



Everyday People Financial Corp.
(formerly Justify Capital Corp.)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months & 15 months ended December 31, 2022

May 01, 2023

The effective date of this Management's Discussion and Analysis is, May 01, 2023, except as otherwise noted.

INTRODUCTION

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of the operations of Everyday People Financial Corp. ("EP" or the "Company") (formerly Justify Capital Corp.) constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and September 30, 2021. This MD&A has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations requirements. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and September 30, 2021, together with the notes thereto. Results are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included in the MD&A. Information contained herein is presented as of May 01, 2023, unless otherwise indicated.

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the financial information contained in the MD&A are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of the Company's common shares; (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

This MD&A makes reference to certain non-IFRS financial measures. These measures are not recognized measures under IFRS, do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. These measures are provided as additional information to complement the IFRS financial measures contained herein by providing further metrics to understand the Company's results of operations from the management's perspective. Accordingly, they should not be considered in isolation nor as a substitute for analysis of our financial information reported under IFRS. We use non-IFRS financial measures, including adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation and Reverse Takeover ("RTO") cost ("Adjusted EBITDA") and to provide investors with supplemental measures of our operating performance and thus highlight trends in our core business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on IFRS financial measures. We also use non-IFRS financial measures in order to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period, prepare annual operating budgets and assess our ability to meet our capital expenditure and working capital requirements. See "selected annual financial information".

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "Forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are Forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. The Forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statements.

Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, comments regarding:

- the company's business performance presenting pro-forma revenue and pro-forma net income (loss);
- the Company's business strategy;
- the Company's strategy for protecting its intellectual property;
- the Company's ability to obtain necessary funding on favorable terms or at all;
- the Company's plan and ability to secure revenues;
- the risk of competitors entering the market;
- the Company's ability to hire and retain skilled staff;
- the impact of the adoption of new accounting standards; and
- the Company's risk pertaining to regulatory compliance.

Although the Company believes that the plans, intentions, and expectations reflected in these Forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot be certain that these plans, intentions, or expectations will be achieved. Actual results, performance, or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed or implied by the Forward-looking statements contained in this report. Disclosure of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's plans, intentions, or expectations is included in this report under the heading Risks and Uncertainties.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by Forward-looking statements. All Forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on Forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any Forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more Forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other Forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

[BALANCE OF THE PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

EP has its registered office at Suite 450, 11150 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 0C7. EP is a financial services company that provides and manages credit and prepaid card programs, homeownership facilitation, and receivables management services.

On August 31, 2022, the Company completed an RTO by way of a three-cornered amalgamation pursuant to which EP Financial amalgamated with a subsidiary of Justify Capital Corp. ("Justify"). The amalgamation was completed pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Business Combination Agreement dated December 6, 2021. In connection with the amalgamation, Justify changed its name effective August 31, 2022 from Justify Capital Corp. to Everyday People Financial Corp. ("Resulting Issuer"). The symbol for the common shares of the Resulting Issuer was changed from "JST" to "EPF" on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV").

The Company changed its fiscal year-end from September 30 to December 31, and this is the first financial reporting period adopting the new year-end date, to align with the financial reporting of most public issuers. The financial statements are therefore consolidated financial statements for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022.

Basis of consolidation

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 for details for the companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

THE BUSINESS

EP is a financial services company founded on the belief that everyone deserves access to affordable credit and the opportunity for homeownership. Through its technology driven ecosystem and specialty credit solutions, the Company manages credit and prepaid card programs, homeownership facilitation, and payment management services. The Company's mission is to help its clients be their best financial selves with credit products and services that help everyday people add value to their everyday lives. EP is comprised of the following business lines:

1. Financial Services: EP offers secured credit cards, loans and operates business lines that offer distinct credit products that are branded for targeting specific credit and payment markets. EP is partnered with a Schedule I Canadian Chartered Bank, a card issuer for all EP card programs, with access to Visa®, MasterCard®, Interac® and Swift® networks, to provide credit and payment card programs directly to consumers. The current product in the market is the EP Secured Credit Card, which is designed to assist everyday people who are in the process of rebuilding or establishing their credit.
2. EP Homes: EP Homes is a homeownership facilitator that acquires new homes directly from homebuilders and offers eligible clients the ability to acquire a new home through a structured lease and dedicated down payment accumulation program. EP Homes currently offers the Bridge to Homeownership™ program. The Bridge to Homeownership™ program targets affordable homes for consumers with household income of \$110,000 or more and average to excellent credit scores.
3. Collection Services: This segment offers collection services through BPO that operates in Ayrshire, Scotland and GCS that operates in Canada. BPO and General Credit Solutions are debt collection agencies specializing in the collection of consumer and commercial debt.

EP is focusing its strategy to become a global consolidator in the collection services industry by expanding the collection services segment, a recurring revenue with good margins, through accretive acquisitions in Canada and beyond.

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS DURING THE 15 MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On October 25, 2021, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of unsecured convertible debentures of \$2.8 million. The convertible debentures bear an interest rate of 8.75% payable on the conversion of the convertible debenture. The convertible debentures mature on October 24, 2024 and are convertible at the holder's option in whole or in part into common shares of the Company at the price of \$1.00 per share.

On August 31, 2022 upon completion of the RTO, the outstanding convertible debentures were automatically converted into common shares of the Company at the conversion price of \$1.00.

- On November 12, 2021, the existing credit arrangement of \$4.0 million with a Canadian bank was increased to \$10.0 million, with no material changes in the existing terms.
- During January 2022, the Company issued 4,684,000 units from treasury at \$1.00 per unit, which includes 4,684,000 shares and 2,342,000 warrants exercisable at \$1.25 to shareholders for a total value of \$4,684,000. The Company intends to use the net proceeds from the Private Placement for working capital and general corporate purposes.
- On January 6, 2022, the Company settled and paid out the promissory notes outstanding for the EP Homes inventory for \$1,111,772.
- On March 14, 2022, the Company announced that it intended to, subject to market conditions and other usual conditions, offer up to \$5.0 million principal amount of 12% unsecured medium-term notes with a 2-year term to maturity (the "Offering"). EP has raised \$2.65 million to date.
- During May, June, and August 2022, the Company received \$2.65 million in medium-term notes in accordance with the terms of the Offering.
- On July 28, 2022, Justify announced in a press release that they received conditional acceptance from TSXV for the closing of the RTO and has filed its filing statement in connection with the RTO.
- On August 31, 2022, the Company completed the RTO with Justify, in relation to the Company amalgamating with a subsidiary of Justify. Upon completion of RTO, \$3,484,500 of convertible debentures were converted into common shares.
- On November 1, 2022, the Company, through its subsidiary, EP Homes entered into a new credit arrangement of \$15.0 million revolving line of credit with KV Capital Inc. ("KV Capital"). The term of the credit arrangement is for 24 months and at the end of the term, the credit arrangement shall automatically renew for a period of 24 months, continuing to auto-renew for 24-month periods at 12-month intervals. The credit arrangement is secured by a general security agreement, which provides KV Capital first-priority security against the EP Homes II inventory, a personal guarantee of \$2.5 million from Gordon Reykdal, and another \$2.5 million from Carrie Reykdal. The credit arrangement contains certain financial covenants that will be measured prior to the release of the funds against each home.
- On December 30, 2022, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of GCS incorporated in Canada. GCS is a provider of professional client management solutions executing debt collection services in Canada. The primary reason for the business acquisition was to leverage GCS's customer base, relationships, and collection services to provide EP Financial services.
- During January and February 2023, the Company received \$577,000 in form of a 12% unsecured medium-term note with a 2-year term to maturity from related parties.
- On February 14, 2023, the Company entered into a Financing Agreement for a Mezzanine Financing Facility (the "Mezzanine Debt") in the amount of \$1.5 million. The Mezzanine Debt bears an interest rate of 12% with a 3% arrangement fee for the set-up of the facility per annum paid monthly and matures on February 29, 2024. The Mezzanine Debt is secured by a general security agreement providing security over all present and after acquired property of EP Homes, subordinate only to any general security agreement registered by the first mortgagee.
- On March 31, 2023, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, GCS acquired Groupe Solution Collect Solu Inc. ("Groupe Solution") and the direct and indirect shareholders of Groupe Solution (the "Shareholders") pursuant to

which GCS acquired from the Shareholders all of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of Groupe Solution Canada, provides accounts receivable management solutions and debt collection services in Quebec, Canada. The primary reason for the business acquisition was to leverage the customer base, relationships and collection services of Groupe Solution to provide EP Financial services. GCS acquired 100% of Groupe Solution shares in exchange for:

- a aggregate cash payment by GCS to the Groupe Solution Shareholders of \$3.4 million; and,
 - Issuance of a promissory note on the closing date in the principal amount of \$800,000, without interest, of which \$700,000 shall be payable in 6 months following the closing date either in cash or by the issuance of 700,000 of the Company's marketable shares, at the sole discretion of Groupe Solution Shareholders. The remaining \$100,000 shall be payable in cash without interest on or before the date that is 18 months following the closing date.
- In addition, the Groupe Solution Shareholders may earn up to an additional \$1.4 million, either in cash or by way of issuance of \$1.4 million of the Company's shares, if the 12 months EBITDA of Groupe Solution is equal to or greater than \$1,080,000.

The Company funded the cash payment via advances under the credit arrangement with a Canadian bank. For the funding of the cash payment, GCS has entered into a credit arrangement with a Canadian bank for a \$5.3 million revolving reducing facility. The credit facility is to be used to acquire 100% of the shares of Groupe Solution and pay the existing \$1.9 million loan. The interest on the credit facility is payable at a two-year fixed rate of approximately 7% per annum. The credit facility is secured by a general security agreement, which provides the lender security interest over all present and after-acquired personal property of the GCS and Groupe Solution. The credit facility is payable in full in seven years from the date of advance. GCS is required to make blended payments of approximately \$80,000 per month on the last day of each month commencing 30 days following the advance.

Groupe Solution has engaged external consultants to complete the purchase price allocation for the acquisition. Since the purchase price allocation is not yet completed, related disclosures are not yet available.

- On April 3, 2023, the Company announced the appointment of Gordon Reykdal as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, effective immediately. Prior to the appointment, Mr. Reykdal was serving in the capacity of Chief Strategy Officer of the Company. Mr. Reykdal will succeed Remo Mancini, who is retired from the Board of Directors after having been a director and Chairman of the Board of Directors since Everyday People went public in 2022, and prior thereto, a consultant to the Company in 2021. Mr. Mancini will continue working with the Company in the role of Chairman of EP Homes, a division of Everyday People Financial Corp.

ACQUISITION HIGHLIGHTS

- GCS, one of Canada's premier providers of accounts receivable management services, adds large enterprise clients and access to a significant base of consumers that could benefit from Everyday People's alternative credit products and credit education programs.
- Groupe Solution, one of Canada's leading providers of Revenue Cycle Management ("RCM") services, adds enterprise clients, including banks and other financial institutions, telecom and utility companies, property management and construction firms, governments, healthcare providers, transportation, logistics businesses, and more.
- On closing of the two acquisitions, EP paid a combined total of approximately \$8.8 million in cash and issued a total of 1.8 million common shares in Everyday People.
 - The Company may issue an additional combined total of approximately 3.2 million common shares pursuant to the earnout provisions, subject to GCS and Groupe Solution achieving approximately \$1.8 million and approximately \$1.1 million in annual EBITDA, respectively issued at a deemed price of \$1.00 per share, pursuant to the earnout provisions set forth in the Purchase Agreement.
 - The Company issued a promissory note in the principal amount of \$800,000, of which:
 - (A) an amount of \$700,000 shall be payable on the date that is six months from the closing of the Groupe Solution acquisition either in cash or by the issuance of 700,000 common shares in the capital of the Company issued at a deemed price of \$1.00 per share; and
 - (B) an amount of \$100,000 shall be payable in cash without interest on or before the date that is 18 months following the Closing Date.

STRATEGY UPDATE

- During the fourth quarter of 2022, EP evaluated its business model and strategy to maximize the long-term value creation for its shareholders.
- Based on the Company's research and analysis, beginning in Q1 2023, the Company will focus its strategy and efforts on building and expanding its collection services segment, a recurring revenue and high margin business.
- This decision is in line with the strategic objectives of the Company, to be a global consolidator in the collection services business, which is a multi-billion-dollar industry globally^{1,2}.
- The two recent acquisitions, GCS and Groupe Solution, support the new strategic direction of the Company, adding approximately \$14.6 million to the collection services segment based on the combined historical revenues in 2022.
- The collection services segment is the main revenue contributor in the Company, followed by EP Homes, EP Care, and EP Financial Services.
- EP will continue to look for accretive acquisitions in the collection services business, leveraging the Company's experience as disciplined operators to drive profitability.

The Company plans to continue to add accretive acquisitions to the Company's collection services segment throughout 2023 and 2024.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

This MD&A refers to Pro-forma Revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and Pro-forma net income (loss) which are non-IFRS financial measures and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies.

"Pro-forma Revenue" in respect of a period means revenue for that period plus the Company's estimate of the additional revenue that it would have recorded if it had acquired each of the businesses on the first day of that period, calculated in accordance with the methodology described in the reconciliation table in "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures". Given the Company's acquisition strategy, Pro-forma Revenue is more reflective of our expected run-rate. The Company considers the entity year end and respective quarter based on pre-acquisition year end of the acquired company to calculate Pro-forma revenue. The most comparable IFRS measure to Pro-forma is Revenue, for which a reconciliation is provided in "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures" table below "Selected Annual Information".

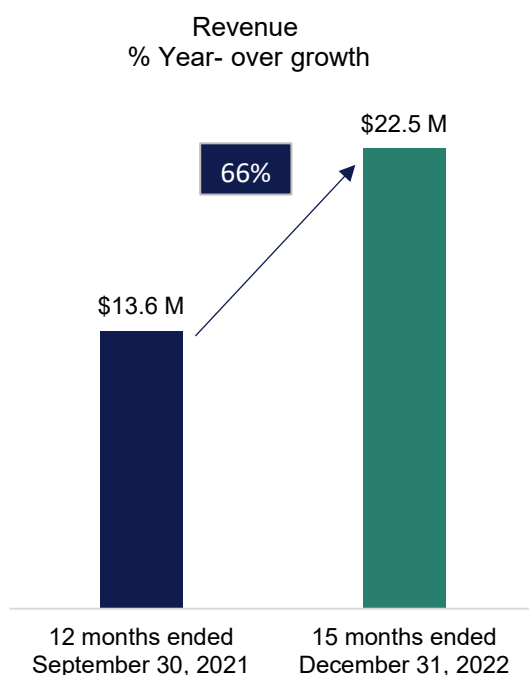
"Adjusted EBITDA" is used as a non-IFRS financial measure to provide investors with supplemental measures of our operating performance and thus highlight trends in our core business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on IFRS financial measures. EBITDA means earnings before finance and interest costs, provision for income tax and amortization and depreciation expenses. "Adjusted EBITDA" is calculated as adding back the share-based compensation, depreciation and amortization expenses, impairment loss on goodwill, other expenses (income) and other non-operating expenses (income) management considers not directly related to operational performance of the period presented. We believe that securities analysts, investors and other interested parties frequently use non-IFRS financial measures in the evaluation of issuers. EP's management also uses non-IFRS financial measures to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period, prepare annual operating budgets and assess our ability to meet our capital expenditure and working capital requirements. The most comparable IFRS measure to Adjusted EBITDA is loss from operations, for which a reconciliation is provided in "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures" table below "Selected Annual Information".

"Pro-forma net income (loss)" in respect of a period means net income (loss) for that period plus the Company's estimate of the additional revenue that it would have recorded if it had acquired each of the businesses on the first day of that period, calculated in accordance with the methodology described in the reconciliation table in "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures". Given the Company's acquisition strategy, Pro-forma net loss (income) is more reflective of the expected run-rate. The Company considers the entity year end and respective quarter based on pre-acquisition year end of the acquired company to calculate Pro-forma net income (loss). The most comparable IFRS measure to Pro-forma net income (loss) is net income (loss), for which a reconciliation is provided in "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures" table below "Selected Annual Information".

¹ <https://www.factmr.com/report/debt-collection-services-market>

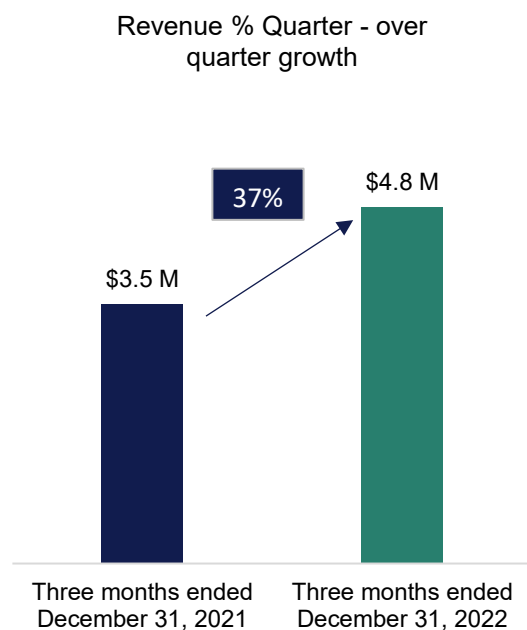
² <https://www.ibisworld.com/united-states/market-research-reports/debt-collection-agencies-industry/>

ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS



- Revenue increased by 66% to \$22.5 million, compared to \$13.6 million.
- 2022 Pro-forma Revenue of \$37.1 million, see Non-IFRS Financial Measures.
- Gross profit increased to \$12.7 million, compared to \$7.3 million.
- Loss from operations of \$8.7 million, compared to \$4.8 million.
- Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$2.6 million, compared to \$0.7 million.
- Net loss of \$45.7 million, compared to \$4.9 million.
- 2022 Pro-forma net loss of \$46.3 million, see Non-IFRS Financial Measures.

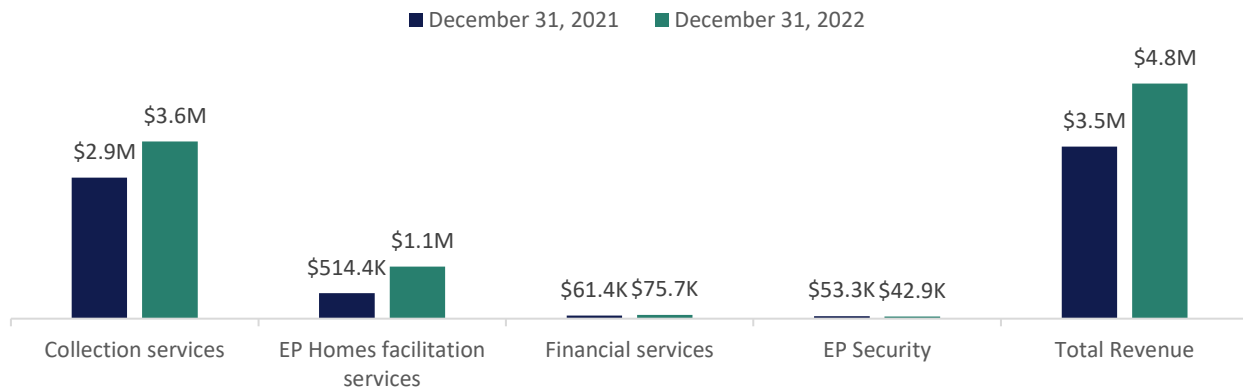
QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS



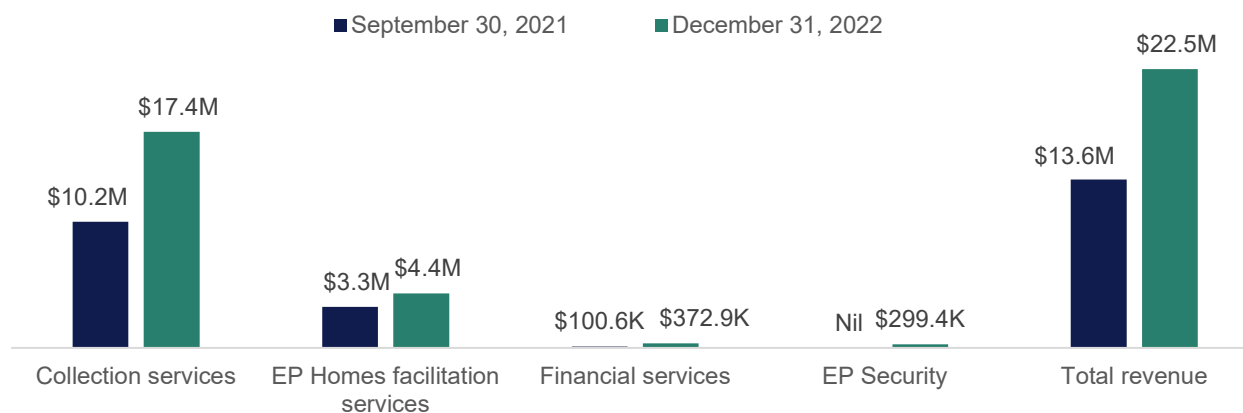
- Revenue increased by 37% to \$4.8 million, compared to \$3.5 million.
- Pro-forma Revenue of \$8.2 million for the quarter October to December 2022, see Non-IFRS Financial Measures.
- Gross profit increased to \$2.6 million, compared to \$2.1 million.
- Loss from operations of \$2.1 million, compared to \$2.1 million.
- Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$1.0 million, compared to \$0.6 million.
- Net loss of \$27.1 million, compared to \$2.9 million.
- Pro-forma net loss of \$27.8 million for the quarter October to December 2022, see Non-IFRS Financial Measures.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2022, was \$4.8 million as compared to \$3.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021. For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, EP recorded revenue of \$22.5 million as compared to \$13.6 million for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

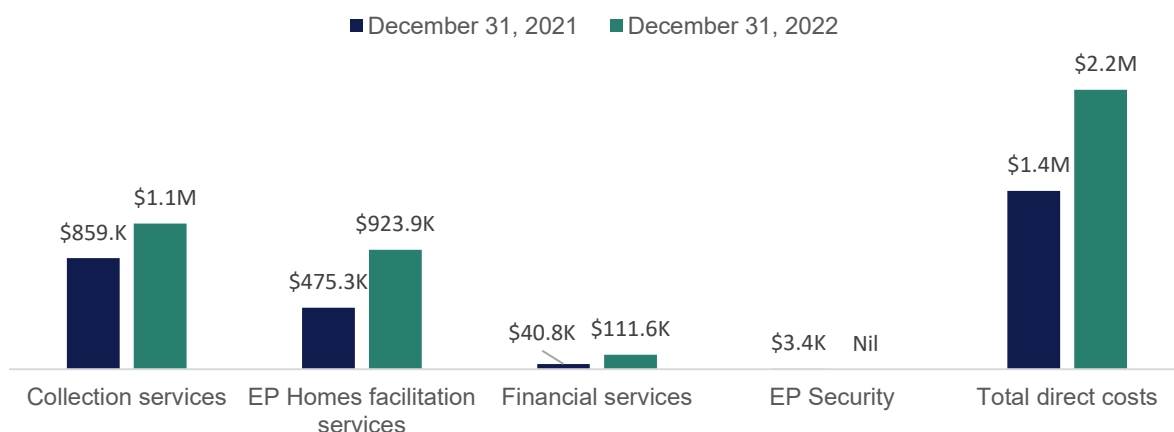


- The total increase of 37% or \$1.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2021 is primarily due to:
 - \$0.7 million increase in collection services revenue, as number of contracts increased (primarily from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs "HMRC").
 - \$0.5 million increase in EP Homes facilitation services revenue is related to 2 homes sold for the three months ended December 31, 2022, as compared to 1 home sold for the three months ended December 31, 2021.

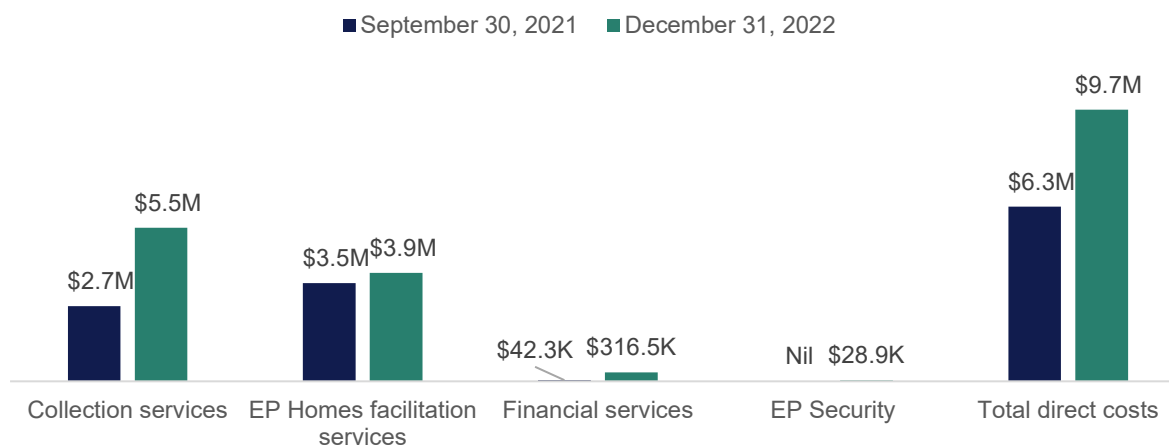


- The total increase of 66% or \$8.9 million for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 is primarily due to:
 - \$7.2 million increase in collection services revenue, as the number of contracts increased (primarily from HMRC) and the release of holds that were put in place in 2021 by clients due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - \$1.1 million increase in EP homes facilitation services is due to 9 homes sold in 2022 as compared to 8 homes sold in 2021, as well as an increase in facilitation fee and savings contribution revenue.
 - \$0.3 million increase in financial services revenue, primarily due to the acquisition of Climb and introduction of EP Travel's business line.
 - \$0.3 million increase in EP Security revenue is because the EP Security business line did not exist in 2021.

Direct costs for the three months ended December 31, 2022, were \$2.2 million as compared to \$1.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021. For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, direct costs were \$9.7 million as compared to \$6.3 million for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.



- The total increase of \$0.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to:
 - \$0.4 million increase in EP Homes direct costs is related to 2 homes sold (three months ended December 31, 2021 – 1 home sold) for the three months ending December 31, 2022.
 - \$0.3 million increase in collection services direct costs is in line with the increase in collection services revenue.
 - \$0.1 million increase in financial services direct costs is related to the introduction of the EP Travel business line and the growth in the other financial services business lines.



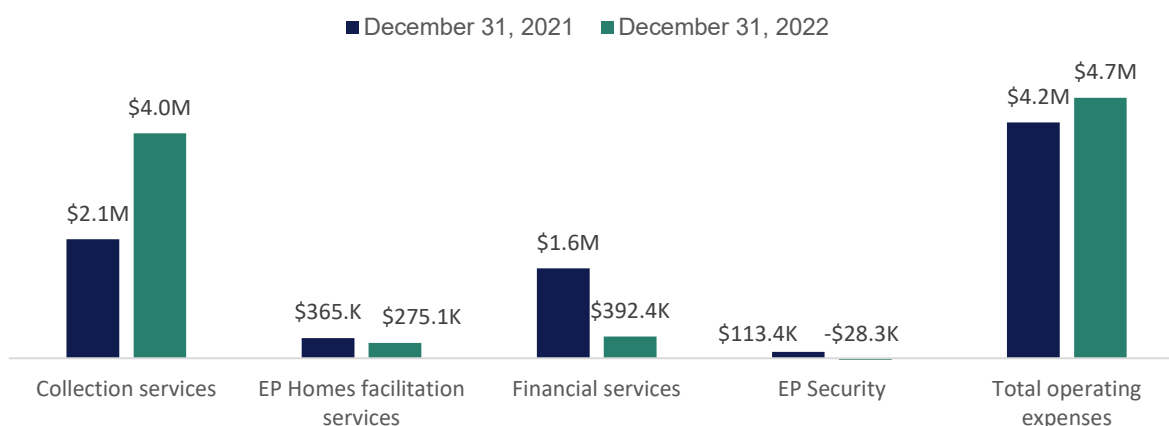
- The total increase of \$3.4 million for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to:
 - \$2.8 million increase in collection services direct costs, which is in line with the increase in collection services revenue.
 - \$0.4 million increase in EP Homes direct costs is primarily due to 9 homes sold for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to 8 homes sold for the year ended September 30, 2021.
 - \$0.2 million increase in financial services is due to increased costs of the DC bank services.

Gross profit for the three months ended December 31, 2022, was \$2.6 million (three months ending December 31, 2021 - \$2.1 million). For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, gross profit was \$12.7 million (12 months ended September 30, 2021 - \$7.3 million):

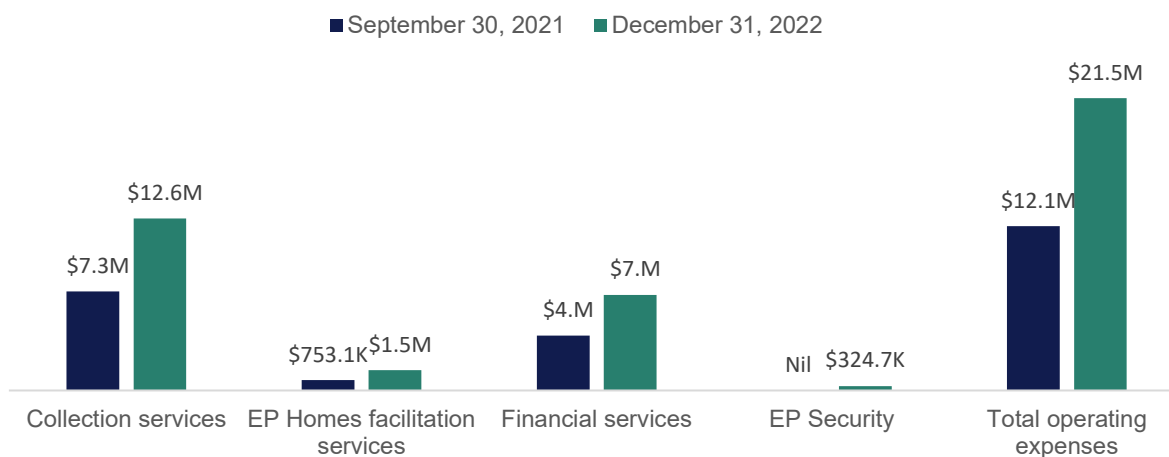
- The total increase of \$0.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2021 is primarily due to:
 - \$0.5 million increase in collection services gross profit, which is in line with the increase in collection services revenue. Gross profit for collection services was 69% (three months ending December 31, 2021 – 70%).
- The total increase of \$5.4 million for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 is primarily due to:
 - \$4.4 million increase in collection services gross profit is in line with the increase in collection services revenue. Gross profit for collection services was 68% (12 months ended September 30, 2021 – 73%).
 - \$0.7 million increase in EP Homes gross profit is primarily due to the increase in direct costs as 9 homes were sold during the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, as compared to 8 homes sold during the 12 months ended September 30, 2021. Gross profit for EP Homes was 12% (12 months ended September 30, 2021 – 6% gross loss).
 - \$0.3 million increase in contract receivables gross profit because contract receivables did not exist during the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

[BALANCE OF THE PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Total operating expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2022, were \$4.7 million as compared to \$4.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, total operating expenses of \$21.5 million were recorded as compared to \$12.1 million for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.



- The total increase of \$0.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2021 is primarily due to:
 - \$0.3 million increase is related to investor relations and board fees, and \$0.2 million increase in management fees.



- The total increase of \$9.4 million for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 is primarily due to:
 - \$3.4 million increase in salaries and benefits, including performance bonuses, due to the increase in workforce, primarily in BPO and EP Financial;
 - \$1.7 million for professional fees related to the RTO; and,
 - \$0.7 million for depreciation and amortization, primarily related to licenses, rights and systems, \$0.6 million for IT expenses, \$0.6 million for management fees, \$0.6 million for investor relations, stock exchange fees, and board fees, \$0.5 million for travel and entertainment, \$0.4 million for consulting fees and \$0.2 million for office supplies, \$0.2 million for marketing expenses, \$0.2 million for share-based compensation, \$0.1 million for occupancy costs, and \$0.2 million for other operating expenses.

Loss from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2022, loss from operations was \$2.1 million (three months ended December 31, 2021 - \$2.1 million) and \$8.7 million (12 months ended September 30, 2021 - \$4.8 million) for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022.

The loss from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2022 was \$2.1 million, as compared to \$2.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, which was primarily due to:

- \$0.5 million increase in gross profit for the three months ended December 31, 2022, which was set off by \$0.5 million increase in operating expenses as mentioned above. The Adjusted EBITDA loss was \$1.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 (three months ended December 31, 2021 – Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$0.6 million). See the Selected Annual Information section.

The increase of \$3.9 million in loss from operations for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 are primarily due to:

- \$5.4 million increase in gross profit for 15 months ended December 31, 2022, which was offset by \$9.4 million increase in operating expenses as mentioned above. The Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$2.6 million for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 (12 months ended September 30, 2021 – Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$0.7 million). See the Selected Annual Information section.

Basic and Diluted EPS for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 was (\$0.44) as compared to (\$0.06) for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

[BALANCE OF THE PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Cash flow activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and September 30, 2021 are as follows:

- Net cash used in operating activities for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 was \$8.9 million (September 30, 2021 - \$0.4 million cash used) was due to:
 - Proceeds from the sale of homes for \$3.4 million (September 30, 2021 - \$2.9 million) for 9 homes (September 30, 2021 – 8 homes).
 - The payments for the purchase of homes for \$5.0 million (September 30, 2021 – \$0.9 million) for 11 homes (September 30, 2021 – 2 homes).
 - The payments for the loan receivables of \$1.4 million (September 30, 2021 - \$nil) for the purchase of security contracts.
 - Net loss adjusted for working capital items is \$5.8 million (September 30, 2021 - \$2.4 million), which includes net loss set off by changes in working capital.
- Net cash used in investing activities for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 was \$6.1 million (September 30, 2021 - \$1.5 million) which primarily due to the \$5.3 million net cash paid for the acquisition of GCS and the RTO, \$0.7 million in additions to intangible assets related to the DC Bank platform and the CRM software, and \$0.2 million in additions of property and equipment, which was aligned with the increased workforce. Also, for the year ended September 30, 2021, EP invested \$1.1 million in investments, for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 were \$nil.
- Net cash provided by financing activities for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 was \$14.6 million (September 30, 2021 - \$2.9 million cash provided), which primarily comprised of:
 - \$7.0 million in proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$0.2 million proceeds) of promissory notes from related parties.
 - \$4.0 million net proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$4.2 million proceeds) from unit issuance and committed capital.
 - \$4.0 million in net proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$2.2 million net repayments) from credit facilities.
 - \$1.1 million in proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$1.5 million proceeds) from convertible debentures.
 - \$1.1 million repayments (September 30, 2021 - \$0.5 million net repayments) of promissory notes.
 - \$0.3 million repayments (September 30, 2021 - \$0.3 million repayments) of lease liabilities.

EP's cash and cash equivalent balance was \$1.2 million as at December 31, 2022 as compared to \$2.3 million as at September 30, 2021.

[BALANCE OF THE PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND COVID-19 IMPACT

In March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. This has resulted in governments worldwide, including the Canadian and Alberta governments, enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally and in Canada, resulting in an economic slowdown. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions, however the success of these interventions is not currently determinable. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy and created significant economic uncertainty and disruption to the financial markets. Further, the current challenging economic climate and events around the COVID-19 outbreak may lead to adverse changes in revenue, cash flows and working capital levels, which may also have a direct impact on the Company's operating results and financial position in the future. The situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy and the financial effect on the Company's business is not known at this time.

The Company's EP Homes business segment requires significant amount of debt in addition to equity to execute its business plan and any material changes in interest rates for that respect will impact the Company's performance. The increase in the interest rate of 400 basis points since September 30, 2021, resulted in a change in the fair market rent as well, therefore, EP Homes' economics for one home still remain in line with original expectations. Refer to "Risk and Uncertainties" of this MD&A for further information.

EP's collection services segment business consists of collecting non-performing accounts that consumers or others have failed to pay. The credit originators have typically made numerous attempts to recover on their receivables, often using a combination of in-house recovery efforts and third-party collection agencies. These non-performing accounts are difficult to collect, and EP may not collect a sufficient amount to cover its fixed costs of running its business in the future. Refer to "Risk and Uncertainties" of this MD&A for further information.

EP's financial services segment performance may be adversely affected by economic, political or inflationary conditions in any market in which EP operates as the payment technology and financial services industries are subject to the rapid development of service offerings, changing standards and evolving consumer demands, all of which affect EP's ability to remain competitive. Refer to "Risk and Uncertainties" of this MD&A for further information.

[BALANCE OF THE PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

		Three months ended	Three months ended	15 months ended	12 months ended
		December 31, 2022 (\$)	December 31, 2021 (\$)	December 31, 2022 (\$)	September 30, 2021 (\$)
Revenue	[1]	4,760,594	3,484,944	22,473,751	13,566,906
Direct costs	[2]	2,161,181	1,378,541	9,727,706	6,250,671
Gross profit		2,599,413	2,106,403	12,746,045	7,316,235
Expenses (income)					
Salaries and benefits	[3]	1,787,809	1,769,379	8,938,752	5,542,935
Depreciation and amortization	[4]	456,644	427,814	2,251,036	1,537,705
Professional fees	[5]	557,872	928,367	3,344,316	1,688,389
Management and Consulting fees	[5]	735,236	457,622	2,641,624	1,690,957
Other operating expenses		396,277	303,598	1,571,317	518,540
Share-based compensation	[6]	197,320	194,353	930,925	736,951
Travel and entertainment		151,082	69,021	574,939	98,654
Marketing expenses		36,484	39,913	320,805	71,658
Rent and utilities		40,446	37,175	301,249	220,179
Investor relations, Board fees, Exchange fees		314,229	7,875	575,864	4,357
Loss allowances		13,258	10,220	25,648	—
Realized foreign currency exchange loss (gain)		1,901	382	4,446	(42,029)
Total operating expenses	[7]	4,688,558	4,245,719	21,480,921	12,068,296
Loss from operations	[8]	(2,089,145)	(2,139,316)	(8,734,876)	(4,752,061)
Total other (expenses) income	[9]	(24,192,706)	(791,639)	(36,226,655)	(4,676)
Net loss before tax		(26,281,851)	(2,930,955)	(44,961,531)	(4,756,737)
Income tax recovery (expense)		(822,240)	19,809	(725,218)	(177,564)
Net income (loss) for the period		(27,104,091)	(2,911,146)	(45,686,749)	(4,934,301)
Comprehensive loss for the period		(25,900,184)	(2,899,297)	(46,517,032)	(5,008,776)

Consolidated Balance Sheet information	[10]	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
Total assets		46,245,730	63,625,145
Total non-current financial liabilities		13,888,126	3,218,284
Deficit		(58,760,078)	(13,073,329)
Dividends declared		\$nil	\$nil
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.44)	(0.06)

[BALANCE OF THE PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

RECONCILIATION OF NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

Non-IFRS financial measures have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for an analysis of our results under IFRS. There are number of limitations related to the use of non-IFRS financial measures versus their nearest IFRS equivalents. Investors are encouraged to review consolidated financial statements as at and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 and disclosures in their entirety and are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any non-IFRS financial measure and view it in conjunction with the most comparable IFRS financial measures. In evaluating these non-IFRS financial measures, please be aware that in the future we will continue to have the adjustment similar to those adjusted in the presented period.

		Three months ended	Three months ended	15 months ended	12 months ended
		December 31, 2022 (\$)	December 31, 2021 (\$)	December 31, 2022 (\$)	September 30, 2021 (\$)
Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation					
Loss from operations		(2,089,145)	(2,139,316)	(8,734,876)	(4,752,061)
<i>Adjustments</i>					
Interest included in direct cost		16,833	31,816	159,524	133,064
Depreciation and amortization		456,644	427,814	2,251,036	1,537,705
Cost related to going public	[a]	446,298	928,367	2,675,453	1,688,389
Share-based compensation		197,320	194,353	930,925	736,952
Stock exchange fees		—	7,875	—	—
One-time expenses	[b]	—	—	128,694	—
Total adjustment to loss from operations		1,117,095	1,590,225	6,145,632	4,096,110
Adjusted EBITDA		(972,050)	(549,091)	(2,589,244)	(655,951)

Pro-forma revenue reconciliation		Three months ended December 31, 2022 (\$)	15 months ended December 31, 2022 (\$)
Company revenue		4,760,594	22,473,751
<i>Adjustments</i>			
GCS revenue	[c]	2,143,086	8,587,393
Groupe Solution revenue	[d]	1,325,524	6,023,272
Pro-forma revenue		8,229,204	37,084,416

Pro-forma net income (loss) reconciliation		Three months ended December 31, 2022 (\$)	15 months ended December 31, 2022 (\$)
Company net income (loss)		(27,104,090)	(45,686,749)
<i>Adjustments</i>			
GCS net income (loss)	[c]	(625,410)	(821,687)
Groupe Solutions net income (loss)	[d]	(71,494)	194,920
Pro-forma net income (loss)		(27,800,994)	(46,313,516)

[a] Primarily due to the professional fees related to the RTO.

[b] Marketing and software costs of \$0.1 million.

[c] GCS revenue and net income (loss) represents revenue and net income (loss) for the three months ended December 31, 2022, and annual revenue and net income (loss) for the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 from GCS's audited financials.

[d] Groupe Solution revenue and net income (loss) represents revenue and net income (loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and annual revenue and net income (loss) for the period October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022 from Groupe Solution's audited financials.

DISCUSSION ON RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company has based the following discussion on its consolidated financial statements for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and the 12 months ended September 30, 2021. Please read the below discussion along with these consolidated financial statements, as it is qualified in its entirety by reference to them.

[1] Revenue

	Three months ended December 31,	Three months ended December 31,	15 months ended December 31,	12 months ended September 30,	Three months ended		Period ended	
	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	Change (\$)	Change (%)	Change (\$)	Change (%)
EP Homes facilitation services	1,057,328	514,408	4,396,738	3,306,009	542,920	105.54%	1,090,729	32.99%
Collection services	3,584,724	2,855,768	17,405,117	10,158,065	728,956	25.53%	7,247,052	71.34%
Financial services	75,670	61,441	372,543	102,832	14,229	23.16%	269,711	262.28%
Contract receivables	42,872	53,327	299,353	—	(10,455)	(19.61%)	299,353	—
Revenue	4,760,594	3,484,944	22,473,751	13,566,906	1,275,650	36.60%	8,906,845	65.65%

The increase in revenue of EP Homes facilitation services segment amounting to:

- \$542,920 increase for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to 2 homes sold for the three months ended December 31, 2022, as compared to 1 home sold for the three months ended December 31, 2021.
- \$1,091,702 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to 9 homes sold for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, as compared to 8 homes sold for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021, as well as, increased in facilitation fee revenue as 11 homes were purchased for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, as compared to 2 homes purchased for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

The increase in revenue of collection services amounting to:

- \$728,956 increase for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily related to the increase in contracts, specifically from HMRC.
- \$7,243,842 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to the increase in contracts, specifically from HMRC and the release of holds that were put in place in 2021 by clients due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The increase in revenue of financial services segment amounting to:

- \$271,948 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to the acquisition of Climb on June 30, 2021, and the introduction of the EP Travel and EP Care business lines.

The increase in revenue of contract receivables segment amounting to:

- \$299,353 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to the introduction of the contract receivables segment commencing October 1, 2021.

[2] Direct costs

	Three months ended December 31,	Three months ended December 31,	15 months ended December 31,	12 months ended September 30,	Three months ended	Period ended
	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	Change (\$)	Change (\$)
EP Homes facilitation services	923,865	475,349	3,886,743	3,518,502	448,516	368,241
Collection services	1,125,697	859,027	5,495,565	2,689,886	266,670	2,805,679
Financial services	111,619	40,760	316,537	42,283	70,859	274,254
Contract receivables	—	3,405	28,861	—	(3,405)	28,861
Total	2,161,181	1,378,541	9,727,706	6,250,671	782,640	3,477,035
As a % of total revenue	45%	40%	43%	46%	—	—

The increase in direct costs of EP Homes facilitation services amounting to:

- \$448,516 increase for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to increase in cost of homes sold, as 2 homes were sold for the three months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to 1 homes sold for the three months ended December 31, 2021.
- \$368,241 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to \$0.5 million increase related to the cost of sale of 9 homes sold for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to 8 homes sold for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021, \$0.1 million decrease related to the professional fees, interest expense, rental property tax and realtor commissions relating to the sale of the homes.

The increase in direct costs of collection services amounting to:

- \$266,670 increase for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is aligned with the \$0.7 million increase in collection services revenue, as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2021.
- \$2,805,679 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is aligned with the \$7.2 million increase in collection services revenue, as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

The increase in direct costs of financial services amounting to:

- \$70,859 increase for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is due to the introduction of the EP Travel business line and the increased operations in the EP Care business line.
- \$274,254 increased for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is due to acquisition of Climb on June 30, 2021, and the introduction of the EP Travel and EP Care business lines.

[BALANCE OF THE PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

[3] Salaries and benefits

	Three months ended December 31,	Three months ended December 31,	15 months ended December 31,	12 months ended September 30,	Three months ended	Period ended
	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	Change (\$)	Change (\$)
Salaries and benefits	1,787,809	1,769,379	8,938,752	5,542,935	18,430	3,395,817
Total	1,787,809	1,769,379	8,938,752	5,542,935	18,430	3,395,817
As a % of total revenue	38%	51%	40%	41%	—	—

The increase in salaries and benefits amounting to:

- \$3,395,817 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to the \$3.0 million increase in work force in EP Financial and BPO and performance based bonuses, and \$0.4 million for the acquisition of Climb on June 30, 2021. Salaries and benefits include \$7.0 million from collection services, \$1.8 million from financial services, and \$0.1 million from EP Homes segment, as compared to \$4.7 million from collection services, \$0.6 million from financial services, and \$0.2 million from EP Homes segment for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

[4] Depreciation and amortization

	Three months ended December 31,	Three months ended December 31,	15 months ended December 31,	12 months ended September 30,	Three months ended	Period ended
	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	Change (\$)	Change (\$)
Depreciation and amortization	456,644	427,814	2,251,036	1,537,705	28,830	713,331
Total	456,644	427,814	2,251,036	1,537,705	28,830	713,331
As a % of total revenue	10%	12%	10%	11%	—	—

The increase in depreciation and amortization expense amounting to:

- \$713,331 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to a \$0.5 million increase in intangible asset amortization, which is related to the intangible assets acquired from Climb on June 30, 2021 and EP Financial commenced amortizing its card platform in January 2022, as it started to earn revenue from the card platform, \$0.1 million increase in depreciation for the right-of-use asset for the office lease, which commenced in March 2021, and \$0.1 million increase in depreciation for property and equipment.

[5] Management fees, consulting fees, and professional fees

	Three months ended on December 31,	Three months ended December 31,	15 months ended December 31,	12 months ended September 30,	Three months ended	Period ended
	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	Change (\$)	Change (\$)
Management fees	614,584	329,236	1,933,102	1,338,520	285,348	594,582
Consulting fees	120,653	128,386	708,522	352,437	(7,733)	356,085
Professional fees	557,872	928,367	3,344,316	1,688,389	(370,495)	1,655,927
Total	1,293,109	1,385,989	5,985,940	3,379,346	(92,880)	2,606,594
As a % of total revenue	27%	40%	27%	25%	—	—

The increase in management fees amounting to:

- \$285,348 increase for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to the bonus paid to the BPO's president and the increase in management aligned with the Company's growth.
- \$594,582 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to the bonus paid to the BPO's president and the increase in management aligned with the Company's growth.

The increase in consulting fees amounting to:

- \$356,085 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to \$0.2 million increase consulting services provided for the contract receivables segment, which commenced October 1, 2021, and the remaining \$0.1 million increase is primarily related to financial services due to the introduction of the EP Travel and EP Care business lines.

The decrease and increase in professional fees amounting to:

- \$370,495 decrease for the three months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to the decrease in legal fees related to the RTO.
- \$1,655,927 increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is primarily due to a \$0.6 million increase in legal fees related to the RTO, \$0.6 million increase in corporate legal fees, and \$0.5 million increase in audit and valuation fees, as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

[6] Share-based compensation

	Three months ended December 31,	Three months ended December 31,	15 months ended December 31,	12 months ended September 30,	Three months ended	Period ended
	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)	Change (\$)	Change (\$)
Compensation in Options	33,091	174,354	351,528	716,951	(141,263)	(365,423)
Compensation in RSU	155,883	—	281,551	—	155,883	281,551
Compensation in Common Shares	—	20,000	289,500	20,000	(20,000)	269,500
Exchange differences	8,346	—	8,346	—	8,346	8,346
Total	197,320	194,354	930,925	736,951	2,966	193,974
As a % of total revenue	4%	6%	4%	5%	—	—

- \$365,423 decrease of compensation in options is primarily due to the cost accounting method for recording the cost of service. This accounting method front-loads the cost for the services provided. The monthly cost reduces over the term of the vesting period.
- \$281,551 increase of compensation in RSU is primarily due to 2,772,000 million RSU issued to directors and 535,000 RSU issued to consultants in 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to nil issued in 12 months ended in September 30, 2021.
- \$269,500 increase of compensation in common shares is primarily due to the company policy before RTO, to issue the common shares to its executives as a part of their compensation and post completion of RTO, to issue RSU in place of common shares.

[7] Total operating expenses

For the three months ended December 31, 2022, the total operating expenses of \$4.7 million were recorded as compared to \$4.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021. Total operating expenses were 98% of revenue as compared to 122% of revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2021, as a result of the Company's growth strategies.

For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, the total operating expenses of \$21.5 million were recorded as compared to \$12.1 million for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021. Total operating expenses were 96% of revenue were consistent with growth and 89% of revenue for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021, as a result of going public transaction and also in line with the growth in revenue.

[8] Loss from operations

Loss from operations was \$2.1 million (three months ended December 31, 2021 - \$2.1 million) for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and \$8.7 million (12 months ended September 30, 2021 - \$4.8 million) for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022.

The loss from operations for the three months ended December 31, 2022 was \$2.1 million, as compared to \$2.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, which was primarily due to:

- \$0.5 million increase in gross profit for the three months ended December 31, 2022, which was set off by \$0.5 million increase in operating expenses as mentioned above. The Adjusted EBITDA loss was \$1.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 (three months ended December 31, 2021 – Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$0.6 million). See the Selected Annual Information section.

The increase of \$4.0 million in loss from operations for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 are primarily due to:

- \$5.4 million increase in gross profit for 15 months ended December 31, 2022, which was offset by \$9.4 million increase in operating expenses as mentioned above. The Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$2.6 million for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 (12 months ended September 30, 2021 – Adjusted EBITDA loss of \$0.7 million). See the Selected Annual Information section.

[9] Other expenses (income)

	Three months ended December 31, 2022 (\$)	Three months ended December 31, 2021 (\$)	15 months ended December 31, 2022 (\$)	12 months ended September 30, 2021 (\$)	Three months ended Change (\$)	Period ended Change (\$)
Impairment loss	22,262,708	—	29,316,335	—	22,262,708	29,316,335
Listing expenses	—	—	3,381,033	—	—	3,381,033
Finance costs	310,005	198,839	1,785,037	742,663	111,166	1,042,374
Gain/(loss) on investments	1,298,846	—	1,298,846	—	1,298,846	1,298,846
Payment of contingent consideration	—	730,568	730,568	—	(730,568)	7,30,568
Other expenses	—	—	129,453	—	—	129,453
Other income	318,291	(137,769)	(356,982)	(737,987)	456,060	381,005
Gain/loss on debt settlement	—	—	(60,490)	—	—	(60,490)
Share of profit/(loss) in joint venture	2,855	—	2,855	—	2,855	2,855
Total	24,192,705	791,638	36,226,655	4,676	23,401,067	36,221,979
As a percentage of total revenue	508%	23%	161%	—	—	—

The total increase of \$23.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2021 is primarily due to:

- \$22.3 million of impairment losses, of which \$16.2 million impairment on the EP Homes goodwill, \$1.6 million on the Climb intangible assets, \$1.6 million on the financial services intangible assets, \$1.1 million impairment on the financial services goodwill, \$0.3 million on the EP Homes intangible assets and \$1.5 million for the contract receivables were impaired due to change in expected cash flow.
- \$1.3 million is related to the write-down on the investment.
- \$0.7 million decrease due to payment of contingent consideration for the Climb acquisition in December 31, 2021.
- \$0.5 million increase for other income.
- \$0.1 million increase for finance cost.

The total increase of \$36.2 million for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 is primarily due to:

- \$29.3 million of impairment losses, of which \$18.8 million impairment on the EP Homes goodwill, \$4.5 million impairment on the Climb goodwill, \$1.6 million on the Climb intangible assets, \$1.6 million on the financial services intangible assets, \$1.1 million impairment on the financial services goodwill, \$0.3 million on the EP Homes intangible assets and \$1.5 million for the contract receivables were impaired due to change in expected cash flow.

- \$3.4 million is related to the amalgamation with Justify, related to the completion of the RTO. The listing expense reflects the difference between the fair value of the amount paid and the fair value of the net assets received from Justify.
- \$1.3 million is related to the write-down on the investment.
- \$1.0 million for finance cost.
- \$0.7 million for payment of contingent consideration for the Climb acquisition.
- \$0.4 million decrease in other income, due to a decrease in grants.
- \$0.1 million increase due to debt settlement.

[10] Consolidated balance sheet information

Total assets of \$46.2 million primarily consist of \$9.8 million in EP Homes inventory, \$13.9 million in intangible assets, \$8.5 million in customer funds, and \$6.3 million goodwill accounted upon acquisition of BPO and GCS.

The non-current financial liabilities are calculated as defined in the CPA Canada handbook, therefore, deferred tax liability is excluded from total long-term financial liabilities. The non-current financial liabilities as at December 31, 2022, primarily consist of lease liabilities of \$1.5 million compared to \$1.5 million as at September 30, 2021, \$7.0 million of due to related parties as at December 31, 2022 as compared to \$nil as at September 30, 2021, and \$5.0 million in credit facilities as at December 31, 2022 as compared to \$nil as at September 30, 2021.

Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, the loss per share was (\$0.44) compared to (\$0.06) for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021. The diluted per share does not include the effect of the Company's warrants and options as they are anti-dilutive.

Outstanding Securities

The Company's outstanding securities as of December 31, 2022 and September 30, 2021 are as follows:

Description of securities	Number of securities outstanding as at December 31, 2022	Number of securities outstanding as at September 30, 2021
Common shares	113,976,539	98,491,335
Warrants	4,083,397	4,260,035
Options	3,893,597	3,291,697
Restricted share units ("RSUs")	3,307,000	—
Equity fully diluted	125,260,533	106,043,067

Financial Instruments

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 for details on measurement, carrying value, and fair value of financial instruments. For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, the Company did not have any derivative financial instruments, and the Company did not engage in hedging activities.

SELECTED ANNUAL RESULTS

The following table sets forth selected unaudited interim quarterly results.

	12/31/2022	9/30/2022	6/30/2022	3/31/2022	12/31/2021	9/30/2021	6/30/2021	3/31/2021
Collection services	3,584,725	3,837,143	3,695,344	3,432,138	2,855,768	2,665,413	2,962,793	2,388,358
EP Homes facilitation services	1,057,328	918,049	932,185	974,367	514,408	169,774	535,583	414,182
Financial services	75,669	87,971	85,666	62,195	61,441	58,945	17,734	16,774
Contract revenue	42,872	67,189	70,492	65,473	53,327	—	—	—
Revenue	4,760,594	4,910,352	4,783,687	4,534,173	3,484,944	2,894,132	3,516,110	2,819,314
Q/Q change %	(3%)	3%	6%	30%	20%	(18%)	25%	(35%)
Direct costs	2,161,181	2,199,667	2,076,762	1,911,555	1,378,541	571,560	1,492,131	896,240
Gross profit	2,599,413	2,710,685	2,706,925	2,622,618	2,106,403	2,322,572	2,023,979	1,923,074
Expenses (income)								
Salaries and benefits	1,787,809	2,056,191	1,745,828	1,579,545	1,769,379	2,037,676	1,337,695	1,064,074
Professional fees	557,872	624,689	567,444	665,994	928,367	736,117	433,868	357,734
Depreciation and amortization	456,644	447,098	457,289	462,191	427,814	434,320	376,699	369,226
Management fees	614,584	342,957	319,353	326,972	329,236	404,241	350,272	331,966
Share-based compensation	197,320	91,125	235,204	212,922	194,353	186,525	203,359	176,878
Other operating expenses [1]	396,276	337,444	292,763	241,235	303,598	168,893	147,884	94,359
Consulting fees	120,652	139,471	141,486	178,527	128,386	123,928	42,121	31,430
Rent and utilities	40,446	94,673	77,625	51,329	37,175	77,855	35,364	45,535
Travel and entertainment	151,082	165,363	112,959	76,514	69,021	46,278	17,469	8,193
Marketing expenses	36,484	120,639	85,287	38,483	39,913	34,708	12,620	23,855
Stock exchange fees	12,939	32,102	—	—	7,875	4,357	—	—
Loss allowances	13,258	—	—	2,170	10,220	—	—	—
Realized foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	1,901	955	941	267	382	538	—	(23)
Investor relations	125,420	71,283	48,687	48,668	—	—	—	—
Board fees	175,870	52,840	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	4,688,558	4,576,830	4,085,046	3,884,767	4,245,719	4,255,436	2,957,351	2,503,227
Loss from operations	(2,089,145)	(1,866,145)	(1,378,121)	(1,262,149)	(2,139,316)	(1,932,864)	(933,372)	(580,153)
Other income (loss)	(24,192,706)	(8,507,390)	(2,772,129)	37,208	(791,639)	(191,821)	(52,568)	(34,875)
Net loss before tax	(26,281,851)	(10,373,535)	(4,150,250)	(1,224,941)	(2,930,955)	(2,124,685)	(985,940)	(615,028)
Income tax recovery (expense)	(822,240)	36,593	(96,094)	136,714	19,809	9,606	(78,366)	(73,069)
Net loss for the period	(27,104,091)	(10,336,942)	(4,246,344)	(1,088,227)	(2,911,146)	(2,115,079)	(1,064,305)	(688,097)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(25,900,184)	(10,954,848)	(4,983,396)	(1,779,307)	(2,899,295)	(2,111,581)	(1,268,658)	(734,677)

[1] Other expenses include office supplies, IT support, subscriptions and licenses, insurance, telephone, repairs and maintenance, computer, training and recruitment, postage and shipping and donations.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

NOTE: This section contains forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information requires that certain assumptions be made and is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Please see "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risks and Uncertainties" for additional information on the factors that could cause results to vary.

The Company monitors the liquidity and capital resource for every reportable operating segment. EP's collection services segment has been generating sufficient cash to support its current operations and planned growth. EP has been working on a platform with a Schedule 1 Bank to launch its financial services and working capital for the financial services segment is primarily funded by the capital raised in past financing. EP Homes' facilitation services segment requires debt and equity financing to support the current operations and expected growth of this segment.

The Company cash balance was \$1.2 million as at December 31, 2022 as compared to \$2.3 million as at September 30, 2021.

The Company expects is to keep the loan to value ("LTV") of EP Homes up to 85%, including mezzanine debt, however, the current LTV of EP Homes inventory is 69%. The Company is working to obtain debt financing of \$2.2 million to serve the working capital needs of the Company. Management and the board closely monitor the Company's operations and monthly revenue and expenses of the collection services, financial services, EP Homes facilitation services, and contract receivable services segments to ensure the Company has sufficient working capital to execute its strategic business plan. Appropriate adjustments to projections and to the monthly expenses are made when necessary. EP currently has \$6.7 million senior secured credit facilities with financial institutions to support existing inventory of EP Homes and is working with the institutions to further increase the existing facilities and/or placing new facilities to support the growth of the EP Homes segment, please refer to the section below entitled "Credit facilities" in "Items affecting liquidity" of this MD&A for further information. There are no assurances that increased credit facilities or new credit facilities or working capital loan financing or expected profits will be available to the Company on acceptable terms, or at all.

Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The going concern basis of presentation assumes the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and can realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business as they come due. The Company has recurring net losses, has a deficit and negative cash flows from operations. The Company incurred net loss of \$45,686,749 for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 (12 months ended September 30, 2021 - \$4,934,301), deficit of \$58,760,078 as at December 31, 2022 (September 30, 2021 - \$13,073,329) and cash used in operating activities of \$8,876,636 for 15 months ended December 31, 2022 (September 30, 2021 – cash used in operating activities of \$364,576). These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and otherwise execute on its business strategies.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business is dependent upon various risks and uncertainties affecting the Company's future financial position and its performance including, but not limited to:

- Its ability to raise adequate equity and debt capital;
- Its ability to execute on the business plan of achieving net profits in place of losses in some of the operating segments; and
- Its ability to execute on the business program that results in a performance that exceeds debt covenant requirements related to EP Homes debt.

Management is actively working to achieve positive cashflows and is considering various financing opportunities, the Company:

- Completed an equity capital raise of \$4.6 million in January 2022;
- Raised and converted \$3,484,500 of convertible debentures including interest into equity upon completion of the RTO;

- A Canadian bank increased the loan facility from \$4 million to \$10 million in December 2021, and on March 31, 2022, amended the \$10 million credit arrangement from due on demand to a term loan with a maturity date of April 4, 2024;
- Initiated private offering up to \$5 million principal amount of 12% unsecured medium-term notes and received \$2.65 million as of September 30, 2022;
- Entered into a new credit arrangement of \$15 million revolving line of credit with KV Capital Inc. on November 1, 2022; and
- Entered into a new credit arrangement with Grow Lending Group Inc. to get \$1.5 million in mezzanine funding on the EP Homes inventory.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. Failure to continue as a going concern would require adjustments to assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and statement of financial position classifications used, which could differ materially from the going concern basis.

CASH FLOW SUMMARY

The following table provides a summary of cash inflows and outflows by activity for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

Cash inflows and (outflows) by activity:		December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
Change in operating activities prior to EP Homes inventory	[1]	(5,830,875)	(2,367,676)
Addition and disposals of EP Homes inventory	[2]	(1,645,168)	2,003,100
Additions to loan receivables	[3]	(1,400,592)	—
Cash used in operating activities		(8,876,636)	(364,576)
Cash used in investing activities	[4]	(6,114,242)	(1,515,507)
Cash provided by financing activities	[5]	14,608,132	2,946,903
Foreign exchange on cash held in foreign currency		(515,126)	(17,686)
Net cash (outflows) inflows		(897,872)	1,049,134
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		2,342,915	1,293,781
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		1,445,043	2,342,915
Less: Cash – restricted, end of period		(258,353)	(29,738)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		1,186,690	2,313,177

[1] Cash used in operating activities

Cash used in operating activities prior to EP Homes inventory and additions to contract receivables for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 amounted to \$5.8 million, as compared to \$2.4 million for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in cash used from operating activities was primarily due to the Adjusted EBITDA loss, interest payments and changes in working capital items.

[2] Cash provided by (or used in) purchasing or selling of EP Homes inventory

The primary reason for cash used for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 of \$1.6 million as compared to cash provided of \$2.0 million for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 was due to the disposal of 9 homes (September 30, 2021 – 8 homes) for \$3.4 million (September 30, 2021 - \$2.9 million) and the purchase of 11 homes (September 30, 2021 – 2 homes) amounting to \$5.0 million (September 30, 2021 - \$0.9 million) for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022.

[3] Additions to loan receivables

This represents the amount paid to purchase 746 security contracts. On December 1, 2022, the Company derecognized the contract receivables due to not having the risks and rewards of the 746 contracts and the financial condition of Turnip Homes Ltd. ("Turnip") and accounted it as loan receivable. Please refer to note 22 of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

[4] Cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 was \$6.1 million (September 30, 2021 - \$1.5 million) is primarily due to the \$5.3 million net cash paid for the acquisition of GCS and the RTO, \$0.7 million in additions to intangible assets related to the DC Bank platform and the CRM software, and \$0.2 million in additions of property and equipment, which was aligned with the increased workforce. Also, for the 12 months ended September 30, 2021, EP invested \$1.1 million in investments, for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 were \$nil.

[5] Cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 was \$14.6 million (September 30, 2021 - \$2.9 million cash provided), which primarily comprised of:

- \$7.0 million in proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$0.2 million proceeds) of promissory notes from related parties.
- \$4.0 million net proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$4.2 million proceeds) from unit issuance and committed capital.
- \$4.0 million in net proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$2.2 million net repayments) from credit facilities.
- \$1.1 million in proceeds (September 30, 2021 - \$1.5 million proceeds) from convertible debentures.
- \$1.1 million repayments (September 30, 2021 - \$0.5 million net repayments) of promissory notes.
- \$0.3 million repayments (September 30, 2021 - \$0.3 million repayments) of lease liabilities.

Items affecting liquidity

The following table provides a list of items that impact the company's liquidity:

		December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
		\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,186,690	2,313,177
Customer funds	[1]	8,484,763	4,762,693
Cash – restricted		258,353	29,738
Trade receivables	[2]	2,343,122	1,304,276
Prepaid expenses		568,611	471,277
Current portion of loan receivables		80,160	—
Current portion of due from related parties		532,812	116,914
Current portion of EP homes inventory	[3]	3,506,800	6,465,610
Total current assets		16,961,311	15,463,685
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	[4]	5,362,622	3,280,799
Customer payables	[1]	8,484,763	4,762,693
Current portion of customer deposits		173,053	58,599
Current tax liability		182,122	419,645
Current portion of deferred revenue		235,513	290,889
Current portion of lease liabilities		287,293	396,642
Due to related parties		45,802	4,378
Promissory notes		—	1,343,761
Current portion of credit facilities	[5]	3,653,343	4,645,180
Total current liabilities		18,424,511	15,202,586
Net working capital	[6]	(1,463,200)	261,099

[1] Customer funds and customer payable

BPO collects payments on behalf of its customers. The funds belong to the clients and are not available for operating use by BPO. Customers are invoiced at various intervals and paid accordingly. The source of payments received are not always known and may include overpayments. The funds from overpayments remain in the bank account until they can be traced and applied to the correct account or refunded. Climb collects loan payments from customers and reports payments to the credit bureau to increase credit rating of clients. The cash in customer funds is shown separately under current assets, which is offset by the corresponding customer payable under current liability.

[2] Trade receivables

Trade receivables primarily includes the commission receivables from the clients related to collection services. BPO collects the funds on behalf of its clients and transfers the collected funds to the client as per the agreed schedule. BPO generates the invoice for its collections and then the client pays BPO's commissions as per the agreed terms. The funds collected are received in the bank account for which BPO has signing authority, therefore, the risk of not collecting on the BPO commission is minimal. The Company reported \$2.3 million of receivables as at December 31, 2022, as compared to \$1.3 million as at September 30, 2021. The increase in trade receivables is in line with the increase in collection services revenue.

[3] Current portion of EP Homes inventory

The current portion of the EP Homes inventory represents the number of homes clients are expected to be ready to execute in the next 12 months as per the agreement. There might be unforeseen situations where the client requests to further extend the agreed execution date, which results in changes in expected cash flow. Upon execution of the agreement, the Company pays back the outstanding credit facilities and mezzanine debt associated with the home and rest of the cash flow is used as per the planned budget.

The Company reported 9 homes representing \$3.5 million of the current portion of the EP Homes inventory as at December 31, 2022 as compared to 17 homes representing \$6.5 million as at September 30, 2021.

[4] Trade payables and accrued liabilities

Trade payables and accrued liabilities includes, trade payables, accrued liabilities, and statutory dues of collection services segment, EP Homes segment, and contract receivables segment.

The Company reported \$5.4 million of trade payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and \$3.3 million as at September 30, 2021. Trade payables include \$1.9 million from collection services, \$3.3 million from financial services, and \$0.2 million from EP Homes segment.

The primary increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 as compared to September 30, 2021 is primarily due to the expenses accounted for legal and professional fees related to the RTO.

[5] Credit facilities

The Company works with multiple credit facility providers to finance EP Homes inventory. It has incorporated SPV specific to the credit facility providers to provide general security on the financed homes by the credit facilities provider.

Credit facilities listed below, other than facilities 4, 6, 7, and 8, are used to finance the EP Homes inventory. The interest rate for below credit facilities, used for EP Homes inventory, range between prime plus 1% to 12% per annum. The term for these facilities are from payable on demand without notice to 24 months. For further information about the terms of the credit facilities, please refer to note 13 of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and 12 months ended September 30, 2021.

Any demand of below listed existing credit facilities with a short notice may create liquidity issues for the Company. However, since the date of the EP Homes acquisition and to the date of this MD&A, the Company has successfully

executed on the EP Homes business model and believes that the Company is ready to now scale EP Homes business. Based on the success of executed EP Homes inventory, the Company believes that it can present the EP Homes model to various lenders and negotiate favorable terms for the Company. On March 31, 2022, one of the credit facility providers changed the term from on demand to an expiry of April 4, 2024. There are no assurances that increased credit facilities or new credit facilities will be available to the Company on acceptable terms, or at all.

The Company reported \$3.7 million as the current portion of credit facilities as at December 31, 2022 as compared to \$4.6 million as at September 30, 2021, and \$5.0 million in long-term credit facilities as at December 31, 2022 as compared to \$nil as at September 30, 2021. The current portion and long-term portion of credit facilities totaled \$8.7 million as at December 31, 2022 as compared to \$4.6 million as at September 30, 2021. The primary reason for increase for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 is due to having 2 additional homes in the Company's inventory as at December 31, 2022, as compared to September 30, 2021, and increase in the facility 5 borrowing base per the lender's borrowing base calculation, keeping the loan-to-value under 75% and due to new credit arrangement of \$1.9 million with a Canadian bank for the acquisition of GCS.

	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Facility 1	2,354,708	745,464
Facility 2	260,354	1,050,396
Facility 3	192,523	199,296
Facility 4	58,265	81,584
Facility 5	3,918,558	2,568,440
Facility 6	1,900,000	—
Facility 7	—	—
Facility 8	—	—
Total credit facilities	8,684,408	4,645,180
Less: current portion of Facility 1	(596,250)	(745,464)
Less: current portion of Facility 2	(260,354)	(1,050,396)
Less: current portion of Facility 3	(192,523)	(199,296)
Less: current portion of Facility 4	(58,265)	(81,584)
Less: current portion of Facility 5	(1,635,647)	(2,568,440)
Less: current portion of Facility 6	(910,304)	—
Less: current portion of Facility 7	—	—
Less: current portion of Facility 8	—	—
Current portion of credit facilities	(3,653,343)	(4,645,180)
Long-term credit facilities	5,031,065	—

[6] Net working capital

The net working capital is \$(1.5 million) as of December 31, 2022 and \$0.3 million as of September 30, 2021.

The current portion of current liabilities includes \$0.9 million out of \$1.9 million credit facility related to the GCS acquisition. The \$1.9 million facility has 2 years expiry, however, this credit facility is replaced by the \$5.3 million credit facility having 7 years of amortization. As the Company focuses on growing its collection services segment and recent acquisitions it is expected to deliver positive net working capital.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments

The Company has entered into one lease commitment for various IT equipment for its UK facilities, for which monthly lease payments are recorded as an expense.

	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Within one year	11,683	33,234
After one year but not more than five years	2,614	33,375
	14,297	66,609

Other commitments

On August 8, 2018, the Company signed a letter of intent (the "LOI") with Directcash Bank ("DC Bank") for a 7-year term, where DC Bank agreed to provide card issuing, loan processing and adjudication system, and transaction processing services for a Visa credit card product marketed and funded by the Company. Per the LOI, DC Bank agrees to enable the Company to procure the distribution of cards for purposes of the Company's card program and DC Bank will provide and operate a credit card platform to set up and charge fees for the credit cards.

On January 31, 2020, the Company entered into a processing agreement (the "DC Bank Processing Agreement") with DC Bank for a 7-year term maturing January 31, 2028. Pursuant to the terms of the DC Bank Processing Agreement, DC Bank has agreed to provide transaction processing services to the Company. The DC Bank Processing Agreement grants the Company a limited, non-transferable, non-exclusive, revocable license to access and use DC Bank's processor software solely for the purpose of utilizing the processing services. DC Bank owns all intellectual property, and the DC Bank Processing Agreement grants the Company a limited license to use the intellectual property. The DC Bank Processing Agreement does not transfer ownership of the intellectual property to the Company.

Effective January 31, 2021, the Company entered into a Bank Identification Number ("BIN") sponsorship agreement (the "DC Bank BIN Sponsorship Agreement") with DC Bank for an initial 7-year term maturing January 31, 2028. Pursuant to the DC Bank BIN Sponsorship Agreement, the Company is to provide DC Bank program management and marketing services with respect to each card program implemented by the Company in Canada pursuant to which cards issued by DC Bank will be sold by the Company or any EP Financial distributor. The Company is responsible to promote and market programs to prospective customers in Canada, and the Company will be responsible for any costs and expenses that it incurs in promoting and marketing the programs.

On August 24, 2022, the Company entered into an Issuer Trading Services Agreement with Generation IACP Inc. ("Generation IACP") with initial term of 6 months and shall be renewed for subsequent 6 month periods unless the Company provides written notice of termination to Generation IACP. Pursuant to the Issuer Trading Services Agreement, Generation IACP is to provide trading services with respect to the common shares of the Company, with the primary objective of contributing to market liquidity of the shares in Canada.

On August 31, 2022, the Company set up EP Segregated Cell within a segregated accounts company pursuant to the Segregated Accounts Companies Act 2000, Bermuda, a licensed insurer, managed by Davies Captive Management Limited, for the purposes of providing Directors and Officers liability insurance.

On December 30, 2022, the Company entered into an Exclusive Engagement Agreement with a financing broker to source and negotiate for EP Homes one or more loans in form of mezzanine financing facility, with an estimated interest rate to be 12-14% per annum.

Legal Proceedings

EP Financial, Gordon Reykdal ("G. Reykdal"), Barret Reykdal, Carrie Reykdal, Prospect Financial Inc., Bridge to Homeownership Investments Ltd. and EAM Enterprises Inc. ("EAM") have been named as defendants in a lawsuit commenced by Ed Moroz and 2122297 Alberta Ltd. ("212 Alberta") and together with Moroz, the "Plaintiffs") in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench on February 28, 2022 (the "Claim").

In the Claim, the Plaintiffs allege that in or around July 2018, 212 Alberta and EAM and their respective principals, Moroz and G. Reykdal, agreed to transfer 10,000,000 common shares in EP Financial to the Plaintiffs in exchange for 212 Alberta transferring 10,000,000 common shares in Destiny Bioscience Global Corp. ("Destiny"). In the Claim, the Plaintiffs allege that following certain transactions that took place in furtherance of the share swap agreement, the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to significantly dilute the Plaintiffs' interest in EP Financial, which involved, among other things, providing misleading information purporting to show the Plaintiffs' interest in EP Financial, calling annual general meetings without providing notice to the Plaintiffs, breaching the terms of the share swap agreement, engaging in oppressive conduct, and breaches of fiduciary duty. The Plaintiffs claim to have suffered losses, in relation to which certain relief is sought, including, among other things, a declaration of a constructive trust over the shares of EP Financial, an accounting of EP Financial, production of certain financial disclosure, an investigation into EP Financial and damages. The Plaintiffs have not specified the amount of damages other than \$50,000 for breaching a duty to act in good faith and honestly perform the defendants' contractual obligations.

A Statement of Defence and Counterclaim have been filed, asserting that the Plaintiffs' claim for the share swap is statute barred by virtue of the Limitations Act, and by a total failure of consideration given the insolvency of Destiny. Further, the defendants assert that the Plaintiffs have suffered no damages.

SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

None

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, the Company entered into several related party transactions in the normal course of business. These transactions have been recorded at the agreed upon amounts between the parties. The relationships with the related parties are as follows:

Related Party	Relationship
Smart Everyday People Inc.	Joint venture
Homebridge Capital Inc. (" Homebridge ")	Common shareholders
Pure Icelandic Seafood Inc. (" Pure Icelandic ")	Common shareholders
Bridge to Homeownership UK (" BTHO UK ")	Common shareholders
EAM Enterprises Inc.	Principal shareholder of the Company [1]
Everyday Party People Ltd. (" Everyday Party People ")	Common shareholders

a) Balances – Due from related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Due from Homebridge, net	—	5,756
Due from Pure Icelandic, net	—	5,250
Due from BTHO UK, net [2]	65,383	61,766
Due from Smart Everyday People Inc., net [2]	367,791	—
Employee receivables, net [6]	401,687	358,779
	834,861	431,551
Less: Current portion of due from related parties	(532,812)	(116,914)
Long-term portion of due from related parties	302,049	314,637

b) Balances – Due to related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Due to EAM – promissory notes, net [3]	295,500	2,673
Due to EAM - medium-term notes, net [4]	6,704,500	—
Due to EAM, net [5]	45,802	—
Due to Everyday Party People, net	—	1,705
	7,045,802	4,378
Less: Current portion of due to related parties	(45,802)	(4,378)
Long-term portion of due to related parties	7,000,000	—

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Interest [7]	222,098	27,117
Management fees [8]	1,933,102	1,338,520
	2,155,200	1,365,637

[1] As at December 31, 2022, EAM Enterprises Inc. owned 19% (September 30, 2021 – 27.64%) of the Company's fully diluted equity including issued and outstanding warrants. EAM's sole shareholder is related to the CEO and the chairman of the board.

[2] Amounts due from BTHO UK and Smart Everyday People Inc. are unsecured and repayable in full on demand.

[3] Amounts due to EAM in form of a promissory note has a term of 2 years, with a maturity date of June 30, 2024. The promissory notes bears an interest rate of 12% per annum, with interest payments to be paid monthly, commencing July 1, 2022.

[4] Amounts due to EAM in form of a medium-term note has a term of 2 years, with a maturity of May 3, 2024. The medium-term note bears an interest rate of 12% per annum, with interest payments to be paid monthly, commencing May 4, 2022.

[5] Outstanding accrued interest due to EAM for the promissory notes and medium-term notes detailed in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

On November 21, 2020, EAM Enterprises Inc. converted its outstanding debt of \$1,500,000 at \$0.75 per unit and the Company issued 2,000,000 units accordingly, which includes 2,000,000 shares and 1,000,000 warrants. Of the total consideration of \$1,500,000, the Company has allocated \$213,401 to warrants based on the fair value estimated per the Black-Scholes Model and the balance of \$1,286,599 to common shares

[6] The employees' receivables are due from certain employees in accordance with BPO's employee benefit policy. As at December 31, 2022, the loans advanced to BPO's President and Client Engagement Director are \$138,398 and \$64,623 respectively. \$58,225 relates to GCS's President and former shareholders. The remaining \$140,444 of employees' receivables are related to various loans provided to employees.

[7] The Company accrues interest on amount payable to EAM at an annual interest rate of 12%. For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, interest expensed to EAM totaled \$222,098 (September 30, 2021 - \$27,117).

[8] Management fees consist of services performed by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Strategy Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Senior Vice Presidents, Vice Presidents, and advisory services provided by Mr. Gordon J. Reykdal, through EAM, principal shareholder for the period of October 1, 2021 to November 3, 2022 and as Chief Strategy Officer thereafter.

c) Key management personnel remuneration

For the 15 months ended December 31, 2022, the key management activities include services performed by chief officers and vice presidents per the management services contract, and the board fees. On October 1, 2021, the existing management services contract with EAM and senior executives was cancelled and the executives entered into agreements directly with the Company. The management fees, consulting fees and salaries paid during the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and 12 months ended September 30, 2021, are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
	\$	\$
Management fees [1]	1,933,102	1,338,520
Salaries, including benefits and bonuses [2]	900,291	907,551
Board fees	228,710	—
	3,062,103	2,246,071

[1] Management fees consist of services performed by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Vice President of Operations, Senior Vice Presidents, and advisory services provided by Mr. Gordon J. Reykdal, through EAM, principal shareholder.

[2] Salaries include services performed by BPO's president. It also includes performance bonuses of \$573,569 (£365,400 GBP) (September 30, 2021 – \$239,764 (£140,000 GBP)) for BPO's president and \$85,120 (September 30, 2021 – \$Nil) for EAM per the agreement dated October 1, 2020.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by International Financial Reporting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Company's critical accounting estimates relates to estimate of purchase price of allocation and valuation of goodwill and judgement used to value EP Homes inventory. Also refer to note 2 of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 for further information about the company's basis of presentation of these consolidated financial statements including estimates and judgements other than below.

Estimate of purchase price allocation and valuation of goodwill

In applying its accounting policy for business acquisition, tangible and intangible assets acquired through business combinations are initially recorded at their fair values based on assumptions of management. The Company assigns value to intangible assets in accordance with IFRS and makes estimates based on factors such as significant changes in technological, market, economic or legal environment, business and market trends, future prospects, current market value and other economic factors. The difference in the purchase price paid and assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. The difference arises due to the economic value of the expertise of the workforce acquired and other assets that do not meet the criteria for separate recognition per IFRS. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. IFRS 3 requires management to determine whether the acquisition meets the definition of a business combination. Judgment is involved in determining whether the Company obtained control over the acquiree. IFRS 3 also requires management to determine whether the acquisitions are one of common control. Judgment is involved in determining if the acquiree is controlled by the same group of individuals before and after the acquisition.

The Company has applied this judgment to account for the acquisition of EP Homes and BPO during 2019 and Climb 2021.

Judgment of EP Homes inventory

The Company holds numerous residential properties to facilitate its EP Homes program. The Company has determined that inventory is the appropriate accounting standard to record the residential properties because the properties are held for sale in the ordinary course of business. The ordinary course of business is to assist the client in purchasing the property through the Company's EP Homes program.

The Company carries its EP Homes inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The Company's management estimates the net realizable value based on the independent appraisals.

Restricted share units

The Company accrue the share-based compensation expenses for each restricted share unit committed and outstanding but not granted to directors, officers, consultants, and employees, at the market value of one common share at the date of the last of the month and recognizes the expenses over the term of the vesting period, with a corresponding credit to reserves. The compensation expenses are revalued with the market value of one common share at the date of the grant. The initial grant of RSUs to directors upon completion of the RTO are valued at the closing price of the first trading day.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND INITIAL ADOPTION

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB.

Please refer to note 3 of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and the 12 months ended September 30, 2021 for further information about Company's significant accounting policies.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Due to the nature of EP's business, the legal and economic climate in which it operates and its present stage of development, EP is subject to significant risks. EP's future development and operating results may be very different from those expected as at the date of this MD&A. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to EP or that EP currently considers immaterial may also impair the business and operations of EP and cause the trading price of EP to decline. If any of the following or other risks occur, EP's business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely impacted. In that event, the trading price of EP could decline, and investors could lose all or part of their investment. There is no assurance that risk management steps taken will avoid future loss due to the occurrence of the risks described below or other unforeseen risks. Readers should carefully consider all such risks and other information elsewhere in this MD&A before making an investment in EP and should not rely upon forward-looking statements as a prediction of future results. Risk factors relating to EP include, but are not limited to, the factors set out below.

The acquisition of any of the securities of EP is speculative, involving a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by persons whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks and who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. An investment in the securities of EP should not constitute a major portion of an individual's investment portfolio and should only be made by person who can afford a total loss of their investment. Shareholders of EP should carefully evaluate the following risk factors associated with the EP's securities, along with the risk factors described elsewhere in this MD&A. The risks presented below should not be considered to be exhaustive and may not be all of the risks that EP may face.

- RISKS RELATED TO BUSINESS GROWTH THROUGH ACQUISITIONS
- RISKS PERTAINING TO EP'S FINANCIAL POSITION AND NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL
- RISKS PERTAINING TO EP'S BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND INDUSTRY
- RISKS RELATED TO TECHNOLOGY
- RISKS PERTAINING TO REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
- RISKS PERTAINING TO THE EP'S SHARES
- RISKS PERTAINING TO THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

[1] RISKS RELATED TO BUSINESS GROWTH THROUGH ACQUISITIONS

EP operates in a rapidly evolving industry and, as such, EP may in the future seek to expand its pipeline and capabilities by entering into collaborations, acquiring one or more companies or businesses, or in-licensing one or more product candidates. Collaborations, acquisitions, and in-licenses involve numerous risks, including, but not limited to, substantial cash expenditures, technology development risks, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities, some of which may be difficult or impossible to identify at the time of deal negotiation, difficulties in assimilating the operations of the companies with EP, entering markets in which EP has limited or no direct experience, and potential loss of EP's key employees or key employees of the acquired or collaborating companies or businesses.

Management may evaluate opportunities for strategic growth through acquisitions. Potential issues associated with these acquisitions could include, among other things, EP's ability to realize the full extent of the benefits or cost savings that it expects to realize as a result of the completion of the acquisition within the anticipated time frame, or at all; the ability of EP to gain the necessary consents, clearances and approvals in connection with the acquisition; the diversion of management's attention from base strategies and objectives; and, with respect to acquisitions, EP's ability to successfully combine its businesses with the business of the acquired company in a manner that permits cost savings to be realized. Areas which may challenge the success of integrating the businesses of acquired companies with EP's business include: motivating, recruiting and retaining executives and key employees, conforming standards, controls, procedures and policies, business cultures and compensation structures among EP and the acquired company, consolidating and streamlining corporate and administrative infrastructures, consolidating sales and marketing operations, retaining existing service providers and attracting new providers, identifying and eliminating redundant and underperforming operations and assets, coordinating geographically dispersed organizations, and managing tax costs or inefficiencies associated with integrating EP's operations following completion of the acquisitions. The process of integrating acquired companies and operations into EP's operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and may require significant financial resources and management's time and attention that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development or expansion of its existing operations. In addition, acquisitions outside of Canada increase EP's exposure to risks associated with foreign operations, including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and compliance with foreign laws and regulations. If an acquisition is not successfully completed or integrated into EP's existing operations, its business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely impacted. EP has limited experience in making acquisitions, entering collaborations and in-licensing product candidates and therefore cannot provide assurance that any acquisition, collaboration or in-license will result in short-term or long-term benefits to it. EP may incorrectly judge the value or worth of an acquired company or business or in-licensed product candidate. In addition, EP's future success would depend in part on its ability to manage the rapid growth associated with some of these acquisitions, collaborations and in-licenses. EP cannot provide assurance that it would be able to successfully combine its business with that of acquired businesses, manage a collaboration or integrate in-licensed product candidates. Furthermore, the development or expansion of EP's business may require a substantial capital investment by EP.

EP's ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make scheduled payments on EP's debt obligations related to acquisitions will depend on its current and future financial performance, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond EP's control. In the future, EP may fail to generate sufficient cash flow from the collection of non-performing accounts to meet EP's cash requirements. Further, EP capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned if, for example, EP's revenues do not reach expected levels, EP has to incur unforeseen expenses, EP invests in acquisitions or makes other investments that EP believes will benefit its competitive position. If EP does not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to satisfy its debt obligations, including interest payments and the payment of principal at maturity, EP may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as refinancing or restructuring its debt, selling assets or seeking to raise additional capital.

As a public company, EP will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses. As a public company, EP will be subject to various securities laws and regulations, which will impose various requirements on EP, including the requirement to establish and maintain effective disclosure and financial controls and corporate governance practices. EP's management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives.

Moreover, these laws and regulations will increase EP's legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

[2] RISKS PERTAINING TO EP'S FINANCIAL POSITION AND NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL

History of Losses

EP has a history of net losses, EP anticipates increasing expenses in the future, and EP may not be able to achieve, maintain or increase profitability in the future.

EP generated a net loss of \$45,686,749 for the 15 months ended December 31, 2022 and a net loss of \$4,934,301 for the year ended September 30, 2021. EP has incurred net losses in each year of the prior two years, and anticipates increasing expenses in the future. EP therefore may not be able to become profitable in the future unless it achieves the expected revenue from its current business including expected revenue from GCS and Groupe Solution acquired on December 30, 2021 and March 31, 2022. EP expects that its costs will increase over time and that its losses will continue as it expects to invest significant additional funds towards growing its business and operating as a public company. EP has expanded and expects to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources on developing its platform, including expanding its platform offerings, developing or acquiring new platform features and services, expanding into new markets and geographies, and increasing its sales and marketing efforts. These efforts may be more costly than EP expects and may not result in increased revenue or growth in EP's business. Any failure to increase revenue sufficiently to keep pace with EP's investments and other expenses could prevent EP from maintaining or increasing profitability or positive cash flows on a consistent basis. If EP is unable to successfully address these risks and challenges as it encounters them, EP's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

If EP is unable to generate adequate revenue growth and manage its expenses, EP may continue to incur significant losses in the future and may not be able to achieve, maintain or increase profitability.

Additional Capital Requirements

To date, EP has funded its operations predominantly through private placements of equity and debt in addition to revenue generated from its collection services segments, EP Homes facilitation services and financial services. EP expects to require substantial additional funding in the future to sufficiently finance its financial services, EP Homes facilitation services and collection services operations and acquisition of its current and/or any future products or services. For example, a house with an appraisal value of \$400,000 requires \$300,000 in senior secured lending and \$40,000 in mezzanine debt financing. Currently, EP has a \$25,000,000 credit facility with two banks which is to be used for secured financing. EP also entered into a exclusive agreement for mezzanine debt financing for homes. There is no guarantee that EP will be able to raise additional capital to fund the growth of EP Homes. Additional capital may be required for the financial services segment to issue and purchase new products, services and technology in order to grow the financial services segment. While collection services is currently profitable, there is no guarantee that it will remain profitable and it may need additional capital in the future. Further, changing circumstances, some of which may be beyond EP's control, could cause EP to consume capital significantly faster than EP currently anticipates, and EP may need to seek additional funds sooner than planned. EP's future funding requirements, both short-term and long-term, will depend on many factors, including:

- the ability for EP to generate revenue from collection services, EP Homes and financial based activities;
- the costs involved in growing EP's organization to the size needed to allow for the development and potential commercialization of EP's current and any future products and services.
- the costs of developing sales and marketing capabilities to target all customers with poor credit;
- the costs of training employees who are supporting or will support EP's business;
- generating and collecting data and intellectual property, and strengthening EP's regional and national presence as a FinTech company;
- the costs of developing and testing digital technology solutions;

- selling and marketing activities undertaken in connection with the potential commercialization of EP's current or any future products and services, and costs involved in the creation of an effective sales and marketing organization; and
- the costs of operating as a public company.

Until EP can generate sufficient revenue to finance its working capital requirements, which EP may never do, EP expects to finance its future cash needs through a combination of equity and debt financings.

EP's ability to raise additional funds will depend on financial, economic and market conditions and other factors, over which EP may have no or limited control. If adequate funds are not available on commercially acceptable terms when needed, EP may be forced to delay, reduce or terminate the development or commercialization of all or part of its current or any future products and services or EP may be unable to take advantage of future business opportunities. Market volatility resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and the related global economic impact or other factors could also adversely impact EP's ability to access capital as and when needed.

EP cannot guarantee that future financing will be available in sufficient amounts, or on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Moreover, the terms of any financing may adversely affect the holdings or the rights of holders of EP's Shares, the issuance of additional securities, whether equity or debt, by EP, or the possibility of such issuance, may cause the market price of EP's Shares to decline. The incurrence of indebtedness could result in increased fixed payment obligations and EP may be required to agree to certain restrictive covenants, such as limitations on its ability to incur additional debt, and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact EP's ability to conduct its business. EP could also be required to seek funds through arrangements with collaborators or others at an earlier stage than otherwise would be desirable and EP may be required to relinquish rights or otherwise agree to terms unfavorable to EP any of which may have a material adverse effect on EP's business, operating results and prospects. Further, any additional fundraising efforts may divert EP's management from its day-to-day activities, which may adversely affect EP's ability to develop and commercialize its current or any future products and services.

In addition, heightened regulatory scrutiny could have a negative impact on EP's ability to raise capital. EP's business activities rely on developing laws and regulations in multiple jurisdictions. It is impossible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations or initiatives that may be proposed, or whether any proposals will become law. The regulatory uncertainty surrounding EP's current or any future products and services may adversely affect EP's business and operations, including without limitation, EP's ability to raise additional capital.

Financial and Liquidity Risk

EP expects to use leverage in executing its business strategy, which may adversely affect the return on its assets.

EP may incur a substantial amount of debt in the future. As of December 31, 2022, EP had total consolidated debt of \$15,684,408 and out of this \$8,684,408 is secured by EP homes inventory amounting to \$9,818,278. EP's management will consider a number of factors when evaluating its level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding the incurrence of any new indebtedness, including the purchase price of assets to be acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of its assets and the ability of particular assets and EP, as a whole, to generate cash flow to cover the expected debt service. Incurring a substantial amount of debt could have important consequences for EP's business, including:

- making it more difficult for EP to satisfy its obligations with respect to its debt, to its trade or other creditors;
- increasing EP's vulnerability to adverse economic or industry conditions;
- limiting EP's ability to obtain additional financing to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions, particularly when the availability of financing in the capital markets is constrained;
- requiring a substantial portion of EP's cash flows from operations and reducing its ability to use its cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate requirements;
- increasing the amount of interest expense because most of the credit facilities bear interest at floating rates, which, if interest rates increase, will result in higher interest expense;
- limiting EP's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in EP's business and the industry in which EP operates; and

- placing EP at a competitive disadvantage to less leveraged competitors.

EP may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet EP's debt service obligations. EP's ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make scheduled payments on EP's debt obligations will depend on its current and future financial performance, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond EP's control. In the future, EP may fail to generate sufficient cash flow from the collection of non-performing accounts to meet EP's cash requirements. Further, EP capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned if, for example, EP's revenues do not reach expected levels, EP has to incur unforeseen expenses, EP invests in acquisitions or makes other investments that EP believes will benefit its competitive position. If EP does not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to satisfy its debt obligations, including interest payments and the payment of principal at maturity, EP may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as refinancing or restructuring its debt, selling assets or seeking to raise additional capital. EP cannot provide assurance that any refinancing would be possible, that any assets could be sold, or, if sold, of the timeliness and amount of proceeds realized from those sales, that additional financing could be obtained on acceptable terms, if at all, or that additional financing would be permitted under the terms of its various debt instruments then in effect. Furthermore, EP's ability to refinance would depend upon the condition of the finance and credit markets. EP's inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy its debt obligations, or to refinance its obligations on commercially reasonable terms or on a timely basis, would materially affect EP's business, financial condition or results of operations and may delay or prevent the expansion of its business. EP's credit facilities contain financial and other restrictive covenants, including restrictions on how EP operates its business. These restrictions may interfere with EP's ability to engage in other necessary or desirable business activities, which could materially affect EP's business, financial condition or results of operations. Failure to satisfy any one of these covenants could result in negative consequences, including the following:

- acceleration of outstanding indebtedness;
- exercise by EP's lenders of rights with respect to the collateral pledged under certain of EP's outstanding indebtedness; or
- EP's inability to secure alternative financing on favorable terms, if at all.

Cost of Operating as a Public Company

As a public company, EP will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses. As a public company, EP will be subject to various securities laws and regulations, which will impose various requirements on EP, including the requirement to establish and maintain effective disclosure and financial controls and corporate governance practices. EP's management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these laws and regulations will increase EP's legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

[3] RISK PERTAINING TO EP'S BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND INDUSTRY

Novel Coronavirus "COVID-19"

The outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, including the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of EP and its operating subsidiaries in future periods. However, depending on the length and severity of the pandemic, COVID-19 could impact EP's operations, could cause delays and could impair EP's ability to raise funds depending on COVID-19's effect on capital markets. To the knowledge of EP's management as of the date of this Filing Statement, COVID-19 does not present, at this time, any specific known impacts to EP in relation to EP's plan of distribution and use of proceeds related to the EP Private Placements, nor to the timelines, business objectives or disclosed milestones related thereto. EP is not currently aware of any changes in laws, regulations or guidelines, including tax and accounting requirements, arising from COVID-19 which would be reasonably anticipated to materially affect EP's business.

Operational and Industry Risks

EP's performance may be adversely affected by economic, political or inflationary conditions in any market in which EP operates. These conditions could include regulatory developments, changes in global or domestic economic policy, legislative changes, the sovereign debt crises experienced in several European countries and the uncertainty regarding the European Union's future as a result of the UK's departure from the European Union. Deterioration in economic conditions, or a significant rise in inflation, could cause personal bankruptcy and insolvency filings to increase, and the ability of consumers to pay their debts could be adversely affected. This may in turn adversely impact EP's business and financial results. If global credit market conditions and the stability of global banks deteriorate, the amount of consumer or commercial lending and financing could be reduced, thus reducing the volume of non-performing accounts available for purchase, which could adversely affect EP's business, financial results and ability to succeed in international markets. Other factors associated with the economy that could influence EP's performance include the financial stability of the lenders on EP's bank loans and credit facilities and EP's access to capital and credit. The financial turmoil that adversely affected the banking system and financial markets during the prior global recession beginning in 2007 resulted in the tightening of credit markets. While the banking system and financial markets recovered from the prior recession, a worsening of current conditions, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, could have a negative impact on EP's business, including the insolvency of lending institutions, notably the lenders providing EP's bank loans and credit facilities, resulting in difficulty in or inability to obtain credit. These and other economic factors could have an adverse effect on EP's financial condition and results of operations.

Operational Risk – Collection Services

EP's collection service segment business consists of collecting non-performing accounts that consumers or others have failed to pay. The credit originators have typically made numerous attempts to recover on their receivables, often using a combination of in-house recovery efforts and third-party collection agencies. These non-performing accounts are difficult to collect, and EP may not collect a sufficient amount to cover its investment and the costs of running its business.

To operate profitably, EP must continue to collect for a certain number of customers and service a sufficient number of non-performing accounts to generate revenue that exceeds its expenses. Costs such as salaries and other compensation expense constitute a significant portion of EP's overhead and, in case of reduction of significant account, EP may have to reduce the number of its collection personnel. These practices could lead to negative consequences including the following:

- low employee morale;
- fewer experienced employees;
- higher training costs;
- disruptions in EP's operations;
- loss of efficiency; and
- excess costs associated with unused space in EP's facilities.

Furthermore, heightened regulation of the credit card and consumer lending industry or changing credit origination strategies may result in decreased availability of credit to consumers, potentially leading to a future reduction in non-performing accounts. EP cannot predict how its ability to identify non-performing accounts and the quality of those non-performing accounts would be affected if there were a shift in lending practices, whether caused by changes in the regulations or accounting practices applicable to credit originators, a sustained economic downturn or otherwise. If EP is unable to maintain its business or adapt to changing market needs as well as its current or future competitors, EP may experience reduced access to non-performing accounts and, therefore, reduced profitability.

EP's collections may decrease if certain types of insolvency proceedings and bankruptcy filings involving liquidations increase. Various economic trends and potential changes to existing legislation may contribute to an increase in the amount of personal bankruptcy and insolvency filings. Under certain of these filings, a debtor's assets may be sold to repay creditors, but because most of the receivables EP collects through its collections operations are unsecured, EP typically would not be able to collect on those receivables. Although EP's financial services business segment could benefit from an increase in personal bankruptcies and insolvencies, EP cannot ensure that its collections operations

business would not decline with an increase in personal insolvencies or bankruptcy filings or changes in related regulations or practices. If EP's actual collection experience with respect to a non-performing or insolvent bankrupt receivables portfolio is significantly lower than the total amount EP projected EP's financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Operational Risks – EP Homes

EP recorded a significant amount of goodwill as a result of the EP Homes acquisition in 2019. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment and impairment charges could negatively impact EP's net income and stockholders' equity. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually and between annual tests if events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of EP Homes is less than its carrying amount. EP's goodwill impairment testing involves the use of estimates and the exercise of judgment, including judgments regarding expected future business performance and market conditions.

Due to the changes in macro-economic environment resulting in increases in interest rates, the projections for home purchases were decreased. As a result, the Company tested EP Homes CGU, and conducted impairment assessment as at December 31, 2022. With EP Homes CGU's recoverable amount being lower than the carrying amount, an impairment charge over the full amount of goodwill was recorded.

Interest Rate Risk

There is a risk that changes in interest rates will affect EP's liquidity and financial position.

In the ordinary course of providing EP Homes facilitation services, EP is exposed to interest rate risk on its credit facilities and secured debt, which may bear interest at floating rates. As a result, the required cash flows to service EP's credit facility and secured debt will fluctuate as a result of changes in market rates. EP does not currently hold any financial instruments that hedge or mitigate risks associated with changes in interest rates.

Operational Risks – EP Financial Services

EP recorded the goodwill for the acquisition related to financial service CGU and has been developing its technology platform related to financials services. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment and impairment charges could negatively impact EP's net income and stockholders' equity. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually and between annual tests if events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of EP Homes is less than its carrying amount. EP's goodwill impairment testing involves the use of estimates and the exercise of judgment, including judgments regarding expected future business performance and market conditions.

The Company's strategy shifted to focus on the collection services and EP Homes facilitation services segment. Therefore, the Company tested the financial services CGU which resulted in the impairment of full amount of goodwill related to Climb acquisition and a portion of technology platform.

No Assurance of Commercial Success

The successful commercialization of EP's products and services will depend on many factors, including EP's ability to establish and maintain working partnerships or relationships with industry participants in order to market its products and services, EP's ability to supply a sufficient amount of its products and services to meet market demand, and the number of competitors within each jurisdiction within which EP may from time to time be engaged. There can be no assurance that EP will be successful in its efforts to develop and implement, or assist EP in, a successful commercialization strategy for EP's products and services.

Achieving Publicly Announced Milestones

From time to time, EP may announce the timing of certain events it expects to occur, such as the anticipated timing of results from operations. These statements are forward-looking and are based on the best estimates of management at the time relating to the occurrence of such events. However, the actual timing of such events may differ from what has been publicly disclosed. The timing of events such as announcement of partnerships and relationships may ultimately

vary from what is publicly disclosed. Any variation in the timing of previously announced milestones could have a material adverse effect on EP's business plan, financial condition or operating results and the trading price of the EP shares.

Unfavourable Publicity or Consumer Perception

EP is exposed to reputational risk. Reputational risk is the risk that an activity by EP or one of its representatives will impair EP's image in the community or public confidence in EP's business, which may result in legal action, additional regulatory oversight or have a negative impact on EP's earnings or future prospects. Factors that can heighten reputational risk include breach of confidentiality or lack of privacy, lack of professionalism, inappropriate resolution of conflicts of interest, fraudulent or criminal activity, misrepresentation (or withholding) of information from shareholders, clients and employees, or any negative publicity regardless of the truth or accuracy of its contents. EP manages reputational risk through the integration of reputational risk assessments in its transaction approval processes, strategy development decisions, and strategic and operational implementation and control processes. EP's corporate governance practices, codes of conduct and risk management policies, procedures and training also assist in the management of reputational risk.

EP's business depends in part on providing its cardholders with a service that they trust. EP has contractual commitments to take commercially reasonable measures to prevent fraud, and EP uses a combination of proprietary technology and third-party services to help it meet those commitments. EP uses third-party technology, and its own proprietary technology, to detect suspected fraud using the EP platform, fraud by employees or consultants of EP, and other fraud which may affect the integrity of the EP platform or its systems. If EP fails to detect fraud, EP may lose the trust of its cardholders which would harm EP's reputation and could have a material adverse effect on EP's business, prospects, financial condition and financial performance.

Fraudulent and other illegal activity involving EP's products and services could lead to reputational damage to EP and reduce the use and acceptance of EP's products and services. Criminals are using increasingly sophisticated methods to engage in illegal activities involving financial services and cardholder information, such as counterfeiting, fraudulent payment or refund schemes and identity theft. EP relies upon third parties for transaction processing services, which subjects EP and its cardholders to risks related to the vulnerabilities of those third parties. A single significant incident of fraud, or increases in the overall level of fraud, involving EP's products and services could result in reputational damage to EP, which could reduce the use and acceptance of EP's products and services, cause third-party service providers and financial intermediaries to cease doing business with EP or lead to greater regulation or oversight, that would increase EP's compliance costs. Furthermore, in an effort to counteract fraud involving EP's products and services, EP may implement risk control mechanisms that could make it more difficult for cardholders to obtain and use EP's products and services, which would negatively impact EP's operating results.

Market Competition

The payment technology and financial services industries are subject to the rapid development of service offerings, changing standards and evolving consumer demands, all of which affect EP's ability to remain competitive. EP expects competition to increase as the barriers to enter these industries are low. Mounting competition may force EP to charge less for its products and services, or offer pricing models that are less attractive to it and decrease its margins.

EP may be confronted by rapidly changing technology, evolving cardholder needs and the frequent introduction by its competitors of new and enhanced products and services. Some of EP's existing and potential competitors are more established, have longer operating histories, benefit from greater name recognition, may have offerings and technology that EP does not or which are more advanced and established than EP's, and may have more financial, technical, sales and marketing resources than EP does. In addition, some competitors, particularly those with a more diversified revenue base and a broader range of products and services, may have greater flexibility than EP does to compete aggressively on the basis of price and other contract terms, or to compete with EP by offering cardholders services that EP may not provide. Some competitors are able or willing to agree to contract terms that expose them to risks that might be more appropriately allocated to clients. In order to compete effectively EP might need to accommodate risks that could be difficult to manage or insure. In addition, as a result of product and service offerings introduced by EP or its competitors, the industries will experience disruptions and changes in business models, which may result in the loss

of clients. EP's innovation efforts may lead EP to introduce new products and services that compete with its existing services. New or stronger competitors may emerge through acquisitions and industry consolidation or through development of disruptive technologies. If EP's offerings are not perceived as competitively differentiated, due to competition and growth in the industry or EP's failure to develop adequately to meet market demands, EP could lose clients or cardholders or be compelled to reduce prices, making it more difficult to grow the business profitably.

As technology continues to improve and market factors continue to compel changes to EP's business, competition and pricing pressure may increase and market saturation may change the competitive landscape in favor of larger competitors with greater scale and broader product and service offerings, including those that can afford to spend more than EP can to grow more quickly and strengthen their competitive position through innovation, development and acquisitions. In order to compete effectively, EP may need to innovate, further differentiate its offerings and expand the scope of its operations more quickly than would be feasible through its own internal efforts. However, because some capabilities may reside only in a small number of companies, EP's ability to accomplish necessary expansion through acquisitions may be limited because available companies may not wish to be acquired or may be acquired by larger competitors with the resources to outbid EP, or EP may need to pay substantial premiums to acquire those businesses.

Natural Disasters

EP's business is subject to the risks of earthquakes, fires, floods and other natural catastrophic events and to interruption by man-made problems such as terrorism.

EP's systems and operations, including its offsite data centers which are managed by third-party service providers, are vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, fires, floods, power losses, telecommunications failures, terrorist attacks, acts of war and similar events. For example, a significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, fire or flood, could have a material adverse impact on EP's business, operating results and financial condition and its insurance coverage may be insufficient to compensate EP for losses that may occur. Acts of terrorism, which may be targeted at metropolitan areas which have higher population density than rural areas, could cause disruptions in EP's or its clients' businesses or the economy as a whole. EP may not have sufficient protection or recovery plans in certain circumstances, such as natural disasters affecting any area in which it operates or its datacenters are located, and its business interruption insurance may be insufficient to compensate EP for losses that may occur.

Reliance on Key Inputs

EP's business is expected to be dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs including software upgrades. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics related to change in technology could materially impact the business, financial condition and operating results of EP. Any inability to secure required supplies and services or to do so on appropriate terms could have a materially adverse impact on the business, financial condition and operating results of EP.

Reliance on Key Executives

The loss of key members of EP's executive team or other key personnel could harm EP. Although EP enters into employment or consulting agreements with members of its executive team, such employment or consulting agreements do not guarantee their retention. EP also depends on its advisors, all of whom have outside commitments that may limit their availability to EP. In addition, EP believes that its future success will depend in large part upon its ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel.

EP faces significant competition for these types of personnel from other FinTech companies. EP cannot predict its success in hiring or retaining the personnel it requires for continued growth. In addition, due to limited financial resources, EP may not be able to successfully expand its operations due to challenges in recruiting and training qualified personnel. Expansion of personnel may result in significant diversion of management time and resources. The loss of the services of any of EP's executive officers or other key personnel could potentially harm its business, operating results or financial condition.

Employee Misconduct

EP is exposed to the risk of employee fraud or other misconduct. Misconduct by employees could include failures to comply with, among other things, KYC, AML, GDPR, RTA and PIPEDA. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the FinTech industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Employee misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained from customers, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious harm to EP's reputation. If any such actions are instituted against EP, and EP is not successful in defending itself or asserting its rights, those actions could have a substantial impact on EP's business and results of operations, including the imposition of substantial fines or other sanctions.

Liability Arising from Fraudulent or Illegal Activity

EP is exposed to the risk that its employees, independent contractors, consultants, service providers and licensors may engage in fraudulent or other illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional undertakings of unauthorized activities, or reckless or negligent undertakings of authorized activities, in each case on EP's behalf or in its service that violate (i) various laws and regulations, (ii) laws that require the true, complete and accurate reporting of financial information or data, or (iii) the terms of EP's agreements with third parties. Such misconduct could expose EP to, among other things, class actions and other litigation, increased regulatory inspections and related sanctions, and lost sales and revenue or reputational damage.

The precautions taken by EP to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting EP from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. Such misconduct may result in legal action, significant fines or other sanctions and could result in loss of any regulatory license held by EP at such time.

EP may be subject to security breaches at its facilities or in respect of electronic document or data storage, which could lead to breaches of applicable privacy laws and associated sanctions or civil or criminal penalties. Failure to comply with health and safety laws and regulations may result in additional costs for corrective measures, penalties or in restrictions on EP's operations. Events, including those beyond the control of EP, which may risk breaches to various laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, non-performance by third-party contractors; breakdown or failure of equipment; failure of quality control processes; contractor or operator errors; and major incidents and/or catastrophic events such as fires, explosions, earthquakes or storms. Such events risk damage to EP's operations and may negatively affect demand for EP's future products and services.

Conflicts of Interest

EP may be subject to various potential conflicts of interest because of the fact that some of its officers and directors may be engaged in a range of business activities. EP's executive officers and directors may devote time to their outside business interests, so long as such activities do not materially or adversely interfere with their duties to EP. In some cases, EP's executive officers and directors may have fiduciary obligations associated with these business interests that interfere with their ability to devote time to EP's business and affairs and that could adversely affect EP's operations. These outside business interests could require significant time and attention of EP's executive officers and directors.

In addition, EP may also become involved in other transactions which conflict with the interests of its directors and the officers who may from time to time deal with persons, firms, institutions or companies with which EP may be dealing, or which may be seeking investments similar to those desired by it. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of EP, and from time to time, these persons may be competing with EP for available investment opportunities.

Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under applicable laws. In particular, in the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of EP's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors of EP are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of EP.

Operating Risk and Insurance Coverage

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

Computer System Failures

EP's current internal computer systems are managed by third-party vendors, and are at risk of failure and vulnerable to damage from, among other things, viruses, unauthorized access and natural disasters. Any system failure, accident or security breach may have material negative outcomes including delays and significant disruption of EP's business operations as well as inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary data. While EP has not to date experienced a material system failure or security breach, rectifying any damages, disruptions or breaches may lead to EP incurring additional financial costs.

Foreign Operations

In addition to its collection business in the UK, EP intends to offer EP Homes facilitation services in the UK. As a result, EP may be subject to political, economic and other uncertainties, including, but not limited to, cancellation or modification of contract rights, foreign exchange restrictions, currency fluctuations, export quotas, royalty and tax increases and other risks arising out of foreign governmental sovereignty over the areas in which EP's operations are conducted, as well as risks of loss due to civil strife, acts of war, guerrilla activities and insurrections.

Additional implications that may have a material impact on EP's ability to operate in other jurisdictions include:

- differences in the regulatory requirements for credit approvals;
- differing requirements for securing, maintaining or obtaining freedom to operate;
- challenges with compliance to different regulations and court systems of multiple jurisdictions and compliance with a wide variety of foreign laws, treaties and regulations;
- differing reimbursement regimes and price controls in certain international markets; and
- differing labor relations that create challenges with staffing and managing international operations.

EP's international operations may also be adversely affected by laws and policies of the UK affecting foreign trade, taxation and investment. In the event of a dispute arising in connection with its foreign operations, EP may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in the UK or enforcing UK judgments in foreign jurisdictions.

Collections Service

EP's international operations expose it to risks which could harm its business, results of operations and financial condition. During 2022, a significant portion of EP's current operations are conducted outside Canada. This could expose EP to adverse economic, industry and political conditions that may have a negative impact on EP's ability to manage its existing collections service operations or pursue alternative strategic transactions, which could have a negative effect on EP's business, results of operations and financial condition. The global nature of EP's operations expands the risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this section, including the following:

- changes in local political, economic, social and labor conditions in the markets in which EP operates;
- foreign exchange controls on currency conversion and the transfer of funds that might prevent EP from repatriating cash earned in countries outside Canada in a tax-efficient manner;

- currency exchange rate fluctuations, currency restructurings, inflation or deflation and EP's ability to manage these fluctuations through a foreign exchange risk management program;
- different employee/employer relationships, laws and regulations, union recognition and the existence of employment tribunals and works councils;
- laws and regulations imposed by international governments, including those governing data security, sharing and transfer;
- potentially adverse tax consequences resulting from changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which EP operates or challenges to EP's interpretations and application of complex international tax laws;
- logistical, communications and other challenges caused by distance and cultural and language differences, each making it harder to do business in certain jurisdictions;
- volatility of global credit markets and the availability of consumer credit and financing in EP's international markets;
- uncertainty as to the enforceability of contract rights under local laws;
- the potential of forced nationalization of certain industries, or the impact on creditors' rights, consumer disposable income levels, flexibility and availability of consumer credit and the ability to enforce and collect aged or charged-off debts stemming from international governmental actions, whether through austerity or stimulus measures or initiatives, intended to control or influence macroeconomic factors such as wages, unemployment, national output or consumption, inflation, investment, credit, finance, taxation or other economic drivers;
- the presence of varying levels of business corruption in international markets and the effect of various anti-corruption and other laws on EP's international operations;
- the impact on EP's day-to-day operations and EP's ability to staff its international operations given changing labor conditions and long-term trends towards higher wages in developed and emerging international markets as well as the potential impact of union organizing efforts;
- potential damage to EP's reputation due to non-compliance with international and local laws; and
- the complexity and necessity of using non-Canadian representatives, consultants and other third-party vendors.

Any one of these factors could adversely affect EP's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Due to the international scope of EP's current and future operations, EP's assets, future earnings and cash flows may be influenced by movements in exchange rates of several currencies, particularly the British pound, the US dollar, the Canadian dollar and the Mexican peso. EP's reporting currency is denominated in Canadian dollars, EP's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and the majority of EP's operating expenses are paid in Canadian dollars. EP may also regularly acquire services, consumables and materials in British pounds, US dollars, Canadian dollars and other currencies. Further, future revenue may be derived from abroad. As a result, EP's business and the price of EP's products may be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the British pound and other currencies, which may also have a significant impact on EP's results of operations and cash flows from period to period. Currently, EP does not have any exchange rate hedging arrangements in place.

Estimates or Judgments Relating to Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. EP bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. EP's operating results may be adversely affected if the assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in the assumptions, which could cause its operating results to fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the price of EP Shares. Significant assumptions and estimates will be used in preparing the financial statements including those related to the credit quality of accounts receivable, income tax credits receivable, share based payments, impairment of non-financial assets, fair value of investment portfolio, as well as revenue and cost recognition.

[4] RISKS RELATED TO TECHNOLOGY

Technology Implementation

EP's technology development efforts may be inefficient or ineffective, which may impair its ability to attract and retain clients and cardholders.

Management believes that EP's future success will depend in part upon EP's ability to enhance its existing platform, to develop and introduce new services in a timely manner with features and pricing that meet changing client and market requirements, and to persuade cardholders to adopt same. New elements of EP's platform must compete with established competitors and may require significant investment in research, development and marketing in order to gain traction amongst cardholders and potential cardholders. EP schedules and prioritizes its development efforts according to a variety of factors including, but not limited to, EP's perceptions of market trends, client and cardholder requirements, and resource availability. EP faces intense competition in the marketplace and is confronted by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and consumer needs, and the frequent introduction of new solutions by its competitors. EP's solutions are complex and can require a significant investment of time and resources to develop. These activities can take longer than EP expects. EP may encounter unanticipated difficulties that require it to redirect or scale back its efforts and EP may need to modify its plans in response to changing cardholder requirements, market demands, resource availability, regulatory requirements or other factors. If development of EP's solutions becomes significantly more expensive due to changes in regulatory requirements or industry practices, or other unforeseen factors, EP may be at a disadvantage compared to its larger or more established competitors that may have greater resources to devote to product development and implementation. If EP does not manage its development efforts efficiently and effectively, it may fail to produce in a timely manner, or at all, solutions that respond appropriately to the needs of clients and cardholders, and EP's competitors may develop offerings that more successfully anticipate market evolution and address market expectations. If EP's services are not responsive and competitive, clients may shift their business to competing products or platforms. Clients may also resist adopting EP's services for various reasons, including reluctance to disrupt existing relationships and business practices or to invest in necessary technological integration, or preference for competitors' offerings or self-developed capabilities.

Computer and Payment Network System Risks

EP's business is dependent on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of computer and payment network systems and data centers.

EP's ability to provide reliable service to cardholders and other network participants depends on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of its computer network systems and data centers, as well as the computer and payment networks of its third-party card issuers, payment processors and other financial services industry intermediaries. EP's business involves movement of large sums of money, processing of large numbers of transactions and management of the data necessary to do both. EP's success depends upon the efficient and error-free handling of the money that is remitted to cardholders' accounts or the banks that issue its cards. EP relies on the ability of its employees, systems and processes, and those of the banks that issue its cards, third-party payment processors and other financial services industry intermediaries to process and facilitate these transactions in an efficient, uninterrupted and error-free manner. In the event of a breakdown, a catastrophic event (such as fire, natural disaster, power loss, telecommunications failure or physical break-in), a security breach or malicious attack, an improper operation or any other event impacting EP's systems or processes, or those of its partners, or an improper action by EP's employees, agents or third-party partners, EP could suffer financial loss, loss of cardholders, regulatory sanctions and damage to its reputation. The measures EP has taken, including the implementation of disaster recovery plans and redundant computer systems, may not be successful in preventing network failures or avoiding losses, and EP may experience other problems unrelated to system failures. EP may also experience software defects, development delays, installation difficulties, or difficulty integrating third-party systems and software with its proprietary systems, any of which could harm EP's business and reputation and expose EP to potential liability and increased operating expenses. Some of EP's contracts with its clients contain service level standards pertaining to the operation of its systems, and provide EP's clients with the right to terminate their contracts with it if its system downtime exceeds stated limits. If EP faces system interruptions or failures, EP's business interruption insurance may not be adequate to cover the losses or damages that it incurs.

System Management Risks

If EP does not manage its information technology systems and infrastructure effectively, (i) the quality of EP's platform, solutions and services and its relationships with its clients and cardholders may suffer, and/or (ii) EP's ability to perform essential administrative functions may be impaired. Either or both of these results could have an adverse impact on EP's business, financial condition and financial performance.

EP relies heavily on information technology, or "IT", systems. EP must expand, improve and automate these systems to maintain the quality of its platform and services going forward and, in particular, to avoid service interruptions, security breaches and slower system performance for its enterprise solutions. EP also depends on IT systems to help manage essential functions such as revenue recognition, budgeting, forecasting, financial reporting, invoicing, collections and other administrative functions. Despite the use of IT systems, many of EP's processes remain manual in nature and thus EP must also continue to manage its employees, operations, finances, research and development and capital investments efficiently. EP's productivity and the quality of its platform may be adversely affected if it does not quickly and effectively integrate and train new employees on its systems, processes and security protocols, or if it fails to appropriately coordinate across functional groups and offices. If EP does not adapt to meet the evolving challenges of its business, and if EP does not effectively and efficiently scale its operations to support its business, the quality of EP's platform may suffer, its IT systems and infrastructure may be more prone to security breaches and service interruptions, and relationships with its clients and cardholders may be harmed, which, in turn, could have an adverse impact on EP's financial condition and financial performance.

Risk of System Failure

Errors or failures in EP's software and systems could adversely affect EP's operating results and growth prospects, particularly with respect to EP's financial services segment.

EP depends on the sustained and uninterrupted performance of its technology platforms. If EP's technology platforms cannot scale to meet demand, or if there are errors in the execution of any of the functions performed by EP's platforms, then its business could be harmed. Because EP's software is complex, undetected errors and failures may occur, especially when new versions or updates are made. Errors may also occur when integrating third-party software and systems with EP's existing software and systems. Despite testing, errors or bugs in software have in the past, and may in the future, not be found until the software is in a live operating environment. Errors or failures in EP's software could result in negative publicity, damage to EP's brand and reputation, loss of or delay in market acceptance of EP's platform, increased costs or loss of revenue, loss of competitive position or claims by cardholders for losses sustained by them. In the event of a system failure, EP may be required to expend additional resources to help mitigate any problems that may result. Alleviating problems resulting from errors in EP's software could require significant expenditures of capital and other resources and could cause interruptions, delays or the cessation of EP's business, any of which would adversely impact EP's reputation as well as its financial position, financial performance and growth prospects.

Difficulty Protecting Proprietary Technology

EP's rights with respect to its intellectual property may be difficult to protect or to enforce. This could enable others to copy or use aspects of EP's platform without compensation, which could erode EP's competitive advantages and harm its business.

EP's success depends, in part, on its ability to protect proprietary methods and technologies that it develops under the intellectual property laws of Canada. EP relies on trademark, copyright, trade secret and patent laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect its proprietary methods and technologies. Uncertainty may result from changes to intellectual property legislation enacted in Canada and the US, including Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation and the America Invents Act, and other national governments and from interpretations of the intellectual property laws of Canada and the US and other countries by applicable courts and agencies. Accordingly, despite EP's efforts, EP may be unable to obtain adequate protection for its intellectual property, or to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating its intellectual property.

Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of EP's technology or obtain and use information that EP regards as proprietary. EP generally enters into confidentiality and/or license agreements with its employees, consultants and clients, and generally limit access to, and distribution of, its proprietary information. EP cannot provide any assurances that any steps taken by it to protect its proprietary information will prevent misappropriation of its technology and proprietary information. Policing unauthorized use of EP's technology is difficult. The laws of some countries may not afford the same protections for EP's intellectual property rights as those of Canada and the US, and mechanisms for enforcing EP's rights with respect to intellectual property in such countries may be inadequate. From time to time, it may be necessary for EP to take legal action to enforce its intellectual property rights, to protect its trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and the diversion of limited resources and could negatively affect EP's business, financial condition and financial performance. If EP is unable to protect its proprietary rights (including aspects of its platform), EP may be at a competitive disadvantage to others who have not incurred the same level of expense, time and effort to create and protect their intellectual property.

Internet and Mobile Device Risks

EP's business could be adversely impacted by changes in the Internet and mobile device accessibility of cardholders. EP's business depends on cardholders' access to its platform via a mobile device or personal computer and the Internet. EP may operate in jurisdictions that provide limited Internet connectivity, particularly as it expands internationally. Internet access and access to a mobile device or personal computer are frequently provided by companies with significant market power that could take actions that degrade, disrupt or increase the cost of cardholders' ability to access EP's platform. In addition, the Internet infrastructure that EP and cardholders rely on in any particular geographic area may be unable to support the demands placed upon it and could interfere with the speed and availability of EP's services. Any such failure in Internet or mobile device or computer accessibility, even for a short period of time, could adversely affect EP's results of operations.

Third-Party Intellectual Property Claims

EP may be exposed to infringement or misappropriation claims by third parties, which, if determined against EP, could subject EP to significant liabilities and other costs.

EP's success may depend on its ability to use and develop new technologies, services and know-how without infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties. EP has no assurance that third parties will not assert intellectual property claims against it. EP is subject to additional risks that entities licensing intellectual property to it do not have adequate rights in any such licensed materials. If third parties assert copyright or patent infringement or violation of other intellectual property rights against EP, EP will be required to defend itself in litigation or administrative proceedings, which can be both costly and time consuming and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of management personnel. An adverse determination in any such litigation or proceedings to which EP may become a party could subject it to significant liability to third parties, require EP to seek licenses from third parties, require EP to pay ongoing royalties or subject EP to injunctions prohibiting the development and operation of its applications.

[5] RISKS PERTAINING TO REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Regulatory Risks

Legislation or regulations may be introduced which have a negative effect on EP's business, operations or future prospects.

If local, state, provincial or federal legislative or regulatory changes are made in respect of financial services or technology companies, among other industries or sectors, EP's business may be adversely affected or it may be unable to carry on its business as currently conducted or contemplated. Amendments to or new legislation or regulations introduced in any of the jurisdictions in which EP operates could subject EP's business to new restrictions, or result in increased costs associated with complying with such legislation and regulations. EP cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, nor can it determine what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative policies and procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on its business.

EP is regulated in the same way as a payday loan and cheque cashing company, and most jurisdictions where it operates have passed legislation and/or regulations to regulate the payday loan industry (including setting maximum fees and interest for payday loan operators) and rules and policies set out by the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada. Some of these regulations, rules and policies limit how payday loan operators may use prepaid cards to fund payday loans or cash advances. Most Canadian provinces have also set maximum regulated interest/fee levels. In some of those jurisdictions where maximum interest and fees have been set, some payday operators have complained that the maximum rates and charges set are too low.

Compliance with complex and evolving international and Canadian laws and regulations that apply to EP's international operations could increase EP's cost of doing business in international jurisdictions.

EP's operations are subject to licensing and regulation by governmental and regulatory bodies in the jurisdictions in which EP operates. The laws and regulations of the international countries in which EP operates, may limit EP's ability to collect on and enforce EP's rights with respect to non-performing accounts regardless of any act or omission on EP's part. Some laws and regulations applicable to credit issuers may preclude EP from collecting on non-performing accounts EP acquires if the credit issuer previously failed to comply with applicable laws in generating or servicing those receivables. Collection laws and regulations also directly apply to EP's business. Such laws and regulations are extensive and subject to change. A variety of state, federal and international laws and regulations govern the collection, use, retention, transmission, sharing and security of consumer data. Consumer protection and privacy protection laws, changes in the ways that existing rules or laws are interpreted or enforced and any procedures that may be implemented as a result of regulatory consent orders may adversely affect EP's ability to collect on non-performing accounts and adversely affect EP's business. EP's failure to comply with laws or regulations applicable to EP could limit EP's ability to collect on receivables, which could reduce EP's profitability and adversely affect EP's business.

Failure to comply with government regulation of the collections industry could result in penalties, fines, litigation, damage to EP's reputation or the suspension or termination of EP's ability to conduct EP's business. The collections industry throughout the markets in which EP's collections service segment operates is governed by various laws and regulations, many of which require EP to be a licensed debt collector. The collection services industry is also at times investigated by regulators and offices of state attorneys general, and subpoenas and other requests or demands for information may be issued by governmental authorities who are investigating debt collection activities. These investigations may result in enforcement actions, fines and penalties, or the assertion of private claims and lawsuits. If any such investigations result in findings that EP or EP's vendors have failed to comply with applicable laws and regulations, EP could be subject to penalties, litigation losses and expenses, damage to EP's reputation, or the suspension or termination of, or required modification to, EP's ability to conduct collections, which would adversely affect EP's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Regulations and statutes applicable to the collection service industry further provide that, in some cases, consumers cannot be held liable for, or their liability may be limited with respect to, charges to their debit or credit card accounts that resulted from unauthorized use of their credit. These laws, among others, may limit EP's ability to recover amounts owing with respect to the receivables, whether or not EP committed any wrongful act or omission in connection with the account.

If EP fails to comply with any applicable laws and regulations discussed above, such failure could result in penalties, litigation losses and expenses, damage to EP's reputation, or otherwise impact EP's ability to conduct collections efforts, which could adversely affect EP's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Compliance and Risk Management Risks

EP's compliance and risk management programs may not be effective and may result in outcomes that could materially and adversely affect EP's reputation, financial condition and operating results, among other things.

EP is subject to anti-money laundering laws such as the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (Canada) and its regulations, and the US Bank Secrecy Act. EP's ability to comply with applicable laws and regulations is largely dependent on the establishment and maintenance of compliance, review and reporting systems, as well as the ability to attract and retain qualified compliance and other risk management personnel. In the event that

EP enters into new markets, it may become subject to laws and regulations which differ from those of its current markets and which may conflict with other laws and regulations to which it is subject. EP cannot provide any assurance that its compliance policies and procedures will be effective or that EP will always be successful in monitoring or evaluating applicable risks. In the case of alleged non-compliance with applicable laws or regulations, EP could be subject to investigations and legal or regulatory proceedings that may result in substantial penalties or claims against it. Any such claims may materially and adversely affect EP's reputation, financial condition and the value of any investment in EP.

Employee and Third-Party Misconduct

Operational risks, such as misconduct and errors of employees or entities with which EP does business, may be difficult to detect and deter and could cause material reputational and financial harm to EP.

EP's employees and agents could engage in misconduct, which may include conducting and concealing unauthorized activities, or improperly using or disclosing confidential information. It may not be possible to deter misconduct by employees or others, and the precautions that EP takes to prevent and detect these activities may not be effective in all cases. Any unauthorized actions by EP's employees or agents could lead to regulatory or criminal proceedings, which, in each case, could have a material and adverse effect on EP. Furthermore, EP's employees could make errors recording or executing transactions, which may result in additional material costs to EP.

Personal Data Collection Risk

Measures EP takes to protect its cardholders' personal information may be inadequate and there is a risk of a data breach or the loss or theft of such personal information.

Legislation and regulation of digital businesses, including privacy and data protection regimes, could create unexpected additional costs, subject EP to enforcement actions for compliance failures, or cause EP to change its technology solution or business model, which may have an adverse effect on the demand for EP's platform.

Many local, provincial/state, national and international laws and regulations apply to the collection, use, retention, protection, disclosure, transfer and other processing of data collected from and about consumers and devices, and the regulatory framework for privacy issues is evolving worldwide. Various Canadian, US, Mexican and foreign governments, consumer agencies, self-regulatory bodies and public advocacy groups have called for new regulation directed at the collection and retention of personal information, and EP expects to see an increase in legislation and regulation related to the collection and use of such data. Such legislation or regulation could affect the costs of doing business.

PIPEDA and substantially similar provincial privacy laws in Canada considers information collected and retained by EP, including name, date of birth, social insurance number, address and other information collected from its cardholders, as protected personal information. EP is also subject to US privacy laws including the US Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and various state privacy laws. In the ordinary course of EP's business, EP collects, stores and uses certain personal information of its cardholders that may be subject to regulation under privacy law regimes in the jurisdictions in which EP operates if, in the aggregate, the information would allow EP to identify a person. While EP takes measures to protect the security of information that it collects, uses and discloses in the operation of its business, if EP experiences a data breach it may face claims by cardholders whose personal information is disclosed without authorization, which claims may have a material adverse effect on EP's business and financial condition. EP may also be subject to various regulatory proceedings and additional oversight as a result of any loss or disclosure of personal information. Evolving and changing definitions of personal information within Canada, the US and internationally, especially relating to classification of machine or device identifiers, geo-location data and other information, have caused EP, in the past and may cause EP in the future, to change business practices or limit or restrict EP's ability to operate or expand its business. Data protection and privacy-related laws and regulations are evolving and may result in ever-increasing regulatory and public scrutiny and escalating levels of enforcement and sanctions. The measures EP takes to protect the personal information that it collects, uses and discloses in its operations may be inadequate to protect such information and the loss thereof may have a material adverse effect on EP's business, operations and future prospects. Further, many governments are restricting the storage of information about individuals beyond their national borders. Such restrictions could, depending upon their scope, limit EP's ability to utilize technology infrastructure consolidation,

redundancy and load-balancing techniques resulting in increased infrastructure costs, decreased operational efficiencies and performance, and potentially a greater risk of system failure.

EP strives to comply with all applicable laws and regulations relating to privacy and data collection, processing, use and disclosure. These laws and regulations are continually evolving, are not always clear and may pose inconsistent requirements across the jurisdictions in which EP conducts business. The measures EP takes to protect the security of the information it collects, uses and discloses in the operation of its business may not always be effective. If EP fails to protect personal data or other data relating to consumers or comply with applicable laws and regulations or industry standards applicable thereto, EP could become subject to enforcement actions, including fines, imprisonment of its officers, and public censure, claims for damages by consumers and other affected individuals, damage to EP's reputation and loss of goodwill. Perceived concerns relating to EP's collection, use, disclosure and retention of data, including the security measures applicable to the data EP collects, whether or not valid, may harm EP's reputation and inhibit adoption or use of EP's services by current and potential clients and cardholders. EP is aware of ongoing lawsuits filed against, or regulatory investigations into, companies in the payments industry concerning various alleged violations of consumer protection, data protection and computer crime laws, asserting various privacy-related theories. Any such proceedings brought against EP could hurt its reputation, force it to expend significant resources in defense or settlement of these proceedings, divert management attention, increase its costs of doing business, adversely affect the demand for its services, and ultimately result in the imposition of monetary liability or restrictions on EP's ability to conduct its business.

The regulation of data privacy globally could have an adverse effect on EP's business, results of operations and financial condition by increasing EP's compliance costs. The regulation of data privacy, including interpretations and determinations by regulatory authorities in the countries in which EP operates, continues to evolve. It is not possible to predict the effect of such rigorous data protection regulations over time. For example, GDPR impacts EP's collection service segment operations and requires EP to adapt its business practices accordingly. Financial penalties for non-compliance with the GDPR can be significant. Data privacy regulations could result in increased costs of conducting business to maintain compliance with such regulations. Although EP has taken significant steps to protect the security of its data and the personal data of its customers, EP may be required to expend significant resources to comply with regulations if third parties improperly obtain and use such data.

Anti-Money Laundering

Money laundering and terrorist financing are receiving significant attention as nations attempt to deal with the harmful legal, economic and social consequences of illegal activities.

Governments, law enforcement agencies and regulators around the world employ a variety of means, including establishing regulatory requirements applicable to financial institutions, to curtail the ability of criminal and terrorist elements to profit from, or finance, their activities. It is widely recognized that financial institutions are uniquely positioned and possess the necessary infrastructure to assist in the fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and criminal activity through prevention, detection and the exchange of information. Money laundering, terrorist financing and economic sanctions violations represent regulatory, legal, financial and reputational risk to EP. EP is subject to a number of expanding and constantly evolving AML/anti-terrorist financing laws, regulations and economic sanctions internationally. EP is committed to sustaining secure financial systems in the countries in which it maintains operations by taking the necessary action, using a risk-based approach. EP's AML program includes policies and internal controls for secured cards with respect to client identification and due diligence, transaction monitoring, investigating and reporting of suspicious activity, and evaluation of new services to prevent or detect activities that may pose AML risk to EP.

Market Standard Compliance

Changes in market standards applicable to EP's platform could require it to incur substantial additional development costs.

Market forces, competitors' initiatives, regulatory changes and authorities, industry organizations, seller integration revisions and security protocols are causing the emergence of technological, industry and regulatory demands and

standards that are or could be applicable to EP's platform and services. EP expects compliance with these standards to become increasingly important to clients and cardholders, and conforming to these standards is expected to consume a substantial and increasing portion of EP's development resources. If EP's platform is not consistent with emerging standards, its market position and sales could be impaired. If EP makes the wrong decisions about compliance with these standards, or are late in conforming or fail to do so, EP's services will be at a disadvantage in the market to the offerings of its competitors who have complied.

Compliance with Payment Network Rules

Changes in rules or standards set by payment networks, or changes in debit network fees or services, could adversely affect EP's business, financial position and results of operations.

EP is subject to association rules that could subject it to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by EP's financial institution partners, card associations or networks for acts or omissions by EP or businesses that work with EP, including card processors, such as MasterCard PTS. The termination of the card association registrations held by EP or any changes in card association or other debit network rules or standards, including the interpretation and implementation of existing rules or standards, that increase the cost of doing business or limit EP's ability to provide its services could have an adverse effect on EP's business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, from time to time, card associations may increase the fees that they charge, which could increase EP's operating expenses, reduce EP's profit margins and may adversely affect EP's business, results of operations and financial condition.

KYC Compliance Risks

EP relies on third-party services to comply with KYC requirements and if such providers fail to provide accurate information or EP does not maintain business relationships with them, EP's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

EP seeks to implement and maintain AML, KYC and other policies and procedures that are consistent with applicable Canadian and US laws and regulations and with financial services industry best practices. Nonetheless, EP may not be able to prevent illegal activity from occurring on or through its platforms, including the unauthorized use of a validly opened account.

Failure to meet applicable AML/KYC legal and regulatory requirements could result in regulatory fines, sanctions or restrictions, which in each case could materially and adversely affect EP's reputation and financial condition.

Furthermore, EP will use and rely on third-party service providers to complete key aspects of AML/KYC screenings. Although EP will perform due diligence on such providers, there can be no assurance that in all events such providers will detect all potential illegal activity or comply with all aspects of applicable law and regulation. If such a provider were to fail to perform to agreed standards or maintain full compliance, it could have a material and adverse effect on EP's business and operations.

Legislation Changes

Following the majority of approval of an exit from the EU ("Brexit") on June 23, 2016, the UK's withdrawal from the EU became effective on January 31, 2020 with the transition period that ended on December 31, 2020.

Following this transition period, the UK is now subject to new negotiated regulations pertaining to financial laws and regulations, tax and free trade agreements, intellectual property rights, data protection laws, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, immigration laws and employment laws. It still remains unclear how the laws and regulations following the Brexit transition period measure alongside EU laws and regulations and may ultimately lead to negative impacts including reducing foreign direct investment in the UK, increasing costs, depressing economic activity and restrictions on access to capital. EP's headquarters are located in Canada and BPO is located in the UK and new laws and regulations may impact the free movement of employees to locations in Europe.

Given the unprecedented nature of such a withdrawal from the EU, the long-term impacts on the UK are unclear and uncertain and subsequently it is unclear how changes to the commercial, legal and regulatory environment will impact the current and future operations of EP. Any of these effects could have a negative impact on the operations of EP.

[6] RISKS PERTAINING TO EP SHARES

Substantial Number of Authorized but Unissued EP Shares

EP has an authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of EP shares that may be issued by the EP Board without further action or approval of shareholders. While EP Board will be required to fulfill its fiduciary obligations in connection with the issuance of such shares, EP shares may be issued in transactions with which not all shareholders agree, and the issuance of such EP Shares will cause dilution to the ownership interests of shareholders.

Dilution

The financial risk of the EP's future activities will be borne to a significant degree by its shareholders. If additional EP Shares are issued from treasury for financing purposes, control of the EP may change and shareholders may suffer additional dilution.

Market for the EP Shares

There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the EP shares will develop or, if developed, that any market will be sustained. EP cannot predict the prices at which the EP Shares will trade. Fluctuations in the market price of the EP shares could cause an investor to lose all or part of its investment in the EP shares. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of the EP shares include: (i) announcements of new offerings, products, services or technologies; (ii) commercial relationships, acquisitions or other events involving the EP or its competitors; (iii) price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time; (iv) significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of FinTech companies; (v) fluctuations in the trading volume of the EP shares or the size of the EP's public float; (vi) actual or anticipated changes or fluctuations in the EP's results of operations; (vii) whether the EP's results of operations meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors; (viii) actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of investors or securities analysts; (ix) litigation involving the EP, its industry or both; (x) regulatory developments; (xi) general economic conditions and trends; (xii) major catastrophic events; (xiii) escrow releases, sales of large blocks of the EP shares; (xiv) departures of key employees or members of management; or (xv) an adverse impact on the EP from any of the other risks cited herein.

Significant Sales of EP Shares

Although EP Shares held by existing shareholders of EP will be freely tradable under applicable securities legislation, the EP shares held by the EP's directors, executive officers, Control Persons and certain other securityholders may be subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and may also be subject to escrow restrictions pursuant to the policies of the TSXV. Sales of a substantial number of the EP shares in the public market after the expiry of lock-up or escrow restrictions, or the perception that these sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of the EP shares and may make it more difficult for investors to sell EP Shares at a favourable time and price.

Volatile Market Price for the EP Shares

The securities market in Canada has recently experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. It may be anticipated that any market for the EP shares will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the EP. The value of the EP shares will be affected by such volatility.

The volatility of the EP shares may affect the ability of holders to sell the EP shares at an advantageous price or at all. Market price fluctuations in the EP shares may be adversely affected by a variety of factors relating to the EP's business, including fluctuations in the EP's operating and financial results, such results failing to meet the expectations of

securities analysts or investors and downward revisions in securities analysts' estimates in connection therewith, sales of additional EP Shares, governmental regulatory action, adverse change in general market conditions or economic trends, acquisitions, dispositions or other material public announcements by the EP or its competitors, along with a variety of additional factors. In addition, the market price for securities on stock markets, including the TSXV, is subject to significant price and trading fluctuations. These fluctuations have resulted in volatility in the market prices of securities that often has been unrelated or disproportionate to changes in operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may materially adversely affect the market price of the EP shares.

Additionally, the value of the EP shares is subject to market value fluctuations based upon factors that influence the EP's operations, such as legislative or regulatory developments, competition, technological change and changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates. There can be no assurance that the market price of the EP shares will not experience significant fluctuations in the future, including fluctuations that are unrelated to the EP's performance.

Tax Issues

There may be income tax consequences in relation to the EP shares, which will vary according to the circumstances of each investor. Prospective investors should seek independent advice from their own tax and legal advisers.

Discretion Over the Use of Proceeds

EP will have discretion concerning the use of the net proceeds of the capital raised as well as the timing of their expenditures and may apply the net proceeds in ways other than as disclosed. The results and the effectiveness of the application of the net proceeds are uncertain. If the net proceeds are not applied effectively, EP's business, prospects, financial position, financial condition or results of operations may suffer.

No Dividends

EP's policy is to retain earnings to finance the development and enhancement of its products and services and to otherwise reinvest in EP. Therefore, EP does not anticipate paying cash dividends on the EP shares in the foreseeable future. EP's dividend policy will be reviewed from time to time by the EP Board in the context of its earnings, financial condition and other relevant factors. Until the time that the EP does pay dividends, which it might never do, its shareholders will not be able to receive a return on their EP shares unless they sell them.

[7] RISKS PERTAINING TO THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company has been named as one of the defendants in a lawsuit filed on February 28, 2022. A Statement of Defence and Counterclaim have been filed, asserting that the Plaintiffs' claim for the share swap is statute barred by virtue of the Limitations Act, and by a total failure of consideration given the insolvency of Destiny. Further, the defendants assert that the Plaintiffs have suffered no damages.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is also available on the SEDAR website www.sedar.com.