

**Exhibit A to Form C-AR
Annual Report
April 30, 2018**

Corsica Innovations Inc.



Corsica Innovations Inc. (the "Company"), having sold Series A Preferred Stock pursuant to Regulations Crowdfunding under the Securities Act of 1933, is filing this annual report pursuant to Rule 202 of Regulation Crowdfunding for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. A copy of this report may be found on the company's website at www.getleaf.co/investors.

The company currently has 9 employees.

SUMMARY

The Company is a Delaware Corporation, formed on March 20, 2015. The Company was formerly known as Cannagrow Inc. The Company is currently also conducting business under the name of LEAF.

The Company is located at 1806 14th Street Rd, Greeley, CO 80631.

The Company's website is www.getleaf.co.

The Business

Corsica Innovations, Inc. is a corporation organized March 20, 2015 under the laws of Delaware. On September 25, 2016, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, Corsica Innovations, Ltd., in Tel Aviv, Israel.

The Business Plan

The Company has developed an all-in-one, Plug n' Plant system that automatically grows cannabis and is controlled by your smartphone. Assuming it can raise sufficient capital, the Company plans to sell and begin manufacturing and delivering its system directly to consumers in 2017.

RISK FACTORS

The SEC requires the company to identify risks that are specific to its business and its financial condition. The company is still subject to all the same risks that all companies in its business, and all companies in the economy, are exposed to. These include risks relating to economic downturns, political and economic events and technological developments (such as hacking and the ability to prevent hacking). Additionally, early-stage companies are inherently more risky than more developed companies. You should consider general risks as well as specific risks when deciding whether to invest.

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

We may face difficulties in obtaining capital.

We may have difficulty raising needed capital in the future as a result of, among other factors, our lack of delivery-ready product and revenues from sales, as well as the inherent business risks associated with our company and present and future market conditions. Our business currently does not generate any sales and future sources of revenue may not be sufficient to meet our future capital requirements. We will require additional funds to execute our business strategy and conduct our operations. If adequate funds are unavailable, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of our product launches or marketing efforts, any of which may materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company has a high burn rate for a pre-revenue company.

During 2017, the Company had negative cash flow of over \$139,000 per month. The Company currently requires \$140,000.00 a month to sustain its operations. This trend is likely to continue at least through 2018, and as the Company prepares to launch its product and begin shipments, the cash needs are likely to increase. The Company does not expect to achieve profitability in the next 12 months. Therefore, the Company may need to raise significant additional capital to fund its operations.

Medical-use cannabis remains illegal under federal law, and therefore, strict enforcement of federal laws regarding medical-use cannabis would prevent us from executing our business plan.

Cannabis is a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substance Act (“CSA”). Even in those jurisdictions in which the manufacture and use of medical cannabis has been legalized at the state level, the possession, use and cultivation all remain violations of federal law that are punishable by imprisonment and substantial fines. Moreover, individuals and entities may violate federal law if they intentionally aid and abet another in violating these federal controlled substance laws, or conspire with another to violate them. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in *United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Coop.* and *Gonzales v. Raich* that it is the federal government that has the right to regulate and criminalize cannabis, even for medical purposes. While our product may be used to grow a variety of plants, it would not be realistic to expect that we would be able to execute our business plan if the federal government were to strictly enforce federal law regarding cannabis.

The U.S. Department of Justice, under the Obama administration, issued memoranda, including the so-called "Cole Memo" on August 29, 2013, characterizing enforcement of federal cannabis prohibitions under the CSA to prosecute those complying with state regulatory systems allowing the use, manufacture and distribution of medical cannabis as an inefficient use of federal investigative and prosecutorial resources when state regulatory and enforcement efforts are effective with respect to enumerated federal enforcement priorities under the CSA. In the "Cole Memo," the U.S. Department of Justice provided guidance to all federal prosecutors indicating that federal enforcement of the CSA against cannabis-related conduct should be focused on eight priorities, which are to prevent: (1) distribution of cannabis to minors; (2) revenue from sale of cannabis to criminal enterprises, gangs and cartels; (3) transfer of cannabis from states where it is legal to states where it is illegal; (4) cannabis activity from being a pretext for trafficking of other illegal drugs or illegal activity; (5) violence or use of firearms in cannabis cultivation and distribution; (6) drugged driving and adverse public health consequences from cannabis use; (7) growth of cannabis on federal lands; and (8) cannabis possession or use on federal property.

In addition, Congress enacted an omnibus spending bill for fiscal year 2016 including a provision prohibiting the U.S. Department of Justice (which includes the DEA) from using funds appropriated by that bill to prevent states from implementing their medical-use cannabis laws. This provision, however, is effective only until April 28, 2017 and must be renewed by Congress. In *USA vs. McIntosh*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that this provision prohibits the U.S. Department of Justice from spending funds from relevant appropriations acts to prosecute individuals who engage in conduct permitted by state medical-use cannabis laws and who strictly comply with such laws. However, the Ninth Circuit's opinion, which only applies to the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Idaho, also held that persons who do not strictly comply with all state laws and regulations regarding the distribution, possession and cultivation of medical-use cannabis have engaged in conduct that is unauthorized, and in such instances the U.S. Department of Justice may prosecute those individuals.

Additionally, financial transactions involving proceeds generated by cannabis-related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under the federal money laundering statutes, unlicensed money transmitter statutes and the Bank Secrecy Act. However, supplemental guidance from the U.S. Department of Justice directs federal prosecutors to consider the federal enforcement priorities enumerated in the "Cole Memo" when determining whether to charge institutions or individuals with any of the financial crimes described above based upon cannabis-related activity.

Federal prosecutors have significant discretion and no assurance can be given that the federal prosecutor in each judicial district where we purchase a property will agree that our activities do not involve those enumerated in the Cole Memo. Furthermore, based on the Trump administration in general and the stated position of the Attorney General of the United States in particular, there is also no guarantee that the current administration or future administrations will not revise the federal enforcement priorities enumerated in the Cole Memo or otherwise choose to strictly enforce the federal laws governing cannabis production or distribution. At this time, it is unknown whether the Trump administration will change the federal government's current enforcement posture with respect to state-licensed medical-use cannabis. Any such change in the federal government's current enforcement posture with respect to state-licensed cultivation of medical-use cannabis would result in our inability to execute our business plan and we would

suffer significant losses and be required to cease operations. Furthermore, if we were to continue the cultivation and production of medical-use cannabis following any such change in the federal government's enforcement position, we could be subject to criminal prosecution, which could lead to imprisonment and/or the imposition of penalties, fines, or forfeiture.

Any changes in state or local laws that reduce or eliminate the ability to cultivate and produce medical-use cannabis would have a material negative impact on our business.

Our ability to grow our business depends on state laws pertaining to the cannabis industry.

Continued development of the medical-use cannabis industry depends upon continued legislative authorization of cannabis at the state level. The status quo of, or progress in, the regulated medical-use cannabis industry is not assured and any number of factors could slow or halt further progress in this area. While there may be ample public support for legislative action permitting the manufacture and use of cannabis, numerous factors impact the legislative process. For example, states that voted to legalize medical and/or adult-use cannabis in the November 2016 election cycle have seen significant delays in the drafting and implementation of regulations related to the industry. In addition, burdensome regulation at the state level could slow or stop further development of the medical-use cannabis industry, such as limiting the medical conditions for which medical cannabis can be recommended by physicians for treatment, restricting the form in which medical cannabis can be consumed, imposing significant registration requirements on physicians and patients or imposing significant taxes on the growth, processing and/or retail sales of cannabis, which could have the impact of dampening growth of the cannabis industry and making it difficult for cannabis businesses to operate profitably in those states.

FDA regulation of medical-use cannabis and the possible registration of facilities where medical-use cannabis is grown could negatively affect the medical-use cannabis industry and our financial condition.

Should the federal government legalize cannabis for medical-use, it is possible that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, would seek to regulate it under the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act of 1938. Additionally, the FDA may issue rules and regulations including certified good manufacturing practices, or CGMPs, related to the growth, cultivation, harvesting and processing of medical cannabis. Clinical trials may be needed to verify efficacy and safety. It is also possible that the FDA would require that facilities where medical-use cannabis is grown register with the FDA and comply with certain federally prescribed regulations. In the event that some or all of these regulations are imposed, we do not know what the impact would be on the medical-use cannabis industry, including what costs, requirements and possible prohibitions may be enforced. If we are unable to comply with the regulations or registration as prescribed by the FDA, we may be unable to continue to operate.

We may have difficulty accessing the service of banks, which may make it difficult to contract for real estate needs.

Financial transactions involving proceeds generated by cannabis-related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under the federal money laundering statutes, unlicensed money transmitter

statute and the Bank Secrecy Act. Recent guidance issued by FinCen, a division of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, clarifies how financial institutions can provide services to cannabis-related businesses consistent with their obligations under the Bank Secrecy Act. Furthermore, supplemental guidance from the U.S. Department of Justice directs federal prosecutors to consider the federal enforcement priorities enumerated in the "Cole Memo" when determining whether to charge institutions or individuals with any of the financial crimes described above based upon cannabis-related activity. Nevertheless, banks remain hesitant to offer banking services to cannabis-related businesses. Consequently, those businesses involved in the regulated medical-use cannabis industry continue to encounter difficulty establishing banking relationships. Our inability to maintain our current bank accounts would make it difficult for us to operate our business, increase our operating costs, and pose additional operational, logistical and security challenges and could result in our inability to implement our business plan.

The SEC is monitoring the cannabis industry and may halt or prevent the offering or sale of our securities due to the bad acts of others.

On May 16, 2014, the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy issued an Investor Alert to warn investors about potential risks involving investments in marijuana-related companies. The SEC noted an increase in the number of investor complaints regarding marijuana-related investments. The SEC issued temporary trading suspensions for the common stock of five different marijuana-related companies. Due to the stigma created by the bad acts of others in the industry, the SEC may halt trading and offerings in all marijuana-related companies which would have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise capital and our business.

Laws and regulations affecting the regulated cannabis industry are constantly changing, which could materially adversely affect our proposed operations, and we cannot predict the impact that future regulations may have on us.

Local, state and federal cannabis laws and regulations are broad in scope and subject to evolving interpretations, which could require us to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or alter our business plan. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our operations. It is also possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to our proposed business. We cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, nor can we determine what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative policies and procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on our business.

In order for the Company to compete and grow, it must attract, recruit, retain and develop the necessary personnel who have the needed experience.

Recruiting and retaining highly qualified personnel is critical to our success. These demands may require us to hire additional personnel and will require our existing management personnel to develop additional expertise. We face intense competition for personnel. The failure to attract and retain personnel or to develop such expertise could delay or halt the development and commercialization of our product candidates. If we experience difficulties in hiring and retaining personnel in key positions, we could suffer from delays in product development, loss of customers and sales and diversion of management resources, which could adversely affect operating results. Our consultants and advisors may be employed by third parties and may have

commitments under consulting or advisory contracts with third parties that may limit their availability to us.

The development and commercialization of our product is highly competitive.

We face competition with respect to any products that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. These competitors also compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and acquiring technologies. Smaller or early stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. Accordingly, our competitors may commercialize products more rapidly or effectively than we are able to, which would adversely affect our competitive position, the likelihood that our products will achieve initial market acceptance and our ability to generate meaningful additional revenues from our products.

We rely on other companies to provide materials for our products.

We depend on these suppliers and subcontractors to meet our contractual obligations to our customers and conduct our operations. Our ability to meet our obligations to our customers may be adversely affected if suppliers or subcontractors do not provide the agreed-upon supplies or perform the agreed-upon services in compliance with customer requirements and in a timely and cost-effective manner. Likewise, the quality of our products may be adversely impacted if companies to whom we delegate manufacture of major components or subsystems for our products, or from whom we acquire such items, do not provide materials which meet required specifications and perform to our and our customers' expectations. Our suppliers may be less likely than us to be able to quickly recover from natural disasters and other events beyond their control and may be subject to additional risks such as financial problems that limit their ability to conduct their operations. The risk of these adverse effects may be greater in circumstances where we rely on only one or two subcontractors or suppliers for particular materials.

In general, demand for our products is highly correlated with general economic conditions.

A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from discretionary spending by individuals, which typically falls during times of economic instability. Declines in economic conditions in the US or in other countries in which we operate may adversely impact our consolidated financial results. Because such declines in demand are difficult to predict, we or the industry may have increased excess capacity as a result. An increase in excess capacity may result in declines in prices for our products and services.

The Company's success depends on the experience and skill of the board of directors, its executive officers and key employees.

In particular, the Company is dependent on Jonathan Ofir, Eran Mordechay, and Gregg Weiss who are CEO, CTO, and VP of Software of the Company. The Company has or intends to enter into employment agreements with Jonathan Ofir, Eran Mordechay, and Gregg Weiss although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that they will continue to be employed by the Company for a particular period of time. The loss of Jonathan Ofir, Eran Mordechay, and Gregg Weiss or any member of the board of directors or executive officer could harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

We rely on third-party suppliers for the materials used in the manufacturing of our products.

If any of these suppliers changed its sales strategy to reduce its reliance on distribution channels, or decided to terminate its business relationship with us, sales and earnings could be adversely affected until we are able to establish relationships with suppliers of comparable products. Any delay or interruption in manufacturing operations (or failure to locate a suitable replacement for such suppliers) could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, or results of operations. Most of our agreements with suppliers are terminable by either party on short notice for any reason. Although we believe our relationships with these key suppliers are good, they could change their strategies as a result of a change in control, expansion of their direct sales force, changes in the marketplace or other factors beyond our control, including a key supplier becoming financially distressed.

We rely on various intellectual property rights, including patents in order to operate our business.

Such intellectual property rights, however, may not be sufficiently broad or otherwise may not provide us a significant competitive advantage. In addition, the steps that we have taken to maintain and protect our intellectual property may not prevent it from being challenged, invalidated, circumvented or designed-around, particularly in countries where intellectual property rights are not highly developed or protected. In some circumstances, enforcement may not be available to us because an infringer has a dominant intellectual property position or for other business reasons, or countries may require compulsory licensing of our intellectual property. Our failure to obtain or maintain intellectual property rights that convey competitive advantage, adequately protect our intellectual property or detect or prevent circumvention or unauthorized use of such property, could adversely impact our competitive position and results of operations. We also rely on nondisclosure and noncompetition agreements with employees, consultants and other parties to protect, in part, trade secrets and other proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that these agreements will adequately protect our trade secrets and other proprietary rights and will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information or that third parties will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or other proprietary rights.

As we expand our business, protecting our intellectual property will become increasingly important. The protective steps we have taken may be inadequate to deter our competitors from using our proprietary information. In order to protect or enforce our patent rights, we may be required to initiate litigation against third parties, such as infringement lawsuits. Also, these third parties may assert claims against us with or without provocation. These lawsuits could be expensive, take significant time and could divert management's attention from other business concerns. The law relating to the scope and validity of claims in the technology field in which we operate is still evolving and, consequently, intellectual property positions in our industry are generally uncertain. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in any of these potential suits or that the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, would be commercially valuable.

From time to time, third parties may claim that one or more of our products or services infringe their intellectual property rights.

Any dispute or litigation regarding patents or other intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming due to the uncertainty of intellectual property litigation and could divert our management and key personnel from our business operations. A claim of intellectual property infringement could force us to enter into a costly or restrictive license agreement, which might

not be available under acceptable terms or at all, could require us to redesign our products, which would be costly and time-consuming, and/or could subject us to an injunction against development and sale of certain of our products or services. We may have to pay substantial damages, including damages for past infringement if it is ultimately determined that our product candidates infringe a third party's proprietary rights. Even if these claims are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive and may divert management's attention from other business concerns. Any public announcements related to litigation or interference proceedings initiated or threatened against us could cause our business to be harmed. Our intellectual property portfolio may not be useful in asserting a counterclaim, or negotiating a license, in response to a claim of intellectual property infringement. In certain of our businesses we rely on third party intellectual property licenses and we cannot ensure that these licenses will be available to us in the future on favorable terms or at all.

Although dependent on certain key personnel, the Company does not have any key man life insurance policies on any such people.

The Company is dependent on Jonathan Ofir, Eran Mordechay, and Gregg Weiss in order to conduct its operations and execute its business plan, however, the Company has not purchased any insurance policies with respect to those individuals in the event of their death or disability. Therefore, in any of Jonathan Ofir, Eran Mordechay, and Gregg Weiss die or become disabled, the Company will not receive any compensation to assist with such person's absence. The loss of such person could negatively affect the Company and its operations.

We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, in both the US and abroad.

Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe that our tax estimates are reasonable: (i) there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our income tax provisions, expense amounts for non-income based taxes and accruals and (ii) any material differences could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations in the period or periods for which determination is made.

We are not subject to Sarbanes-Oxley regulations and lack the financial controls and safeguards required of public companies.

We do not have the internal infrastructure necessary, and are not required, to complete an attestation about our financial controls that would be required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. There can be no assurance that there are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the quality of our financial controls. We expect to incur additional expenses and diversion of management's time if and when it becomes necessary to perform the system and process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements.

Changes in employment laws or regulation could harm our performance.

Various federal and state labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, healthcare reform and the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, unemployment

tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements, union membership and sales taxes. A number of factors could adversely affect our operating results, including additional government-imposed increases in minimum wages, overtime pay, paid leaves of absence and mandated health benefits, mandated training for employees changing regulations from the National Labor Relations Board and increased employee litigation including claims relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Maintaining, extending and expanding our reputation and brand image are essential to our business success.

We seek to maintain, extend, and expand our brand image through marketing investments, including advertising and consumer promotions, and product innovation. Increasing attention on marketing could adversely affect our brand image. It could also lead to stricter regulations and greater scrutiny of marketing practices. Existing or increased legal or regulatory restrictions on our advertising, consumer promotions and marketing, or our response to those restrictions, could limit our efforts to maintain, extend and expand our brands. Moreover, adverse publicity about regulatory or legal action against us could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers' confidence and reduce long-term demand for our products, even if the regulatory or legal action is unfounded or not material to our operations.

In addition, our success in maintaining, extending, and expanding our brand image depends on our ability to adapt to a rapidly changing media environment. We increasingly rely on social media and online dissemination of advertising campaigns. The growing use of social and digital media increases the speed and extent that information or misinformation and opinions can be shared. Negative posts or comments about us, our brands or our products on social or digital media, whether or not valid, could seriously damage our brands and reputation. If we do not establish, maintain, extend and expand our brand image, then our product sales, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We must correctly predict, identify, and interpret changes in consumer preferences and demand, offer new products to meet those changes, and respond to competitive innovation.

Consumer preferences our products change continually. Our success depends on our ability to predict, identify, and interpret the tastes and habits of consumers and to offer products that appeal to consumer preferences. If we do not offer products that appeal to consumers, our sales and market share will decrease. We must distinguish between short-term fads, mid-term trends, and long-term changes in consumer preferences. If we do not accurately predict which shifts in consumer preferences will be long-term, or if we fail to introduce new and improved products to satisfy those preferences, our sales could decline.

In addition, achieving growth depends on our successful development, introduction, and marketing of innovative new products and line extensions. Successful innovation depends on our ability to correctly anticipate customer and consumer acceptance, to obtain, protect and maintain necessary intellectual property rights, and to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of others and failure to do so could compromise our competitive position and adversely impact our business.

We are vulnerable to fluctuations in the price and supply of packaging materials and freight.

The prices of packaging materials and freight are subject to fluctuations in price. The sales prices to our customers are a delivered price. Therefore, changes in our input costs could impact our gross margins. Our ability to pass along higher costs through price increases to our customers is dependent upon competitive conditions and pricing methodologies employed in the various markets in which we compete. To the extent competitors do not also increase their prices, customers and consumers may choose to purchase competing products or other value offerings which may adversely affect our results of operations.

Substantial disruption to production at our manufacturing and distribution facilities could occur.

A disruption in production at our manufacturing facility or at our third-party manufacturing facilities could have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, a disruption could occur at the facilities of our suppliers. The disruption could occur for many reasons, including fire, natural disasters, weather, water scarcity, manufacturing problems, disease, strikes, transportation or supply interruption, government regulation, cybersecurity attacks or terrorism. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity or capabilities may not be available, may cost substantially more or may take a significant time to start production, each of which could negatively affect our business and results of operations.

Future product recalls or safety concerns could adversely impact our results of operations.

We may be required to recall certain of our products should they be improperly designed or made, defective, tampered with or damaged. We also may become involved in lawsuits and legal proceedings if it is alleged that the use of any of our products causes injury, illness or death. A product recall or an adverse result in any such litigation could have an adverse effect on our business, depending on the costs of the recall, the destruction of product inventory, competitive reaction and consumer attitudes. Even if a product liability or consumer fraud claim is unsuccessful or without merit, the negative publicity surrounding such assertions regarding our products could adversely affect our reputation and brand image. We also could be adversely affected if consumers in our principal markets lose confidence in the safety and quality of our products.

Evolving tax, environmental, food quality and safety or other regulations or failure to comply with existing licensing, labeling, trade, food quality and safety and other regulations and laws could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition.

Our activities or products, both in and outside of the United States, are or may be subject to regulation by various federal, state, provincial and local laws, regulations and government agencies, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, as well as similar and other authorities outside of the United States, International Accords and Treaties and others, including voluntary regulation by other bodies. These laws and regulations and interpretations thereof may change, sometimes dramatically, as a result of a variety of factors, including political, economic or social events. The manufacturing, marketing and distribution of food products are subject to governmental regulation that control such matters as food quality and safety, ingredients, advertising, product or production requirements, labeling, import or export of our products or ingredients, relations with distributors and retailers, health and safety, the environment, and restrictions on the use of government programs to purchase certain of our products. We are also regulated with respect to matters such as licensing requirements, trade and pricing practices, tax,

anticorruption standards, advertising and claims, and environmental matters. The need to comply with new, evolving or revised tax, environmental, food quality and safety, labeling or other laws or regulations, or new, or changed interpretations or enforcement of existing laws or regulations, may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Further, if we are found to be out of compliance with applicable laws and regulations in these areas, we could be subject to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, termination of necessary licenses or permits, or recalls, as well as potential criminal sanctions, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business. Even if regulatory review does not result in these types of determinations, it could potentially create negative publicity or perceptions which could harm our business or reputation.

Significant additional labeling or warning requirements may inhibit sales of affected products.

Various jurisdictions may seek to adopt significant additional product labeling or warning requirements relating to the content or perceived adverse health consequences of our product(s). If these types of requirements become applicable to our product(s) under current or future environmental or health laws or regulations, they may inhibit sales of such products.

BUSINESS

Description of the Business

Leaf has developed and plans to sell an all-in-one, Plug n' Plant system that automatically grows cannabis and is controlled by your smartphone.

Business Plan

Our automatic, smartphone-controlled, all-in-one “Plug n' Plant” system can be used by consumers to grow cannabis and other plants. Assuming we can raise sufficient capital, we plan to sell and begin manufacturing and delivering our system directly to consumers in 2017. We believe with strong direct-to-consumer hardware sales with recurring consumable dependence we can create a strong revenue based business. Our business model includes the Leaf system (\$2,990 expected MSRP), a subscription model to automatically restock nutrients and carbon filters, as well as cross sales to existing customers with upgrades (co2 sensor, dehumidifier, etc.). LEAF’s vision is to provide consumers with the ability to grow their own high-quality medicine and food with the confidence that there are no pesticides or harmful chemicals, and doing so in a fun and interactive way.

History of the Business

The Company was founded by Jonathan Ofir and Eran Mordechay in 2015 to create LEAF, an all-in-one, Plug n' Plant system that automatically grows cannabis and is controlled by your smartphone. It was incorporated (originally under the name Cannagrow Inc.) on March 20, 2015 in Delaware. On September 25, 2016, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, Corsica Innovations, Ltd., in Tel Aviv, Israel.

In April 2015, a startup accelerator invested \$20,000 in the Company in exchange for 9.5% of the Company’s fully diluted equity under an equity maintenance agreement. Under this agreement, the Company issued 10,497 shares of common stock in April 2015 and 3,577 shares of common stock in July 2015 to maintain the stock ownership percentage.

In 2015, the Company issued simple agreements for future equity (SAFE Agreement) in exchange for cash investments of \$450,000. In July 2016, all SAFE agreements converted to 18,897 shares of Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock in conjunction with the issuance of the Series Seed Preferred Stock financing. Between July and September 2016, the Company issued 47,558 shares of Series Seed Preferred Stock to investors at \$29.8576 per share for total proceeds of \$1,420,000.

In February 2017, the Company issued a \$250,000 convertible note which matures in February 2018 after its one-year term and requires no payments of principal or interest until maturity, and bears interest at 6%.

The Company's Products and/or Services

| Product / Service | Description | Current Market |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| LEAF | LEAF is a plug-n-plan system that automatically grows medical plants and food and is controlled by your smartphone. Think of it as a beautiful mini fridge that stocks itself with high quality, pesticide free, natural cannabis and food. | Cannabis home growers |

Competition

There are other companies offering similar products in the market. The Company's primary competitors are Seedo, grobo, Northern Lights, Cloudponics, SuperCloset.

We expect to compete on the basis that our product has superior ease of use and attractive design.

Supply Chain and Customer Base

Our components materials are supplied by AIMS Merchant Services.

The Company is dependent on the following suppliers:

| Supplier or Description | Service, input or raw material provided | Percent of such service, input or raw material from such supplier |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
|--------------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|
| AIMS Merchant Services | AIMS purchase all of the materials on our behalf from different suppliers in China. AIMS is also responsible for quality control at the assembly factory for the length that we are manufacturing this product. | 100.0% |
|------------------------|---|--------|

Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance

As noted at length in the Risk Factors, should the new administration take a more aggressive posture in enforcing the CSA, cannabis-related industries, including the company, may be impacted. However, we expect the legalization of cannabis to continue moving forward with expected full legalization in Canada in 2017 and potentially, more US states and countries in Europe that are starting to look favorably at cannabis legalization. Should this legalization trend continue we expect our potential market size to increase as well.

Litigation

None

Other

The Company's principal address is 1806 14th Street Rd, Greeley, CO 80631

The Company conducts business in Colorado.

The Company has the following subsidiaries:

| Name | Entity Type | Location of Formation | Date of Formation | % Owned by Company |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Corsica Innovations LTD | Israeli Private Company | Israel | September 25, 2016 | 100.0% |

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors

The directors or managers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Jonathan Ofir

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

April 2015 to present CEO & Co-Founder

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Founder and CPO Alcohoot (now Vertisense) November 2011 to Nov 2014

Education

Katzenelson High School 2004-2007

Name

Eran Mordechay

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

April 2015 to present CTO & Co-Founder

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Founder and CEO of Arkit Studio LTD (Israel) Jan 2007 to present (now part time)

Education

Ascola Meimad TLV Practical engineer Field Of Study Industrial and Product Design 2003 – 2007

Name

Aviv Ohana

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

July 2016 to present Board Member

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

CEO of Mehadshim March 2015 to present

Name

Gregg Weiss

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

July 2017 to present LEAF COO

Sept 2016 - July 2017
LEAF - VP Software Development

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

January 2016 - June 2017
Founder, Canna Holdings, LLC

June 2006 - January 2016
CEO & Founder Blue Whale Apps

Education

Art Institute of Philadelphia 1995-1996

Officers

The officers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Jonathan Ofir

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

April 2015 to present CEO & Co-Founder

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Founder and CPO Alcohoot (now Vertisense) November 2011 to Nov 2014

Education

Katzenelson High School 2004-2007

Name

Eran Mordechay

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

April 2015 to present CTO & Co-Founder

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Founder and CEO of Arkit Studio LTD (Israel) Jan 2007 to present (now part time)

Education

Ascola Meimad TLV Practical engineer Field Of Study Industrial and Product Design 2003 – 2007

Control/Major Decisions

The table below sets forth who can make the following major decisions with respect to the Company on behalf of the Company:

| Decision | Person/Entity |
|---|---|
| Issuance of additional securities | Board of Directors and Stockholders |
| Incurrence of indebtedness | Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer (as authorized by the Board) |
| Sale of property, interests or assets of the Company | Board of Directors and Stockholders (requires majority vote of Stockholders and vote of holders of at least 65% of Series Seed Preferred Stock) |
| Determination of the budget | Board of Directors/Chief Executive Officer |
| Determination of business strategy | Board of Directors/Chief Executive Officer |
| Dissolution of liquidation of the Company | Board of Directors and Stockholders (requires majority vote of Stockholders and vote of holders of at least 65% of Series Seed Preferred Stock) |

Indemnification

Indemnification is authorized by the Company to directors, officers or controlling persons acting in their professional capacity pursuant to Delaware law. Indemnification includes expenses such as attorney's fees and, in certain circumstances, judgments, fines and settlement amounts actually paid or incurred in connection with actual or threatened actions, suits or proceedings involving such person, except in certain circumstances where a person is adjudged to be guilty of gross negligence or willful misconduct, unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that such indemnification is fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

Employees

The Company currently has 9 employees .

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP

Capitalization

The Company has issued the following outstanding securities:

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Type of security | Common Stock |
| Amount outstanding | 148,148 |
| Voting Rights | One vote per share of Common Stock |
| Anti-Dilution Rights | None |
| Percentage ownership of the company by holders of the Common Stock (on a fully-diluted basis) | 42.6% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Type of security | Series A Preferred Stock |
| Amount outstanding | 71,211 |
| Voting Rights | One vote per share of Series A Preferred Stock; subject to certain protective voting provisions |
| Anti-Dilution Rights | Standard weighted average anti-dilution protection |
| Percentage ownership of the company by holders of the Series Seed Preferred Stock (on a fully-diluted basis) | 20.5% |

| | |
|---|--|
| Type of security | Series Seed Preferred Stock |
| Amount outstanding | 47,558 |
| Voting Rights | One vote per share of Series Seed Preferred Stock; subject to certain protective voting provisions |
| Anti-Dilution Rights | Standard weighted average anti-dilution protection |
| Percentage ownership of the company by holders of the Series Seed Preferred Stock (on a fully-diluted basis) | 13.7% |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Type of security | Series Seed- 1 Stock Preferred Stock |
| Amount outstanding | 18,897 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Voting Rights | One vote per share of Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock; subject to certain protective voting provisions |
| Anti-Dilution Rights | Standard weighted average anti-dilution protection |
| Percentage ownership of the company by holders of the Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock (on a fully-diluted basis) | 5.4% |

The Company has no debt outstanding:

The Company has conducted the following prior securities offerings in the past three years:

| Security Type | Number Sold | Money Raised | Use of Proceeds | Offering Date | Exemption from Registration Used or Public Offering |
|---|---|---------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Series A Preferred Stock | 71,211 shares of Series A Preferred Stock | \$2,253,344.37 | General marketing, manufacturing, future wages, G&A, intermediary fees, accounting/ attorney/ escrow fees | June 2017 | Regulation CF and 506(c) under Regulation D |
| SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) | 4 | \$450,000.00 | General working capital purposes | August 21, 2015 | 506(b) under Regulation D |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Series Seed Preferred Stock/Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock | 47,558 shares of Series Seed Preferred Stock, 18,897 shares of Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock (converted from SAFEs) | \$1,420,000.00 new money raised (\$450,000 converted from SAFEs) | General working capital purposes | July 8, 2016 | 506(b) under Regulation D |
| Convertible Note | 1 | \$250,000 | General working capital purposes | February 7, 2017 | 506(b) under Regulation D |

Ownership

A significant portion of the Company is owned by Jonathan Ofir.

Below the beneficial owners of 20% percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power, are listed along with the amount they own.

| Name | Type of Shares Held | Percentage Owned |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Jonathan Ofir | Common | 35% |

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Please see the financial information listed on the cover page of this Form C and attached hereto in addition to the following information.

Operations

Financial Statements

Corsica Innovations Inc. was formed in March 2015. Corsica Innovations Inc. has been in operation since 2015.

Financial condition

Corsica Innovations Inc. began operations in March 2015. To date, the company has not commenced full scale operations nor generated significant operating revenue.

Results of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded net revenues of \$0. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the company's total operating expenses were \$1,565,838.

We believe that our prior earnings and cash flows are not indicative of future earnings and cash flows because we intend to scale and expand revenue streams.

The Company does not expect to achieve profitability in the next 12 months and intends to focus on the following goals: bringing product to market, expanding hardware sales, and expanding revenue streams.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 12, 2017 we had \$643,000 in cash on hand.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had total liabilities of \$90,979 and total assets of \$1,283,378.

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

The Company has not made any material capital expenditures in the past two years.

The Company does not intend to make any material capital expenditures in the future.

Material Changes and Other Information

Trends and Uncertainties

Regulations around the cannabis industry could impact the financial condition of the company.

Classes of securities of the company

Common Stock

Dividend Rights

So long as any shares of Preferred Stock remain outstanding, the Company shall not pay or declare any dividends. The company has never declared or paid cash dividends on any of its capital stock and currently does not anticipate paying any cash dividends after this offering or in the foreseeable future.

Voting Rights

Each holder of Common Stock is entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders, including the election of directors. Holders of Common Stock voting as a class, and excluding shares issued upon conversion of any outstanding shares of Preferred Stock, are entitled to designate three directors.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions

In general, In the event of the company's liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, holders of its Common Stock will be entitled to their pro rata share among holders of Common Shares in the net assets legally available for distribution to stockholders after the payment of the liquidation

preferences to holders of Preferred Stock and payment of all of the company's debts and other liabilities.

Rights and Preferences

Holders of the company's Common Stock have no preemptive, conversion, or other rights, and there are no redemptive or sinking fund provisions applicable to the company's Common Stock.

The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of the company's Common Stock are subject to and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of Preferred Stock (including those offered in this offering) and any additional classes of preferred stock that we may designate in the future.

Series A Preferred Stock, Series Seed Preferred Stock and Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock (collectively, "Preferred Stock")

Dividend Rights

Holders of Preferred Stock are entitled to receive dividends in a per share amount equal (on an as-if-converted to Common Stock basis) to the amount paid or set aside for each share of Common Stock, as may be declared from time to time by the board of directors out of legally available funds. The company has never declared or paid cash dividends on any of its capital stock and currently does not anticipate paying any cash dividends after this offering or in the foreseeable future.

Voting Rights

So long as any shares of Preferred Stock are outstanding, holders of Preferred Stock are entitled to vote on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders as a single class with the holders of Common Stock, and shall be entitled to the number of votes equal to the number of shares of Common Stock into which such shares of Preferred Stock could be converted. Specific matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders require the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock, voting together as a single class. These matters include any vote to:

- amend, alter, repeal or waive any provision of the restated certificate or bylaws which adversely affects the rights, preferences or privileges of the holders of Preferred Stock;
- increase or decrease the authorized number of shares of Preferred Stock;
- authorize or create (by reclassification or otherwise) any new class or series of capital stock having rights, powers, or privileges set forth in the certificate of incorporation, as then in effect, that are senior to or on a parity with any series of preferred stock;
- alter or change, directly or indirectly, the voting or other powers, preferences, or other special rights, privileges or restrictions of the Preferred Stock; *provided, however*, that (A) to the extent that such alteration or change affects the holders of Series A Preferred Stock in a manner that is adverse and different from the effect of such alteration or change on the

holders of any other series of Preferred Stock, then such alteration or change shall require the written consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, and (B) to the extent that such alteration or change affects the holders of Series Seed Preferred Stock or Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock in a manner that is adverse and different from the effect of such alteration or change on the holders of any other series of Preferred Stock, then such alteration or change shall require the written consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Series Seed Preferred Stock or Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock, voting together as a single class

- redeem or repurchase any shares of common stock or preferred stock (other than pursuant to employee or consultant agreements giving the company the right to repurchase shares upon the termination of services pursuant to the terms of the applicable agreement);
- declare or pay any dividend or otherwise make a distribution to holders of preferred stock or common stock;
- increase or decrease the number of directors;
- liquidate, dissolve, or wind-up the business and affairs of the company, or cease all or a substantial part of the business of the Company or any subsidiary or consent to any of the foregoing;
- enter into any agreement to which the Company or any subsidiary thereof is a party regarding an Asset Transfer or Acquisition (each as defined in the restated certificate) or any other merger (whether or not the Company or any subsidiary thereof is the surviving corporation but excluding any merger with any wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) or consolidation of the Company or any subsidiary thereof;
- materially change the principal business of the Company
- enter into any agreement to which the Company or any subsidiary thereof is a party regarding a merger, consolidation, acquisition, strategic alliance, joint venture or similar business combination (other than an Asset Transfer or Acquisition); or
- enter into any transaction with any officer, director or stockholder of the Company or of any subsidiary thereof (or any of their affiliates or members of their immediate families) that is not entered into on an arms-length basis and in the Company's ordinary course of business, including, without limitation, the hiring, termination or any material increase in the salary of any officer of the Company.

The holders of Series A Preferred Stock may designate one person to serve on the company's Board of Directors. The Series Seed Preferred Stock and Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock, voting together as a single class, may designate one person to serve on the company's Board of Directors.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions

In the event of our liquidation, dissolution, or winding up ("Liquidation Event"), holders of our Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive the greater of the original issue price for such series of Preferred Stock, plus any dividends declared but unpaid or such amounts that they would have

received had all shares of such series of Preferred Stock been converted to Common Stock immediately prior to such Liquidation Event. Holders of Series A Preferred Stock receive these distributions before any holders of Common Stock, Series Seed Preferred Stock or Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock. After payment in full of the liquidation preference to the holders of Series A Preferred Stock, the holders of Series Seed Preferred Stock and Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock shall be entitled to receive these distributions before any holders of Common Stock. Any assets remaining after payment of the liquidation preferences to the holders of Series A Preferred Stock, Series Seed Preferred Stock and Series Seed-1 Preferred Stock, all remaining assets are distributed to the holders of Common Stock.

Conversion Rights

The shares of Preferred Stock are convertible into one share of Common Stock (subject to proportional adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and the like) at any time at the option of the holder. The shares of Preferred Stock will also automatically convert into shares of Common Stock upon the election of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock, or in the event of a firmly underwritten public offering of Common Stock having gross proceeds of at least \$25,000,000. The price at which the shares of Preferred Stock are convertible is subject to standard adjustments and anti-dilution protection, as set forth in the restated certificate.

Rights under the Purchase Agreement

Under the purchase agreement, investors who have invested \$50,000 or greater are designated Major Purchasers. Major Purchasers are granted some additional rights and preferences under the purchase agreement, or pursuant to the stockholders agreement attached thereto, as summarized below.

If the next financing the company undertakes provides for more favorable provisions (e.g., registration rights, rights of co-sale, etc.), all holders of Preferred Stock will be entitled to substantially similar provisions. Further holders who are Major Purchasers under the purchase agreement relating to this offering, will be considered Major Purchasers with respect to provisions in the next financing (to the extent the major purchaser concept is used in such financing). If there is right a first refusal for the transfer of Common Stock by a key holder, and the company does not exercise that right, the holders of Preferred Stock will be entitled to exercise that right for a pro-rata share of the key holder's common stock, and if the holders of Preferred Stock do not exercise such right, such holders shall have the right to participate in such transfer on the same terms as the key holder. Major Purchasers are entitled to participation rights granting them the right of first refusal to purchase their pro rata share of new common and preferred shares.

Holders of Preferred Stock are subject to a drag-along provision as set forth in the Purchase Agreement (or the stockholders agreement attached thereto), pursuant to which, and subject to certain exemptions, each holder of shares of the company agrees that, in the event that (i) the company's Board, (ii) the holders of at least a majority of the company's Common Stock then outstanding, and (iii) the holders of at least two-thirds of the Common Stock that is issued and

issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Stock vote in favor of a deemed liquidation event (e.g., merger or sale of the company) and agree to transfer their respective shares, then all holders of shares will vote in favor of the deemed liquidation event and if requested perform any action reasonably required to transfer their shares.

Related Person Transactions

From time to time the Company may engage in transactions with related persons. Related persons are defined as any director or officer of the Company; any person who is the beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power; any promoter of the Company; any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons or an entity controlled by any such person or persons.

The Company has conducted the following transactions with related persons:

One of the Company's co-founders owns an engineering and design company, which provides services to the Company under a service agreement. During 2017 and 2016, the Company paid \$246,539 and \$201,092 to the service provider, respectively.

During 2017 and 2016, the Company advanced a related party \$0 and \$4,140, respectively, resulting in related party receivables of \$0 and \$4,140 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Company's founders, who are also shareholders, periodically advance money and pay expenses on behalf of the Company. During 2017 and 2016, a shareholder advanced \$0 and \$25,852 to the Company, resulting in outstanding payables of \$0 and \$25,852 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, all respectively.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bad Actor Disclosure

None