



FORTRESS
ENTERPRISES

GLOBAL

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
AND CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019**

TSX:FGE

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**FORTRESS GLOBAL ENTERPRISES INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Fortress Global Enterprises Inc. (formerly Fortress Paper Ltd.), ("we", "our", "us", "Fortress" or the "Company") is dated and has been prepared based on information available as at August 6, 2019. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2019 (available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com). This MD&A provides a review of the significant developments that have impacted the Company's performance during the quarter ended June 30, 2019 relative to the previous quarter and prior year comparative period. The financial information contained herein has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34 – Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information that reflects the current views and/or expectations of the Company with respect to its expectations, beliefs, assumptions, estimates and forecasts about its business and the industries and markets in which it operates. The reader is cautioned that statements comprising forward-looking information are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which are difficult to predict and that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Examples of such forward-looking information that may be contained in this document include statements regarding: growth and future prospects of our business; market conditions, including price and demand, for dissolving pulp, viscose staple fibre, bioproducts, and other products; benefits that may accrue to the Company as a result of certain acquisitions, dispositions, capital expenditure programs, equipment upgrades and maintenance shutdowns and the timing thereof; the anticipated capacity, cost of and timing for the completion of our xylitol and other complementary bioproducts demonstration plant, the anticipated sources of financing for the construction of the plant and the expected timing for such financing; the expected construction of a commercial plant at the same location as the proposed bioproducts demonstration plant; expected operational performance figures, including costs, utilization rates and efficiencies; expected returns on certain business segments; possible elimination of anti-dumping duties; availability of funds for debt allocation; our perceptions of the industry and markets in which we operate and anticipated trends in such markets and in the countries in which we do business; the securement of new purchase orders for our products; and the anticipated benefits from programs and initiatives.

Assumptions underlying the Company's expectations regarding forward-looking information contained in this MD&A include, among others: that the Company will be able to effectively market its products; the ability of the Company to realize significant cost-savings from production improvements and cost reduction initiatives; that demand for viscose staple fibre will continue to grow which will result in an increased demand for dissolving pulp; that we will achieve the successful completion of the xylitol and other complementary bioproducts demonstration plant and thereafter construct a full-scale production plant; the general stability of the economic, political and regulatory environments within the countries where the Company conducts operations; that the Company will be able to diversify its customer base for dissolving pulp; the ability of the Company to obtain financing (if necessary) on acceptable terms; that interest and foreign exchange rates will not vary materially from current levels; and that our equipment will operate at expected levels.

Persons reading this MD&A are cautioned that statements comprising forward-looking information are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance are subject to certain risks and uncertainties including, without limitation: those relating to potential disruptions to production and delivery, including as a result of equipment failures, labour issues, the complex integration of processes and equipment and other factors; fluctuations in the market price for products sold; bioproducts project risks; trade restrictions or import duties imposed by foreign governments; that the Company will not be able to meet its equipment repair targets; that the Company's continuing efforts to reverse the dissolving pulp antidumping duty will not be successful; failure to meet regulatory requirements; changes in the market; potential downturns in economic conditions; fluctuations in the price and supply of required materials; foreign exchange fluctuations; availability of financing (as necessary); dependence on major customers; and other risk factors detailed in our filings with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. These risks, as well as others, could cause actual results and events to

vary significantly. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking information, except as required by applicable securities law.

Throughout this discussion, reference is made to “operating EBITDA”, defined as net income before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, non-operating income and expenses and stock-based compensation, which the Company considers to be an indicative measure of operating performance and a metric to evaluate profitability. Operating EBITDA is not generally an accepted earnings measure and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or cash flows as determined in accordance with IFRS. As there is no standardized method of calculating this measure, the Company’s operating EBITDA may not be directly comparable with similarly titled measures used by other companies. Reconciliations of operating EBITDA reported in accordance with IFRS and, on a segmented basis, operating income (loss) are included in this MD&A.

All references in this MD&A to “dollars” or “\$” are to Canadian dollars, “CHF” are to Swiss francs, “US\$” are to United States dollars and “RMB” are to Chinese Yuan.

Market and industry data contained in this MD&A is based upon information, surveys or studies conducted by independent third parties and independent industry or general publications and the Company's knowledge of, and experience in, the markets in which it operates. The Company has no reason to believe that such information is false or misleading in any material respect, however market and industry data is subject to variation and cannot be verified with complete certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other limitations and uncertainties inherent in any statistical survey. This information has not been independently verified by the Company, any of its respective directors, officers or representatives or any other person involved in the preparation of the MD&A and no representation is given as to the accuracy of any of the data referred to in this MD&A obtained from third party sources.

Where we disclose production costs in this MD&A, such costs are calculated based on a variety of factors and inputs which may result in such costs not being comparable to similar types of costs disclosed by other issuers.

Description of Business

The Company was incorporated on May 30, 2006 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the Company operated in two business segments: the Dissolving Pulp Segment and the Bioproducts Segment. The Bioproducts Segment includes Fortress Advanced Bioproducts Inc. (“FortressAB”), the segment’s parent holding company, S2G Biochemicals Inc. (“S2G”), a xylitol and biochemicals technology company that was acquired in the first quarter of 2018, and Fortress Xylitol Inc. (“FXI”), a special purpose company established to construct a demonstration plant to produce xylitol and other complementary bioproducts at the Fortress Specialty Cellulose (“FSC”) mill. The Security Paper Products Segment was sold on December 20, 2017. Accordingly, references in this MD&A to “discontinued operations” refer to the Security Paper Products Segment.

The Company operates its dissolving pulp business through the FSC mill located in Thurso, Québec, Canada, and also operates in the renewable energy generation sector through its cogeneration facility. On March 26, 2018, the Company announced that it had acquired S2G which is included in the Bioproducts Segment. The segmentation of the Company's manufacturing operations is based on a number of factors, including production, production processes, and economic characteristics.

Overall Performance

The Company reported a net loss of \$61.2 million for the second quarter of 2019, on sales of \$36.8 million. In the first quarter of 2019, the Company reported a net loss of \$16.9 million, on sales of \$34.6 million, and for the second quarter of 2018, net loss of \$8.2 million on sales of \$50.1 million.

Operating EBITDA loss was \$9.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2019, compared to operating EBITDA loss of \$9.7 million in the previous quarter and operating EBITDA of \$2.7 million in the prior year comparative period. Development costs incurred in the Bioproducts Segment were \$2.2 million which were largely offset by grants and funding. Corporate costs were \$0.9 million in the second quarter of 2019.

The Dissolving Pulp Segment incurred operating EBITDA loss of \$8.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2019. Operating EBITDA loss for the Dissolving Pulp Segment was \$8.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 and operating EBITDA was \$4.2 million for the prior year comparative period. Results for the second quarter of 2019 were impacted by a planned annual maintenance shutdown which was three days longer than initially planned and a 6% and 16% lower realized dissolving pulp sales price in comparison to the previous quarter and prior year comparative period.

A total of 31,710 air dried metric tonnes ("ADMT") of dissolving pulp were produced in the second quarter of 2019 and the FSC mill sold 33,585 ADMT of dissolving pulp in the same period, compared to sales of 31,232 ADMT and 39,882 ADMT of dissolving pulp in the previous quarter and prior year comparative period, respectively.

The requisite permit for the fifth digester required for commercial operation was received during the fourth quarter of 2018. The fifth digester is expected to result in approximately 17,000 tonnes increased annualized production once operating as projected. In late July cooking sequence (time, temperature and recipe) has been optimized which should result in anticipated increased tonnage run rate.

Management's Outlook

Due to a combination of factors, such as a lower realized sales price resulting from decreased dissolving pulp prices, an inventory write-down and production challenges coupled with an extended annual maintenance shutdown, operating results in the second quarter of 2019 were below management expectations. Current dissolving pulp prices remain well below pricing experienced over the past 10 years; however, management believes dissolving pulp prices should trend towards more normalized pricing in the short term.

With support from our partners, the Company believes it can endure the current market uncertainty in part caused by the trade dispute between China and the United States which is impacting global trade. China represents approximately 65% of the dissolving pulp market.

Dissolving Pulp Segment

According to China Chemical Fiber Group, viscose staple fibre ("VSF") capacity grew by approximately 740,000 tonnes in 2018, driving dissolving pulp demand which is forecasted to continue to grow in 2019. Dissolving pulp prices in 2018 were relatively stable, with average weekly pricing up 3.6% to \$1,206 (US\$931) per ADMT as compared to \$1,167 (US\$899) per ADMT in 2017. The substantial increases in VSF capacity in 2018 contributed to softening of VSF pricing throughout 2018 and the first half of 2019 as mills struggled with inventory build-up as the new supply came online. VSF pricing, currently at \$2,295 (US\$1,727) per tonne, is approximately 14.0% lower year over year. Lower VSF pricing has resulted in a softening of current dissolving pulp pricing which, at \$984 (US\$740) per ADMT, is 21.3% lower year over year. The sharp decline in dissolving pulp pricing subsequent to the first quarter of 2019 is in contrast to the positive trend pricing experienced over the previous four years. Current dissolving pulp prices are at their lowest level since the end of the 2009 recession. Management believes this to be a result of a temporary disruption in market conditions as there has been no material change in the underlying supply and demand fundamentals. Typical dissolving pulp market cycle peak occurs in the fall, coinciding with downstream textile and VSF market cycles.

Although currently priced at \$295 (US\$225) below current cotton prices, VSF historically has traded at a premium to cotton and has been supported by stronger cotton pricing over the past two years. Cotton sales from China's national reserve have reduced their stocks significantly during the past several years which is expected to improve stability in the cotton market. World cotton stocks are expected to be 80.4 million bales, the lowest in seven years.

Population growth, particularly the middle class, continue to drive the worldwide demand for fibre which is expected to increase from 103 million tonnes to 114 million tonnes produced by 2020 as reported in "The Fiber Year 2018". Increased demand for fibre has resulted in increased prices and demand for textile feedstocks, including manmade materials, which continue to capture market share.

VSF demand is expected to continue to grow by over 6% per year, driving dissolving pulp demand which is forecasted to continue to be strong for the foreseeable future. However, dissolving pulp pricing is currently impacted by VSF/rayon downstream market pricing and conditions, paper pulp market pricing influencing swing mills, general macro-economic uncertainties pertaining to the ongoing US/China trade issues and US\$/RMB exchange rates.

The anti-dumping duty on dissolving pulp imposed by China's Ministry of Commerce ("MOFCOM") expired on April 4, 2019. On April 1, 2019 China reduced the value-added tax ("VAT") rate for VSF by 3%, further increasing its cost competitiveness over cotton compared to cotton's 1% reduction in VAT.

Bioproducts Segment

FortressAB, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and the parent holding company of the Bioproducts Segment, continued work to advance its planned xylitol and complementary bioproducts demonstration plant project. The Company intends to produce xylitol and potentially other valuable bioproducts from hemicellulose and other underutilized streams produced at the FSC mill. FXI, a subsidiary special purpose company, has been established to construct and operate the demonstration plant.

Negotiations continue with the Government of Québec for an additional \$7.0 million of investment and loan funding previously committed to FXI, subject to the execution of definitive agreements with Investissement Québec ("IQ"). The Company will minimize investments in the Bioproducts Segment while preserving funding commitments during the current uncertainty relating to the dissolving pulp market.

Recent Developments

Release of \$3.4 million in Restricted Cash

On July 10, 2019, the Company announced that its wholly owned subsidiary, Fortress Bioenergy Ltd. ("FBL"), received from its senior lender, IAM Infrastructure Private Debt Fund LP ("IAM"), \$3.4 million in restricted cash previously held in a debt service reserve account. The funds will be used to secure additional wood fibre inventory for the FSC mill. FBL is required to replenish the reserve account with three months of blended principal and interest payments (approximately \$1.2 million) by June 30, 2020.

Multi-Year Moratorium on Investissement Québec

On June 17, 2019, the Company announced that it had been granted a multi-year moratorium on upcoming principal and interest payments by IQ under IQ's outstanding loan (the "IQ Loan"). Fortress has received, without penalty, a postponement of approximately \$45.0 million in principal and interest payments under the IQ Loan from June 30, 2019 to December 31, 2021. Interest payments during this period will be deferred and capitalized and the maturity date of the IQ Loan has been extended by five years to December 31, 2031. The principal amount of the IQ Loan, including capitalized interest, will be repaid in quarterly instalments beginning on March 31, 2022. IQ has also agreed to extend the moratorium and the term for an additional 24 months and subordinate its security in favour of third party lenders in the event that Fortress obtains new financing, subject to certain limitations.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment. The financial statements have also been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2019 the Company incurred losses of \$61.2 million (2018: \$8.2 million), including an impairment charge of \$44.9 million and an inventory write-down of \$3.6 million. The Company had cash flows from operating activities of \$0.5 million (2018: \$2.8 million). The Company has a working capital deficit of \$10.2 million (December 31, 2018: \$11.9 million surplus). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is

dependent upon the Company being successful in accessing additional sources of liquidity from lenders or investors until it is able to generate sufficient, sustainable cash flow from operations to meet its ongoing operating, financing and investing requirements. Active discussions with the Company's lenders are ongoing, as well as efforts to seek other sources of financing. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising capital on acceptable terms if at all.

As a result, there is significant uncertainty whether the Company will continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will realize the stated value of its assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements relating to the recoverability and classification of the asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the consolidated entity not continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material (See "*Liquidity and Capital Resources*" and "*Risks and Uncertainties*").

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, each asset or cash generating unit is evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount has been determined by the Company as the value in use.

The determination of value in use requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production and sales volumes, prices, operating costs, capital expenditures, and appropriate discount rates for future cash flows. The estimate and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, and as such there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recorded in the statement of operations.

As at June 30, 2019, the Company's market capitalization was lower than the carrying amount of its net assets. Management of the Company determined that this in addition to deteriorating market conditions constituted an impairment indicator and completed an impairment assessment of the FSC mill cash generating unit.

Management used a consistent valuation model compared to the one used at December 31, 2018, adjusted for updated key assumptions. Management's impairment evaluation resulted in the identification of an impairment loss of \$44.9 million at the FSC mill operations of the Dissolving Pulp Segment, as at June 30, 2019. Management determined the value in use of the cash generating unit to be \$236.7 million.

The impairment assessment model for the FSC mill included the following assumptions:

- Operating costs based on historical costs incurred and estimated forecasts
- Cash flow projections over a period of 5 years based on forecasts approved by management with no growth rate beyond the projection.
- Production volumes based on expected production compared to industry normal utilization rates.
- Efficiencies and production increase from future planned capital projects were not included.
- Dissolving pulp pricing based on externally available pricing forecasts.
- Discount rate of 9.75%.

Key sensitivities for inputs in the impairment assessment model for the FSC mill, assuming all other variables are held constant, are as follows:

- For each 1% change in the price of dissolving pulp, the calculated fair value of the cash generating unit changes by approximately \$16.0 million.
- For each \$0.01 change in the Canadian dollar when compared to the United States dollar, the calculated fair value of the cash generating unit changes by approximately \$18.7 million.

- For each 1% change in the discount rate, the calculated fair value of the cash generating unit changes by approximately \$24.7 million.

Selected Quarterly Information

(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts and foreign exchange rates, unaudited)

	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q4 2018	Q3 2018
Sales	36,762	34,605	47,455	48,678
Net loss	(61,243)	(16,855)	(10,566)	(4,702)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(4.09)	(1.13)	(0.71)	(0.31)
Weighted average shares outstanding – Basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	14,963	14,957	14,949	14,949
Average CHF/Canadian dollar exchange rate ⁽²⁾	1.3343	1.3336	1.3263	1.3284
Average US\$/Canadian dollar exchange rate ⁽²⁾	1.3377	1.3295	1.3204	1.3070

⁽¹⁾ Thousands of shares

⁽²⁾ Source – Bank of Canada (average indicative rate for each period)

(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts and foreign exchange rates, unaudited)

	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017	Q3 2017
Sales from continuing operations	50,077	39,735	29,617	35,299
Net loss from continuing operations	(8,150)	(8,762)	(11,779)	(14,316)
Net loss ⁽¹⁾	(8,150)	(8,762)	(74,231)	(14,319)
Basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations	(0.55)	(0.61)	(0.82)	(1.00)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.55)	(0.61)	(5.19)	(1.00)
Weighted average shares outstanding – Basic and diluted ⁽²⁾	14,947	14,329	14,306	14,273
Average CHF/Canadian dollar exchange rate ⁽³⁾	1.3105	1.3337	1.2881	1.3012
Average US\$/Canadian dollar exchange rate ⁽³⁾	1.2911	1.2647	1.2713	1.2528

⁽¹⁾ Including discontinued operations

⁽²⁾ Thousands of shares

⁽³⁾ Source – Bank of Canada (average noon rate for each period, until February 28, 2017; average indicative rate for the period, after March 1, 2017)

Historical Discussion

The third quarter of 2017 was negatively impacted by the continuing challenges in the chemical recovery area and an auxiliary system failure at the FSC mill which caused the mill to temporarily suspend the production of dissolving pulp in order to complete the necessary repairs. The results for the fourth quarter of 2017 were impacted by continued challenges as a result of the auxiliary system failure and the annual maintenance shutdown. The first six months of 2018 saw improvements in production costs and volumes, the completion of the connections of the fifth digester and the acquisition of S2G. The third and fourth quarters of 2018 saw improved operations at the FSC mill and the operational ramp up of the fifth digester. The first quarter of 2019 was negatively impacted by multiple region-wide electrical power outages and extreme weather conditions which impacted production volumes, pulp quality and sales. The second quarter of 2019 was impacted by an extended annual maintenance shutdown, a lower realized dissolving pulp sales price and increased supply costs.

Second Quarter 2019 Earnings Review

Three Months Ended June 30, 2019

Overview

Fortress reported a net loss of \$61.2 million or basic and diluted net loss per share of \$4.09 for the second quarter of 2019 on sales of \$36.8 million. In the first quarter of 2019, the Company reported a net loss of \$16.9 million or basic and diluted net loss per share of \$1.13 on sales of \$34.6 million and for the second quarter of 2018, the Company reported a net loss of \$8.2 million or basic and diluted net loss per share of \$0.55 on sales of \$50.1 million. Sales, relative to the prior year comparative period, have been impacted by both lower productivity and lower realized dissolving pulp prices.

Operating EBITDA loss was \$9.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2019, compared to operating EBITDA loss of \$9.7 million in the previous quarter and operating EBITDA of \$2.7 million in the prior year comparative period. The Dissolving Pulp Segment incurred operating EBITDA loss of \$8.5 million and net of funding received, the Bioproducts Segment operating EBITDA loss was \$0.1 million. Corporate costs were \$0.9 million in the second quarter of 2019. Results for the second quarter of 2019 were primarily impacted by 6% and 16% lower realized dissolving pulp sales price in comparison to the previous quarter and prior year comparative period, production challenges, an inventory write-down and an extended annual maintenance shutdown which was three days longer than initially planned.

Manufacturing and distribution costs were \$41.0 million, or 111% of sales, for the three months ended June 30, 2019, compared to \$39.4 million, or 114% of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2019. In the second quarter of 2018, manufacturing and distribution costs were \$42.3 million, or 85% of sales. Despite the Company's efforts to reduce manufacturing costs, these costs have been impacted by production challenges, a \$3.6 million inventory write-down, escalating fibre costs and an overall strained forestry industry.

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses were \$5.2 million for the second quarter of 2019, compared to \$4.9 million for the first quarter of 2019. In the first and second quarters of 2019, the Bioproducts Segment development costs were offset by funding and grants. The prior year comparative period SG&A expenses were \$5.1 million.

Selected Financial Information and Statistics

(thousands of dollars, except shipments, unaudited)	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q2 2018
Sales	36,762	34,605	50,077
Operating EBITDA (loss) ⁽¹⁾	(9,456)	(9,728)	2,652
Net loss	(61,243)	(16,855)	(8,150)
Pulp shipments (ADMT)	33,585	31,232	39,882

⁽¹⁾ See Net Loss to Operating EBITDA (Loss) Reconciliation.

Net Loss to Operating EBITDA (Loss) Reconciliation:

(thousands of dollars, unaudited)	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q2 2018
Net loss	(61,243)	(16,855)	(8,150)
Foreign exchange gain	(1,007)	(714)	(161)
Net finance expense	2,814	4,380	5,371
Amortization	5,536	5,205	5,477
Gain on financial instruments	(517)	(1,319)	(43)
Non-operating income	-	-	(129)
Gain on sale of assets	-	(604)	-
Stock-based compensation	92	179	287
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	44,869	-	-
Operating EBITDA (loss)	(9,456)	(9,728)	2,652

Operating Results by Business Segment

Dissolving Pulp Segment

(thousands of dollars, except for shipments, unaudited)	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q2 2018
Sales	36,762	34,605	50,077
Operating loss	(58,848)	(13,982)	(1,276)
Amortization	5,514	5,183	5,477
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	44,869	-	-
Operating EBITDA (loss)	(8,465)	(8,799)	4,201
Dissolving pulp shipments (ADMT)	33,585	31,232	39,882

The Dissolving Pulp Segment incurred operating EBITDA loss of \$8.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, compared to operating EBITDA loss of \$8.8 million for the first quarter of 2019 and operating EBITDA of \$4.2 million for the prior year comparative period. A total of 31,710 ADMT of dissolving pulp was produced in the second quarter of 2019 and the FSC mill sold 33,585 ADMT of dissolving pulp in the same period, compared to sales of 31,232 ADMT and 39,882 ADMT of dissolving pulp in the previous quarter and prior year comparative period, respectively.

Revenues of \$4.7 million were generated from the cogeneration facility in the quarter ended June 30, 2019 compared to \$3.1 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2019. Revenues from the generation of power at the cogeneration facility during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 were \$5.4 million. Revenues generated from the cogeneration facility were negatively impacted by multiple region-wide electrical power outages during the first quarter of 2019 and the annual planned maintenance shutdown in the second quarter of 2019.

As at June 30, 2019, the FSC mill held finished goods inventory consisting of 4,190 ADMT of dissolving pulp compared to 6,065 ADMT as at March 31, 2019. As at June 30, 2018, the FSC mill held finished goods inventory consisting of 2,743 ADMT of dissolving pulp.

During the three months ended June 30, 2019 the Company recognized an impairment loss at the FSC mill (see "Significant Developments – Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment") in the amount of \$44.9 million.

Bioproducts Segment

(thousands of dollars, unaudited)	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Q2 2018
Operating loss	(130)	(5)	(458)
Operating EBITDA loss	(130)	(5)	(458)

During the second quarter of 2019, the Company continued to make progress on a xylitol and other complementary bioproducts demonstration plant planned for the FSC mill site. Development costs incurred in the Bioproducts Segment were \$2.2 million, which were largely offset by grants and funding.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2019

Selected Financial Information and Statistics for the Six Months Ended:

(thousands of dollars, except for shipments, unaudited)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Sales from continuing operations	71,367	89,812
Operating EBITDA (loss) ⁽¹⁾	(19,184)	1,231
Net loss	(78,098)	(16,912)
Pulp shipments (ADMT)	64,817	73,026

⁽¹⁾ See Net Loss to Operating EBITDA (Loss) Reconciliation.

Net Loss to Operating EBITDA (Loss) Reconciliation:

(thousands of dollars, unaudited)	Six Months ended June 30, 2019	Six Months ended June 30, 2018
Net loss	(78,098)	(16,912)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,721)	1,187
Net finance expense	7,194	5,914
Amortization	10,741	11,048
(Gain) Loss on financial instruments	(1,836)	105
Non-operating income	-	(809)
Gain on sale of assets	(604)	-
Stock based compensation	271	698
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	44,869	-
Operating EBITDA (loss)	(19,184)	1,231

Overview

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company reported net loss of \$78.1 million or basic and diluted net loss per share of \$5.22. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company reported net loss of \$16.9 million or basic and diluted net loss per share from continuing operations of \$1.16.

Operating EBITDA loss for the Company was \$19.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 on sales of \$71.4 million compared to operating EBITDA of \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 on sales of \$89.8 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Dissolving Pulp Segment generated operating EBITDA loss of \$17.3 million compared to \$4.4 million operating EBITDA in the prior year comparative period. Corporate costs contributed to operating EBITDA loss of \$1.8 million and \$2.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Bioproducts Segment costs were \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Manufacturing, product, freight and other distributions costs equaled \$80.4 million, or 113% of sales, for the six months ended June 30, 2019, compared to \$78.5 million, or 87% of sales, for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

SG&A expenses were \$10.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, which is comparable to the prior year comparative period of \$10.1 million.

Stock-based compensation was \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, compared to \$0.7 million in the prior year comparative period.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relate primarily to translation losses or gains on foreign denominated debt.

Operating Results by Business Segment

Dissolving Pulp Segment

(thousands of dollars, except for shipments, unaudited)	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Sales	71,367	89,812
Operating loss	(72,830)	(6,648)
Amortization	10,697	11,048
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	44,869	-
Operating EBITDA (loss)	(17,264)	4,400
Dissolving Pulp Shipments (ADMT)	64,817	73,026

Operating EBITDA loss for the first six months of 2019 at the FSC mill was \$17.3 million compared to operating EBITDA of \$4.4 million in the prior year comparative period. The first six months of 2019 were negatively impacted by 11% lower realized pricing and 14% lower production due in part to the planned shutdown, multiple region-wide electrical power outages and extreme weather conditions.

During the six months ended June 30, 2019 the Company recognized an impairment loss at the FSC mill (see "Significant Developments – Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment") in the amount of \$44.9 million.

Bioproducts Segment

(thousands of dollars, except for shipments, unaudited)	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Operating loss	(135)	(466)
Operating EBITDA loss	(135)	(466)

During the first six months of 2019, the Company continued to make progress on a xylitol and other complementary bioproducts demonstration plant planned for the FSC mill site. Development costs incurred in the Bioproducts Segment were \$3.0 million, which were offset by grants and funding.

Selected Cash Flow Items

	Q2 2019	Q1 2019	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019	Q2 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018
Cash flows (used by) from operating activities					
Cash (used by) from operating activities before working capital changes from continuing operations	(8,360)	(9,713)	(18,073)	2,784	2,042
Non-cash working capital change from continuing operations	8,864	4,376	13,240	(12)	(3,707)
	504	(5,337)	(4,833)	2,772	(1,665)
Cash flows used by financing activities					
Cash flows used by financing activities from continuing operations	(6,677)	(352)	(7,029)	(5,277)	(8,080)
	(6,677)	(352)	(7,029)	(5,277)	(8,080)
Cash flows (used by) from investing activities					
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(3,311)	(2,855)	(6,166)	(6,092)	(11,631)
Other	8,194	2,297	10,491	2,979	4,570
	4,883	(558)	4,325	(3,113)	(7,061)
Change in cash position	(1,290)	(6,247)	(7,537)	(5,618)	(16,806)
Foreign exchange loss on cash and cash equivalents	19	(17)	2	(13)	47
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,344	12,608	12,608	29,749	40,877
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	5,073	6,344	5,073	24,118	24,118

Operating Activities

Fortress operates in a cyclical industry and its operating cash flows vary accordingly. Fortress' principal operating cash expenditures are for labour and raw materials. Operating activities used cash of \$4.8 million and \$1.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Working capital is subject to cyclical operating needs, the timing of collection of receivables and the payment of payables and expenses.

Financing Activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, financing activities used cash of \$7.0 million. Included in financing activities in the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$2.8 million in long-term debt payments, \$1.6 million in additions to long-term debt and \$5.5 million in long-term debt interest and financing payments.

During the first six months of 2018, financing activities used cash of \$8.1 million for the repayment of long-term debt, interest and financing fees.

Investing Activities

During the first six months of 2019, investing activities used cash of \$4.3 million. Investing activities relating to the purchase of equipment and other capital expenditures at the FSC mill used cash of \$6.2 million. The Company also received \$5.5 million in government grants.

During the first six months of 2018, investing activities used cash of \$7.1 million. Investing activities relating to the purchase of equipment and other capital expenditures at the mill used cash of \$11.6 million. The Company also received \$4.3 million in government grants relating to the fifth digester project.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at June 30, 2019, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$5.1 million and \$3.7 million in restricted cash. Included in the restricted cash balance was a \$3.6 million deposit pursuant to the Company's \$32.2 million secured loan with IAM (the "IAM Loan"). Subsequent to June 30, 2019, \$3.4 million of this amount was released for the purpose of securing certain inventory at the FSC mill.

As at June 30, 2019, the Company's current portion of long-term debt, accounts payable and accrued liabilities totaled \$47.9 million, all of which fall due for payment within one year of the statement of financial position date. As at June 30, 2019, the Company's current assets were \$37.7 million. In October 2018, the Company made certain amendments to its outstanding convertible unsecured debentures which included an extension of the maturity date from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2021.

Cash and restricted cash as at June 30, 2019 was \$8.8 million compared to \$14.4 million as at March 31, 2019. As at June 30, 2019, the Company had working capital deficit of \$10.2 million. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company being successful in accessing additional sources of liquidity from lenders or investors until it is able to generate sufficient, sustainable cash flow from operations to meet its ongoing operating, financing and investing requirements. In order to meet future working capital requirements, the Company may need to reduce its production costs, access additional sources of capital, and/or sell assets, of which there can be no assurance. Such uncertainty casts doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis, which would differ from the going concern basis. Fortress' future operating performance and its ability to finance capital expenditures, service its debt, repay its indebtedness upon maturity and pay other indebtedness will be subject to future economic conditions, the potential renegotiation or refinancing of existing indebtedness, the financial success of Fortress' business, Fortress' ability to successfully maximize margins and diversify product mix in response to changing market conditions, success of cost savings initiatives and other factors, some of which are not within Fortress' control, including, but not limited to, changes in market prices for its products, raw materials costs, foreign currency exchange rates, the impact of duties and tariffs and the receipt of necessary permits. No assurances are given as to the likelihood that the outcome of any such factors will be successful or will operate to positively impact the Company's business, operations and/or financial results.

The Company had previously entered into an amendment (the "First Amendment") to its loan (the "IQ Loan") with IQ, whereby IQ agreed to defer interest on the IQ Loan until April 1, 2018 and to further defer an aggregate of \$6.3 million of quarterly principal payments otherwise payable September 30, 2017, December 31, 2017, and March 31, 2018, without penalty or interest accruing on such amounts, until the one year anniversary of each such principal payment due date (the "Initial Deferrals"). In connection with the IAM Loan, Fortress agreed to increase the interest payable on \$40.0 million principal amount of the IQ Loan to 6% per annum and pay interest on this portion of the IQ Loan commencing February 2017. All principal payments to IQ will be applied firstly to the higher interest bearing principal amount outstanding.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company entered into a further amendment (the "Second Amendment") to the IQ Loan pursuant to which the three quarterly principal payments payable in 2018 totaling

\$8.5 million were deferred to March 31, 2019, without penalty or interest accruing on such amounts. In addition, twelve monthly interest payments for the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, totaling \$4.4 million was capitalized on the outstanding principal amount and such capitalized interest did not bear interest during this period. The Initial Deferrals remained in effect during the first quarter of 2019.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company entered into a further amendment to the IQ Loan pursuant to which the quarterly principal payment due March 31, 2019 is now due on maturity of the loan in December 2026. The interest payable from January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019 was capitalised and added to the outstanding balance of the loan, and interest payments are now to be made on a quarterly basis.

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, the Company entered into an additional amendment to the IQ Loan whereby the quarterly principal and interest payments due from June 30, 2019 to December 31, 2021, totaling \$31.8 million and \$13.3 million, respectively, have been postponed. The interest payable has been capitalized and added to the outstanding balance of the loan. The principal amount of the loan, including capitalized interest, will be repaid in quarterly instalments beginning March 31, 2022. The maturity date of the loan has been extended by five years to December 31, 2031. The Company recorded a gain of \$2.0 million in finance income in relation to the amendment.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company amended its outstanding convertible debentures in the aggregate principal amount of \$62.1 million due in 2019. The Company extended the maturity date of the debentures from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2021, increased the interest rate on the debentures from 7.0% to 9.75% per annum, effective January 1, 2019, and incorporated certain negative covenants. The Company accounted for the amendments as a modification to the existing debentures which resulted in a loss of \$0.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2018, and an additional \$1.7 million in interest per annum in 2019.

Repayments of principal for debt outstanding as at June 30, 2019 are required as follows:

	(\$ 000's)
2019	1,635
2020	2,857
2021	64,957
2022	15,067
2023	15,067
Thereafter	102,611
	202,194

Commitments

As at June 30, 2019, the Company has:

- issued guaranteed letters of credit of \$0.8 million relating to the continued delivery of power from our cogeneration facility and \$0.4 million relating to suppliers;
- a performance security guarantee of up to \$2.5 million for derivative financial instruments; and
- committed to purchase \$0.8 million in property, plant and equipment.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its assets and maintain a globally competitive cost structure while looking for growth opportunities to provide returns to its shareholders. In addition, the Company works with relevant stakeholders to ensure the safety of its operations and employees, and remain in compliance with applicable environmental regulations and enhance the communities in which it operates.

The Company monitors and assesses on an ongoing basis its financial performance in order to ensure that its net debt levels are prudent taking into account the anticipated direction of the business cycle. The Company continuously monitors the public and private debt markets and the public equity markets in order to ensure that its capital structure is appropriately balanced. The Company can be influenced materially by changes in the relative value of the Canadian dollar and United States dollar.

The Company's capital comprises net debt and shareholders' equity as follows:

(thousands of dollars, unaudited)	June 30, 2019 \$	December 31, 2018 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	5,073	12,608
Less total debt	209,746	209,341
Net debt	(204,673)	(196,733)
Shareholders' equity	21,365	99,837

The Company has certain financial covenants stipulating subsidiary specific minimum ratios of debt to earnings and maximum ratios of long-term debt to adjusted net worth and debt service coverage, as well as certain non-financial covenants. Debt obligations are held by various entities within the Company with individual debt agreements specifying the entities within the Company that are to be included in the covenant calculations. In connection with the IAM Loan, which is held by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, a distribution test must be met for the cash held by the subsidiary to be available within the group. There are no restrictions on the cash for use within the subsidiary. As at June 30, 2019, the cash and cash equivalents balance of the subsidiary was \$0.7 million.

The Company ensures it remains in compliance with all of its existing debt covenants in order to facilitate future access to capital. Management reviews past results and forecasts to monitor their compliance. The Company was in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements for the period ended June 30, 2019.

Outstanding Shares and Other Securities

The number of common shares outstanding as at June 30, 2019, and as at the date of this report was 14,971,799. The number of options outstanding as at June 30, 2019, and as at the date of this report was 241,403. As at June 30, 2019, and as at the date of this report, there were 397,389 restricted share units outstanding. As at June 30, 2019, and as at the date of this report there were 584,220 and 644,004 deferred share units outstanding, respectively.

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions consist of remuneration of directors and other key management personnel with whom we have entered into employment agreements in the normal course. Further information is contained in our management information circulars in respect of our annual general meetings of shareholders, which are filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Contingencies

Provisions for liabilities relating to legal actions, tax reassessments and claims require judgment using management's best estimates regarding projected outcomes and the range of loss, based on such factors as historical experiences, stage of proceedings and recommendations of legal counsel and tax advisors. Actual results may vary from estimates and the differences are recorded when known.

In 2013, FSC commenced legal action in the Superior Court of Québec against Goulds Pumps Canada Inc. and ITT Goulds Pumps Inc. seeking, among other things, damages relating to delays with the start-up of the cogeneration facility. Although no trial date has yet been set, legal proceedings are advancing in the normal course.

Critical Accounting Estimates

For a review of significant management judgments affecting financial results and critical accounting estimates, see the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2018, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

New Accounting Pronouncements

IFRS 16 – Leases

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 - Leases, which requires, among other things, lessees to recognize leases traditionally recorded as operating leases in the same manner as a financing lease. The Company has applied the standard on a modified retrospective method. Under this method, the cumulative effect of initial application has been recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as of January 1, 2019 and comparative figures have not been restated.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized both right of use assets and lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of IAS 17 – Leases. These right of use assets and lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average rate applied at January 1, 2019, was 3%. The Company leases office space and equipment. The lease contracts are typically 3 to 4 years.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Company recognized the carrying amount of the right of use asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application.

The Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics;
- The accounting for leases with the underlying asset of low value as operating leases, and;
- The accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than one year as at January 1, 2019 as short term leases.

The Company recorded the following right of use assets in property, plant and equipment upon the adoption of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019.

(thousands of dollars, unaudited)	Properties	Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At January 1, 2019			
Right of use asset	171	898	1,069
Amortization	(44)	(242)	(286)
At June 30, 2019	127	656	783

The Company recorded \$1.1 million in lease liabilities and right of use assets upon the adoption of IFRS 16 on

January 1, 2019. The long-term portion of the liability has been recorded in provisions and other long-term liabilities and the current portion in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company has made \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million in repayment on the lease obligation in the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively. The adoption of IFRS 16 resulted in no impact on the Company's equity.

Principal repayments for the lease liabilities as at June 30, 2019 are required as follows:

(thousands of dollars, unaudited)	\$
2019	283
2020	507
	790

Risks and Uncertainties

A comprehensive discussion of risk factors is included in the Company's Annual Information Form dated March 29, 2019, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Those risks as well as the following may impact the business of the Company. Those as well as risks detailed in the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2018, also available on SEDAR, may impact the business of the Company.

Current operating performance, ongoing capital requirements and ability to raise additional capital cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue operating for the next 12 months and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due. However, certain adverse conditions and material uncertainties cast doubt upon the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. As at June 30, 2019, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$10.2 million. Trade and other payables of the Company continue to accumulate due to liquidity constraints. The Company has other current liabilities which require settlement in the short-term, including, \$3.1 million in current portion of long-term debt.

Continued difficult market conditions suffered by the dissolving pulp business caused by the 10 year low in pricing, weak viscose staple fibre demand, increased fibre supply costs and operational challenges have put pressure on our cash flows from operating activities. As a result, there is material uncertainty related to future events that may cast substantial doubt on our ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, we may be unable to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of business. Our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the occurrence of all or some of these future events: successfully growing revenues; lowering production costs and/or accessing additional sources of capital to offset increased supply costs; selling assets; dissolving pulp prices exceeding the current estimates in the short term; pursuing, in the alternative, a strategic restructuring, refinancing or other transaction to provide the Company with additional liquidity; or other unforeseen events. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising capital, selling assets and/or cutting or offsetting sufficient costs to meet the Company's future working capital requirements. As such, there is significant doubt and there can be no assurance we will be able to continue as a going concern.

We may require further financing in order to proceed with our operations and to fund our ongoing corporate and administrative activities. If we are unable to successfully finance our current and future operations, we may not be able to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of operations and could eventually result in, among other things, default under our various loan agreements.

If the going concern assumption is not appropriate, adjustments may be necessary to the carrying value and classification of our assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used. These adjustments could be material.

If the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, it may be compelled to seek relief under applicable bankruptcy and insolvency legislation.

If the Company seeks relief under applicable bankruptcy and insolvency legislation, its business and operations will be subject to certain risks, including but not limited to, the following:

- An insolvency filing by or against the Company will cause an event of default under the Company's various loan and credit agreements, as well as the Debentures;
- An insolvency filing by or against the Company may adversely affect its business prospects, including its ability to continue to obtain and maintain the contracts necessary to operate its business on competitive terms;
- There can be no assurance as to the Company's ability to maintain or obtain sufficient financing sources for operations or to fund any reorganization plan and meet future obligations;
- There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully develop, prosecute, confirm and consummate one or more plans of reorganization that are acceptable to the applicable courts and its creditors, equity and debenture holders and other parties in interest; and
- The value of the common shares could be reduced to zero as result of an insolvency filing.

Cyclical nature of dissolving pulp markets could result in prolonged depressed dissolving pulp prices which could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and its ability to continue as a going concern.

The dissolving pulp business is highly cyclical in nature and may result in periods of supply and demand imbalance, which in turn affects pulp product prices. Dissolving pulp markets are highly competitive and are sensitive to cyclical changes in the global economy, industry capacity and foreign exchange rates, as well as decreased demand due to generally reduced economic activity, product-specific activity or inventory de-stocking by customers, all of which can have a significant influence on selling prices and the Company's operating results.

The length and magnitude of industry cycles have varied over time, but generally reflect changes in macro-economic conditions and levels of industry capacity. Demand and prices for pulp products are cyclical and are influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include periods of excess product supply due to industry capacity increases. Industry capacity can fluctuate as changing industry conditions can influence producers, including the Company, to idle production capacity or permanently close mills. In addition, to avoid substantial cash costs in idling or closing a mill, some producers, including the Company, may choose to operate at a loss, sometimes even a cash loss, which can prolong weak pricing environments due to oversupply.

Dissolving pulp prices are currently at a 10 year low. Prolonged depressed pricing may make it uneconomical for the FSC mill to produce dissolving pulp, which may materially adversely affect the Company's business, operations and financial results, and impact the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern. Prolonged curtailments of production or extended shutdowns could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and also impact the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern. In addition, the relatively high fixed cost component of certain manufacturing processes, specifically in pulp production, requires producers to operate facilities with target efficiency in the high 80% range even when demand is not sufficient to absorb all of the output. Increases in fixed costs, for example fibre costs, would materially reduce efficiency rates and contribute to the negative financial impact already exacerbated by depressed dissolving pulp market prices. Any excess production may saturate the market and have a negative impact on product prices, further increasing the inherent cyclical nature of the industry.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended June 30, 2019, there were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that materially affected, or would be reasonably likely to materially affect, such controls.

FORTRESS GLOBAL ENTERPRISES INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Canadian dollars, amounts in thousands, unaudited)

Note	June 30, 2019 \$	December 31, 2018 \$
ASSETS		
Current		
	5,073	12,608
Cash and cash equivalents		
	3,724	8,156
Restricted cash		
	4,141	10,225
Trade accounts receivable		
	3,926	5,706
Other accounts receivable		
	18,085	25,402
Inventories	2	
Prepaid expenses		596
Financial instruments	4	-
	37,699	62,693
Intangible asset	5	2,404
Property, plant and equipment	2,3,6	281,216
	276,941	346,313
Total assets		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
	44,876	35,142
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
	-	1,455
Financial instruments	4	
Current portion of long-term debt	7	14,225
	47,940	50,822
Long-term debt	7	195,116
Provisions and other long-term liabilities	3	538
	255,576	246,476
Total liabilities		
Shareholders' equity		
	177,266	177,196
Share capital		
	25,160	24,959
Contributed surplus		
	(213,344)	(135,246)
Retained deficit		
Accumulated other comprehensive income		32,928
	21,365	99,837
Total shareholders' equity		
	276,941	346,313
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Going concern	2	
Commitments	11	
Subsequent events	14	

(See accompanying notes)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

“Anil Wirasekara”

Director

“Giovanni Iadeluca”

Chief Executive Officer

FORTRESS GLOBAL ENTERPRISES INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Canadian dollars, amounts in thousands, except share and per share data, unaudited)

Note	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$
Sales	36,762	50,077	71,367	89,812
Costs and expenses				
Manufacturing and distribution costs	(40,980)	(42,324)	(80,396)	(78,492)
Amortization	6 (5,536)	(5,477)	(10,741)	(11,048)
Selling, general and administration	(5,238)	(5,101)	(10,155)	(10,089)
Stock-based compensation	9 (92)	(287)	(271)	(698)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6 (44,869)	-	(44,869)	-
Operating loss	(59,953)	(3,112)	(75,065)	(10,515)
Other income (expense)				
Finance expense	(3,477)	(5,455)	(9,200)	(10,183)
Finance income	7(a) 663	84	2,006	4,269
Non-operating income	-	129	604	809
Gain (loss) on financial instruments	4 517	43	1,836	(105)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	1,007	161	1,721	(1,187)
Net loss	(61,243)	(8,150)	(78,098)	(16,912)
Net loss per share and diluted net loss per share	(4.09)	(0.55)	(5.22)	(1.16)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted	14,963,228	14,946,555	14,960,134	14,639,400

(See accompanying notes)

FORTRESS GLOBAL ENTERPRISES INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Canadian dollars, amounts in thousands, unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$
Net loss	(61,243)	(8,150)	(78,098)	(16,912)
Other comprehensive loss				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net loss				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	186	(253)	(645)	1,402
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	186	(253)	(645)	1,402
Total comprehensive loss	(61,057)	(8,403)	(78,743)	(15,510)

(See accompanying notes)

FORTRESS GLOBAL ENTERPRISES INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Canadian dollars, amounts in thousands, unaudited)

Note	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$
Share capital	8	
Balance at beginning of period	177,196	174,704
Share issued on business acquisition	–	2,400
Restricted share units vested	70	92
Balance at end of period	177,266	177,196
Contributed surplus		
Balance at beginning of period	24,959	24,315
Stock-based compensation	271	438
Restricted share units vested	(70)	(92)
Balance at end of period	25,160	24,661
Retained deficit		
Balance at beginning of period	(135,246)	(103,066)
Net loss	(78,098)	(16,912)
Balance at end of period	(213,344)	(119,978)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of period	32,928	29,349
Cumulative translation adjustment on foreign operations	(645)	1,402
Balance at end of period	32,283	30,751
Total equity	21,365	112,630

(See accompanying notes)

FORTRESS GLOBAL ENTERPRISES INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Canadian dollars, amounts in thousands, unaudited)

Note	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$
Cash flows (used by) from operating activities		
	(78,098)	(16,912)
Net loss for the period		
Adjustments:		
	(1,935)	163
	10,741	11,048
	(510)	1,168
	7,193	5,914
	(604)	-
6	44,869	-
	271	661
	(18,073)	2,042
Change in non-cash working capital items		
	6,743	(2,314)
	7,317	11,152
	(1,674)	(779)
	854	(11,766)
	(4,833)	(1,665)
Cash flows (used by) from financing activities		
	(2,842)	(3,250)
7	1,620	-
	(296)	-
	(5,511)	(4,830)
	(7,029)	(8,080)
Cash flows (used by) from investing activities		
	(6,166)	(11,631)
	604	-
	-	59
10	5,542	4,330
	44	193
	4,301	(12)
	4,325	(7,061)
	(7,537)	(16,806)
Increase (decrease) in cash position		
	2	47
	12,608	40,877
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		
	5,073	24,118

Supplemental cash flow information

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See accompanying notes)

FORTRESS GLOBAL ENTERPRISES INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Canadian dollars, amounts in thousands except share and per share data, unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Fortress Global Enterprises Inc. (formerly Fortress Paper Ltd.) (the “Company” or “Fortress”) was incorporated on May 30, 2006 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The address of the Company’s registered office is 157 Chadwick Court – 2nd floor, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7M 3K2. Fortress operates in two distinct business segments: dissolving pulp and bioproducts. The Company operates its dissolving pulp business at the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill located in Canada which also operates a cogeneration facility that produces renewable energy. In March of 2018, the Company acquired S2G Biochemicals Inc. (Note 5) which is included in the Bioproducts Segment (Note 12).

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND GOING CONCERN

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The Board of Directors approved these statements on August 6, 2019.

These unaudited interim condensed financial statements do not include all of the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) for annual financial statements and, accordingly, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018 (available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com). These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of their application that were applied in the December 31, 2018 consolidated financial statements, except as disclosed in note 3. For significant estimates and judgments refer to notes 5 and 6 as well as the consolidated financial statements and notes as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment. The financial statements have also been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

During the financial period ended June 30, 2019 the Company incurred losses of \$78,098 (2018: \$16,912) including an impairment charge of \$44,869. The inventory write-down to record finished goods at the lower of cost and net realizable value at June 30, 2019 was \$3,565 (2018: \$178). The Company had negative cash flows from operating activities of \$4,833 (2018: \$1,665). The Company has a working capital deficit of \$10,241 (December 31, 2018: \$11,871 surplus). The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company being successful in accessing additional sources of liquidity from lenders or investors until it is able to generate sufficient, sustainable cash flow from operations to meet its ongoing operating, financing and investing requirements. Active discussions with the Company’s lenders are ongoing, as well as efforts to seek other sources of financing. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising capital on acceptable terms if at all.

As a result, there is significant uncertainty whether the Company will continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will realize the stated value of its assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements. No adjustments have been made to the financial statements relating to the recoverability and classification of the asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the consolidated entity not continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

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3. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Adoption of new accounting standards

IFRS 16 – Leases

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 - Leases, which requires, among other things, lessees to recognize leases traditionally recorded as operating leases in the same manner as a financing lease. The Company has applied the standard on a modified retrospective method. Under this method, the cumulative effect of initial application has been recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as of January 1, 2019 and comparative figures have not been restated.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized both right of use assets and lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of IAS 17 – Leases. These right of use assets and lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average rate applied at January 1, 2019, was 3%. The Company leases office space and equipment. The lease contracts are typically 3 to 4 years.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Company recognized the carrying amount of the right of use asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application.

The Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics;
- The accounting for leases with the underlying asset of low value as operating leases, and;
- The accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than one year as at January 1, 2019 as short term leases.

The Company recorded the following right of use assets in property, plant and equipment upon the adoption of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019.

	Properties	Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At January 1, 2019			
Right of use asset	171	898	1,069
Amortization	(44)	(242)	(286)
At June 30, 2019	127	656	783

The Company recorded \$1,069 in lease liabilities and right of use assets upon the adoption of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019. The long-term portion of the liability has been recorded in provisions and other long-term liabilities and the current portion in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company recorded \$7 and \$15 in interest expense and has made \$140 and \$279 in repayment on the lease obligations in the three and

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six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively, in relation to the lease liabilities. The adoption of IFRS 16 resulted in no impact on the Company's equity.

Principal repayments for the lease liabilities as at June 30, 2019 are required as follows:

	\$
2019	283
2020	507
	790

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade accounts receivable, other accounts receivable, other long-term receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and long term debt are measured at amortized cost subsequent to initial measurement. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, which requires the classification of financial instruments within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement. The Company uses a variety of derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, and shows the level within the fair value hierarchy in which they have been classified:

	Fair Value Hierarchy Level	June 30, 2019 \$	December 31, 2018 \$
Derivative financial instruments – FVTPL	Level 2	480	(1,455)
Total financial instruments		480	(1,455)

The following table summarizes the gain (loss) on financial instruments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 \$	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 \$
Derivative financial instrument				
US dollar collars and variable rate forwards	517	43	1,836	(105)
Gain (loss) on financial instruments	517	43	1,836	(105)

The Company had the following foreign exchange derivatives at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Notional Amount US dollars	Exchange Rates protection/ topside, per dollar	Notional Amount US dollars	Exchange Rates protection/ topside, per dollar
US dollar collars and variable rate forwards				
0-12 Months	22,250	1.32/1.37	37,500	1.31/1.37

5. BUSINESS ACQUISITION

On March 26, 2018, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of S2G Biochemicals Inc. ("S2G"), a chemical engineering and technology company, for the purchase price of \$2,400 paid through the issuance of 666,652 (Note 8) common shares of the Company. The purchase price was calculated using the closing share price of the Company's common shares on the date of acquisition. Through a newly formed subsidiary, the Company intends to commission the construction of a demonstration plant to produce xylitol at its Fortress Specialty Cellulose Mill.

The recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is based upon estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Fair values are estimated using market information where applicable; however, directly comparable information is not always readily available so significant estimates and judgments are used.

The Company has recorded an intangible asset for the proprietary process technologies and license, know-how and expertise acquired. The acquisition has been accounted for as follows:

	Note	March 26, 2018 \$
Assets acquired at fair values		
Cash		59
Restricted cash		11
Prepaid expenses		17
Intangible assets		2,404
Liabilities acquired at fair values		2,491

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Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		91
Net assets acquired at fair values		2,400
Consideration paid	8	2,400

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2019, the Company sold non-core assets for \$nil and \$604. The carrying amount of the assets sold was \$nil with a resulting gain of \$604.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, each asset or cash generating unit is evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount has been determined by the Company as the value in use.

The determination of value in use requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production and sales volumes, prices, operating costs, capital expenditures, and appropriate discount rates for future cash flows. The estimate and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, and as such there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recorded in the statement of operations.

As at June 30, 2019, the Company's market capitalization was lower than the carrying amount of its net assets. Management of the Company determined that this in addition to deteriorating market conditions constituted an impairment indicator and completed an impairment assessment of the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill cash generating unit.

Management used a consistent valuation model compared to the one used at December 31, 2018, adjusted for updated key assumptions. Management's impairment evaluation resulted in the identification of an impairment loss of \$44,869 at the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill operations of the Dissolving Pulp Segment, as at June 30, 2019. Management determined the value in use of the cash generating unit to be \$236,709.

The impairment assessment model for the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill included the following assumptions:

- Operating costs based on historical costs incurred and estimated forecasts
- Cash flow projections over a period of 5 years based on forecasts approved by management with no growth rate beyond the projection.
- Production volumes based on expected production compared to industry normal utilization rates.
- Efficiencies and production increase from future planned capital projects were not included.
- Dissolving pulp pricing based on externally available pricing forecasts.
- Discount rate of 9.75%.

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Key sensitivities for inputs in the impairment assessment model for the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill, assuming all other variables are held constant, are as follows:

- For each 1% change in the price of dissolving pulp, the calculated fair value of the cash generating unit changes by approximately \$15,984.
- For each \$0.01 change in the Canadian dollar when compared to the United States dollar, the calculated fair value of the cash generating unit changes by approximately \$18,687.
- For each 1% change in the discount rate, the calculated fair value of the cash generating unit changes by approximately \$24,705.

7. LONG-TERM DEBT

Note	June 30, 2019 \$	December 31, 2018 \$
Credit facilities with lenders		
\$106,641 (2018: \$103,879), interest at 5%, maturing 2031, secured by the assets of the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill	118,440	117,413
\$33,246 (2018: \$34,675) interest and fees at 6.5%, maturing 2031, secured by certain assets of the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill	32,231	33,598
US\$158 (2018: US\$ nil) interest at LIBOR plus 5.75%, secured by certain inventory of the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill	206	-
Unsecured convertible debentures		
\$62,100 (2018: \$62,100) principal, interest at 9.75%, maturing December 2021	58,869	58,330
	209,746	209,341
Less: current portion	(3,064)	(14,225)
Long-term debt	206,682	195,116

	June 30, 2019 \$	December 31, 2018 \$
Principal value of debt	202,194	200,654
Adjustments for unamortized borrowing costs, amounts allocated to equity for convertible debentures, and expected contingent payments	7,552	8,687
Net amount recorded in liabilities	209,746	209,341

Principal repayments as at June 30, 2019 are required as follows:

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	\$
2019	1,635
2020	2,857
2021	64,957
2022	15,067
2023	15,067
Thereafter	102,611
	202,194

Although there can be no assurances, the Company believes that current cash, cash generated from operations, cashflow derived from improved inventory and cash management, alternative financing arrangements, and other cash generating initiatives, should be sufficient to meet its debt service, capital expenditure and short term working capital requirements. The Company's future operating performance and its ability to service its debt and pay other indebtedness will be subject to future economic conditions and the operating financial success of the Company's business, including achieving planned levels of production and other factors which may not be within the Company's control, such as the receipt of necessary permits, changes in market prices for its dissolving pulp and raw material costs.

At June 30, 2019, the fair value of the long-term debt, measured at its amortized cost of \$209,746 was \$173,648. The fair value was determined based on prevailing market rates for long-term debt with similar characteristics and risk profile.

Borrowings under the above agreements require maintenance of subsidiary specific maximum long-term debt to adjusted net worth ratios, and certain non-financial covenants. The Company has been in compliance with all covenants for all periods presented.

At June 30, 2019, the Company's current portion of long term debt, accounts payable and accrued liabilities totaled \$47,940 all of which fall due for payment within one year of the statement of financial position date. If necessary, the Company has the ability to repay principal amounts outstanding, subject to receiving requisite approvals, of the \$62,100 convertible debentures due in 2021, in common shares of the Company.

- (a) During the three months ended June 30, 2019, the Company entered into an amendment with a lender to which the quarterly principal and interest payments due from June 30, 2019 to December 31, 2021, totaling \$31,753 and \$13,299, respectively, have been postponed. The interest payable has been capitalized and added to the outstanding balance of the loan. The principal amount of the loan, including capitalized interest will be repaid in quarterly instalments beginning March 31, 2022. The maturity date of the loan has been extended by five years to December 31, 2031. The Company recorded a gain of \$1,962 in finance income in relation to the amendment.
- (b) During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement with a new lender for a \$40,000 secured loan. The loan matures in 14 years from the advance date of February 2, 2017, and is repayable in monthly payments of principal and interest over the term. The loan accrues interest at a rate of 6% per annum plus an account maintenance fee of 0.5% per annum. Security for the loan includes a charge against the cogeneration assets of the Dissolving Pulp segment and guarantees from Fortress Specialty Cellulose and Fortress Global Enterprises. The Company was required to set up a debt service reserve fund consisting of nine months of principal and interest payments. The Company has recorded \$3,624 (Note 14) in restricted cash in relation to the fund. In connection with the loan, which is held by a

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wholly owned subsidiary, a distribution test must be met for the cash held by the subsidiary to be available within the group. There are no restrictions on the cash for use within the subsidiary. As at June 30, 2019, the cash and cash equivalents balance of the subsidiary was \$651.

- (c) During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a private arm's length lender for a secured revolving credit facility in the principal amount of up to US\$5,000 as determined by the balance of certain eligible inventory. The loan will mature on December 30, 2020 and accrues interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 5.75% per annum. The loan is secured by certain inventory located at the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value
 Unlimited number of preferred shares with par value \$1,000

Issued and fully paid — common shares

	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$
Balance, December 31, 2017	14,249,613	174,704
Shares issued on business acquisition	5	666,652
Restricted share units vested	33,630	2,400
Balance, December 31, 2018	14,949,895	177,196
Restricted share units vested	21,904	70
Balance, June 30, 2019	14,971,799	177,266

9. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Options

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance, December 31, 2017	505,658	10.05
Granted	21,403	3.50

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Balance, December 31, 2018	527,061	9.79
Cancelled	(285,658)	6.65
Balance, June 30, 2019	241,403	13.50

Deferred Share Unit Awards

A deferred share unit (“DSU”) is a right granted to a non-employee director to receive one common share of the Company, from treasury, on a deferred basis. The value of the DSUs, when redeemed, is equal to the market value of the shares on the redemption date, including the value of dividends paid on the Company’s common shares, if any, as if they had been reinvested in additional DSUs on each payment date. The DSUs may only be redeemed upon a director’s retirement from the Company. The Company recognizes the expense at the time of grant.

DSU transactions and the number of DSUs outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of DSUs	Expense Recognized \$
Balance, December 31, 2017	276,512	6,738
Granted	119,367	360
Balance, December 31, 2018	395,879	7,098
Granted	188,341	245
Balance, June 30, 2019	584,220	7,343

Restricted Share Unit Awards

A restricted share unit (“RSU”) is a right granted to a key employee to receive one common share of the Company, from treasury, on a time vested basis. The fair value of restricted share awards is determined based upon the number of shares granted and the quoted price of the Company’s stock on the date of grant. Restricted shares generally vest over three to five years.

RSU transactions and the number of RSUs outstanding are summarized as follows:

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	Number of RSUs
Balance, December 31, 2017	77,284
Granted	65,542
Vested	(33,630)
Cancelled	(9,108)
Balance, December 31, 2018	100,088
Vested	(21,904)
Granted	362,184
Cancelled	(42,979)
Balance, June 30, 2019	397,389

10. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company received \$3,875 (2018: \$2,896) and \$5,542 (2018: \$4,330), respectively and recorded a receivable for \$826 (2018: \$1,016) as at June 30, 2019 in non-repayable government grant contributions from the governments of Canada and Québec. The grants received related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment have been recorded as a reduction of the cost of the asset to which it relates, with any amortization calculated on the net amount. Government grants related to non-capital projects have been recorded as a reduction of the related expense.

11. COMMITMENTS

As at June 30, 2019, the Company has issued guaranteed letters of credit of \$840 relating to the continued delivery of power at our cogeneration facility and \$400 relating to suppliers. The Company has a performance security guarantee of up to \$2,500 for derivative financial instruments.

As at June 30, 2019, the Company has committed to purchase \$757 in property, plant, and equipment.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The segmentation of the Company's manufacturing operations is based on a number of factors, including production and economic characteristics. Fortress Specialty Cellulose produces dissolving pulp products. S2G is developing a demonstration plant for the production of xylitol at the Fortress Specialty Cellulose mill and has been included in the Bioproducts segment.

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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019			
	Bioproducts	Pulp	Corporate	Fortress Global Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	–	36,762	–	36,762
Operating loss	(130)	(58,848)	(975)	(59,953)
Amortization ¹	–	(5,514)	(22)	(5,536)
Stock-based compensation ¹	–	–	(92)	(92)
Capital expenditures	–	8,577	–	8,577
Total assets	5,297	270,233	1,411	276,941

Sales by geographic area	%
Asia	87.3
Canada ²	12.7
Total	100.0

¹Stock-based compensation and amortization are included in operating loss.

²Canadian sales are from the cogeneration facility.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			
	Bioproducts	Pulp	Corporate	Fortress Global Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	–	50,077	–	50,077
Operating loss	(458)	(1,276)	(1,378)	(3,112)
Amortization ¹	–	(5,477)	–	(5,477)
Stock-based compensation ¹	–	–	(287)	(287)
Capital expenditures	–	3,295	–	3,295
Total assets	2,520	340,691	21,994	365,205

Sales by geographic area	%
Asia	89.1
Canada ²	10.9
Total	100.0

¹Stock-based compensation and amortization are included in operating loss.

²Canadian sales are from the cogeneration facility.

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019			
	Bioproducts	Pulp	Corporate	Fortress Global Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	–	71,367	–	71,367
Operating loss	(135)	(72,830)	(2,100)	(75,065)
Amortization ¹	–	(10,697)	(44)	(10,741)
Stock-based compensation ¹	–	–	(271)	(271)
Capital expenditures	–	11,060	–	11,060
Total assets	5,297	270,233	1,411	276,941

Sales by geographic area	%
Asia	89.1
Canada ²	10.9
Total	100.0

¹Stock-based compensation and amortization are included in operating loss.

²Canadian sales are from the cogeneration facility.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
	Bioproducts	Pulp	Corporate	Fortress Global Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	–	89,812	–	89,812
Operating loss	(466)	(6,648)	(3,401)	(10,515)
Amortization ¹	–	(11,048)	–	(11,048)
Stock-based compensation ¹	–	–	(698)	(698)
Capital expenditures	–	4,759	–	4,759
Total assets	2,520	340,691	21,994	365,205

Sales by geographic area	%
Asia	88.5
Canada ²	11.5
Total	100.0

¹Stock-based compensation and amortization are included in operating loss.

²Canadian sales are from the cogeneration facility.

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13. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Non Cash Financing and Investing Activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 666,652 common shares as consideration in a business acquisition (Note 5).

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the quarter ended June 30, 2019, the Company received \$3,396 in restricted cash (Note 7(b)) previously held in a debt service reserve account from an existing lender to be used to secure certain inventory at Fortress Specialty Cellulose.