such financial statements and any other disclosure documents including press releases or regulatory filings of the Corporation containing or accompanying financial information of the Corporation.

Such reviews shall be conducted prior to the release of any summary of the financial results or the filing of such reports with applicable regulators.

17. The Committee shall review all financial statements and material change reports prepared for the Corporation.
18. Prior to their distribution and filing, the Committee shall review and discuss financial information provided to analysts and ratings agencies. The Chair of the Committee may perform this review function, on behalf of the Committee, as is required. Such discussions may, at the discretion of the Committee, be done generally (i.e., by discussing the types of information to be disclosed and the type of presentation to be made) and the Committee need not discuss in advance each instance in which the Corporation discloses financial information if it has reviewed and approved the Corporation's policies and procedures with respect to such matters.
19. The Committee shall meet with Management to review and assess the processes and systems in place for the review of public disclosure documents that contain audited and unaudited financial information and their effectiveness.
20. As part of the process by which the Committee shall satisfy itself as to the reliability of public disclosure documents that contain audited and unaudited financial information, the Committee shall require each of (i) the President or Chief Executive Officer and (ii) the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation to provide a certificate addressed to the Committee certifying in respect of each annual and quarterly report the matters such officers are required to certify in connection with the filing of such reports under applicable securities laws.
21. The Committee shall review the disclosure with respect to its pre-approval of audit and non-audit services provided by the external auditor.

Oversight of Finance Matters

22. The Committee shall meet periodically with Management to review and discuss the Corporation's major financial risk exposures and the policy steps Management has taken to monitor and control such exposures.
23. The Committee shall meet periodically with the Secretary of the Corporation to review issues arising out of compliance activities, as well as assess contingent legal and regulatory risks.

Committee Reporting

24. As required by applicable laws or regulations or stock exchange requirements, the Committee shall review and approve the information required to be reported to Shareholders and others in its Annual Information Form, and for such purposes, each member of the Committee shall provide information respecting that member's education and experience that relate to his or her responsibilities as a Committee member.

Insider Trading

25. The Committee shall prepare and revise as necessary a policy on insider trading respecting the Corporation's securities. Such policy shall impose trading black-outs, policies and procedures respecting trades in the Corporation's securities.
26. The Committee shall periodically review Management's systems and practices for ensuring that all directors, officers and other reporting insiders of the Corporation who are required to do so file insider reports in connection with any trade of securities of the Corporation or any derivative transaction, which results in the effective disposition of the individual's economic interest in a security of the Corporation within the shortest period of time in which such reports are required to be filed.

Additional Responsibilities

27. Each new member of the Committee shall receive such training as may be approved by the Chair of the Committee. Training should cover the requirements and obligations of audit committees, issues of accounting principles, auditing standards, risk management and ethical compliance. Each Committee member should attend refresher training as may be deemed appropriate from time to time.
28. The Committee shall review and/or approve any other matter specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board and undertake on behalf of the Board such other activities as may be necessary or desirable to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting.

THE CHARTER

The Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter at least annually and otherwise as it deems appropriate and recommend changes to the Board. The performance of the Committee shall be evaluated with reference to this Charter annually.

The Committee shall ensure this Charter or a summary of it, which has been approved by the Committee, is disclosed in accordance with all applicable securities laws or regulatory requirements in the annual proxy circular or annual report of the Corporation.