MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2025
August 6, 2025

The following management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") provides information concerning the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Propel Holdings Inc. ("**Propel**", the "**Company**", "**we**", "**our**" or "**us**"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with the notes thereto dated as at June 30, 2025. This MD&A is dated as of **August 6, 2025** and is current to this date unless otherwise stated. The financial information presented in this MD&A is derived from the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto described above, all of which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"). All amounts are in United States ("**US**") dollars except where otherwise indicated.

Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements made in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking information under applicable securities laws. These statements may relate to our expected future growth, the increased demand for our MoneyKey and CreditFresh products and the expansion of Fora in Canada, the impact of the introduction of enhanced AI capabilities on our operating leverage and customer service, the anticipated origination volume growth of our Lending-as-a-Service ("**LaaS**") program and the ongoing expansion of our Canadian business and the resulting impact on both on our financial performance in 2025, our expansion into new geographies, the integration, management and operation of QuidMarket, the success of our marketing strategies, our ability to achieve scale in variable pricing and graduation programs and the resulting growth in loans and advances receivable and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1], the short term and long term impact of the Company's portfolio growth, our future underwriting practices, the increase in our salaries, wages, benefits and administrative expenses as a result of supporting continued business development and growth, the expected growth in future revenues over upcoming periods, the expected changes in Annualized Revenue Yield[1] and future Net Charge-Off[1] rates as a result of the expansion of our facilitation of lower cost products and enhanced underwriting, our expectation for future loan loss provisions and other liabilities going forward, the anticipated reduction in the cost of credit of products offered through our platform and lower default rates resulting from the growth in new products, the impact of tariffs, inflation and the overall macroeconomic environment on Net Charge-Offs[1] and profitability, expected future interest rates, the resiliency of our target consumers and expected future consumer demand for credit, the expansion and enhancement of margins, allowance for credit losses, future changes in accounting policy and purchases under the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bid ("**NCIB**"), QuidMarket's ability to absorb higher acquisition and data expenses while remaining profitable, the impact and potential rollout of our generative AI pilot project, our business development pipeline's impact on our long-term growth and profitability. Such statements are based on management's reasonable assumptions and beliefs in light of the information currently available to us and are made as of the date of this MD&A. However, we do not undertake to update any such forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities laws in Canada. Actual results and the timing of events may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking information as a result of various factors, including those described in "Risks and Uncertainties". Additional risks and uncertainties are discussed in the Company's materials filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from time to time, including the Company's annual information form dated March 12, 2025 (the "**AIF**"). These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect us; however, these factors should be considered carefully. A copy of the AIF and the Company's other publicly filed documents can be accessed under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics

This MD&A makes reference to certain non-IFRS financial measures and industry metrics. These measures are not recognized measures under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Rather, these measures are provided as additional information to complement those IFRS measures by providing further understanding of our results of operations from management's perspective. Accordingly, these measures should not be considered in isolation nor as a substitute for analysis of our financial information reported under IFRS. The non-IFRS financial measures include "Adjusted EBITDA", "Adjusted EBITDA Margin", "Adjusted Net Income", "Adjusted Net Income Margin", "Adjusted Earnings per Share", "Adjusted Return on Equity", "Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances", "EBITDA", "EBITDA Margin", "Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances", "Net Charge-Offs", and "Net Charge-Offs as a Percentage of Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances". This MD&A also makes reference to industry metrics that are considered supplementary measures under applicable securities laws. These industry metrics include "Annualized Revenue Yield", "Cost Per Funded Origination", "Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination", "Total Originations Funded" and "New Customer % of Total Originations Funded." See "Key Components of Results of Operations" in this MD&A for definitions of such non-IFRS financial measures and industry metrics.

For a reconciliation of the non-IFRS financial measures referenced herein, please see "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" in this MD&A.

These non-IFRS financial measures and industry metrics are used 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 measures. We believe that securities analysts, investors and other interested parties frequently use non-IFRS financial measures and industry metrics in the evaluation of issuers. The Company's management also uses non-IFRS financial measures and industry metrics in order to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period, to prepare annual operating budgets and forecasts, and to determine components of management and executive compensation. The key performance indicators used by the Company may be calculated in a manner different than similar key performance indicators used by other similar companies.

Business Overview

Propel is the fintech company building a new world of financial opportunity for consumers, partners, and investors. We do this by facilitating access to credit for millions of American, Canadian and United Kingdom ("**UK**") consumers underserved by traditional financial institutions. Through our artificial intelligence ("**AI**")-powered technology platform, Propel evaluates consumers in a more comprehensive way than traditional credit scores can. The result is the ability to offer better products to an expanded credit market for consumers, while creating sustainable, profitable growth for Propel. We operate under *Fora Credit*™ in Canada, and *CreditFresh*™, *MoneyKey*™ and our white-labelled LaaS product line in the US. With the recent acquisition of *QuidMarket*™, Propel will look to leverage its full technology platform to serve the large underserved UK market.

To build a new world of financial opportunity, we are constantly driving towards our core mission built on 3 pillars: inclusion, evolution and experience – based on the principles that every individual deserves access to credit, that consumers should be able to evolve to better products over time, and that they deserve a best-in-class experience.

Propel enables access to credit through two types of credit products currently available on our platform:

- Installment Loans — fixed term, fully amortizing loans with a fixed repayment schedule; and
- Lines of Credit — open-ended lines of credit that provide consumers the flexibility to draw cash advances and repay any amount up to their available credit with a minimum payment due each period.

Transparency is at the foundation of how we operate. The terms and conditions of the credit products vary depending on the jurisdiction in which they are offered and the program through which they are offered. Credit products facilitated through the Propel platform are intended to be simple, transparent and easy to understand. The cost of the product and other important terms and product details are presented to the consumer upfront and in plain language. There are no surprise fees, origination fees, late fees or prepayment penalties for any of the products offered through our platform.

Credit Facilities

In the US, we operate under the MoneyKey and CreditFresh brands. Generally, the MoneyKey brand serves consumers with a higher credit risk profile than the CreditFresh brand. The MoneyKey direct lending program and CreditFresh Bank Programs are supported by two distinct revolving credit facilities. Such credit facilities collectively provided for up to $415 million of borrowing capacity at any time as of June 30, 2025. In Q2 2025, the MoneyKey credit facility was refinanced and the commitment was modified to $15 million and the CreditFresh credit facility was upsized to $400 million (see "**Liquidity and Capital Resources**" in this MD&A). The refinancing of the MoneyKey credit facility and the amendment of the CreditFresh credit facility also resulted in a reduction in the interest rate for both facilities. The interest rates of the MoneyKey and CreditFresh facilities were reduced by approximately 600 bps and 130 bps, respectively. In addition, in Canada, the Fora Credit ("**Fora**") direct lending program is supported by a revolving credit facility that provides for up to approximately C$26 million of borrowing capacity at any time as of June 30, 2025. Lastly, the QuidMarket direct lending program recently acquired in the UK (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**" below), is not currently supported by a standalone credit facility and is primarily funded through internally generated operating cash flow. While we believe QuidMarket is able to support its operations through retained earnings, Propel may obtain a standalone credit facility for the business in the future. For further detail around working capital, liquidity, and debt financing, see "**Liquidity and Capital Resources**" in this MD&A.

Fora Credit

On November 21, 2022, Propel entered the Canadian market with its Fora Credit brand. In line with Propel's mission of credit inclusion, Fora was created to provide Canadians with access to a fair, transparent and flexible credit solution. Leveraging Propel's existing AI-powered technology, Fora enables consumers to apply online for personal lines of credit through a seamless digital experience backed by extraordinary customer service. Fora is available in Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. On April 9, 2024, Propel officially launched the Fora Payment Protection Plan, which is a digital credit insurance product offered in partnership with Walnut Insurance and underwritten by Trans Global Insurance and Trans Global Life Insurance Company. This represents the first insurance product offered under one of Propel's operating brands and provides Fora customers with access to a compelling value proposition to safeguard against certain unexpected financial hardships. This product is offered in all provinces where Fora is available and represents incremental ancillary fee revenue for Propel and some credit loss mitigation in Canada. On September 20, 2024, Propel and KOHO announced a new partnership in Canada whereby Propel will act as KOHO's exclusive embedded lending partner through its Fora Credit brand. The partnership will allow qualified KOHO users to access a line of credit through Propel's AI-powered lending platform within the KOHO app. This represents a new partnership model for Propel and the Company will provide the technology, servicing, underwriting and funding of the line of credit product. Lastly, on January 1, 2025, the Canadian federal government lowered the maximum allowable rate of interest to 35%. Despite the lower maximum allowable rate of interest, management remains confident in the Company's ability to grow Fora into a large and profitable leading digital fintech business in Canada.

Lending-as-a-Service

On June 20, 2023, Propel announced that it had officially launched its LaaS service offering, through a five-year agreement to operate as the primary LaaS partner for Pathward®, N.A. ("**Pathward**"), a national bank chartered by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("**OCC**"). Powered by Propel's AI-powered technology platform, Pathward provides a sub-36% APR line of credit through its partner network and also through Propel's marketing acquisition engine. In 2024, Propel launched two additional LaaS partnerships through its CreditFresh brand with its existing Bank Partners. These additional LaaS partnerships under the CreditFresh program were established in Q1 and in Q4 2024. Through its LaaS service offering, Propel provides white labelled technology and service solutions, with Propel earning fee income for customer acquisition services, provision of loan management software, licensing of proprietary AI-powered risk and response scores and credit servicing capabilities. The credit products are offered by Pathward and the CreditFresh Bank Partners, and are distinct from the products offered under the MoneyKey, CreditFresh, Fora and QuidMarket programs through the Propel platform in that the lines of credit originated by Pathward and the CreditFresh Bank Partners are acquired and held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements. The credit products offered under the CreditFresh LaaS program are similar to those credit products currently originated by our Bank Partners under the CreditFresh program. Furthermore, with the Pathward partnership, a portion of customers are sourced through Pathward's existing partner distribution channels. Through the LaaS service offering, Propel will be able to provide access to credit to even more underserved consumers across the US. These LaaS partnerships accelerate Propel's strategic plan to diversify current product and service offerings and expand geographic reach, leveraging the same proven core competencies and technology assets.

Acquisition of QuidMarket

On September 26, 2024, Propel announced that it was expanding into the UK market and had entered into a definitive share purchase agreement to acquire 100% of Stagemount Limited (dba "**QuidMarket**") for $71 million in cash (the "**Acquisition**"). Based in Nottingham, UK, QuidMarket is a leading digital fintech lender specializing in credit for underserved consumers and has operated in the UK since 2011. The UK market has an estimated 20 million underserved consumers and provides a foothold in the large underserved European market for Propel. Existing QuidMarket management, with deep experience in the UK market, remained with the company to operate on a go-forward basis. QuidMarket has over 60 employees and provides short-term installment loans that range from 3-6 months and also offers loans up to 12-months to qualifying return customers. The Acquisition was financed from the net proceeds of an $82 million (C$115 million) bought deal offering of subscription receipts (see "**2024 Bought Deal Offering**" in this MD&A), which closed on October 3, 2024. Following the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals, including the approval of the Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**"), the Acquisition closed on November 15, 2024.

Summary of Factors Affecting Our Performance

We believe that our performance and future success depends on a number of factors that present significant opportunities for us. These factors are also subject to a number of inherent risks and challenges, some of which are discussed below and in the "Risk Factors" section of the AIF.

Our ability to continue to grow the business and generate improvements in the financial performance depends on our ability to execute on our three-pronged strategy of: (i) continuing to generate strong and stable revenue growth by facilitating additional credit to new, existing, and returning customers; (ii) maintaining and improving strong credit performance through continuously enhancing our AI-powered, Bank Partner approved, underwriting capabilities; and (iii) driving operating cost efficiencies across our platform by increasing automation and online customer self-service capabilities, and managing our key operating costs such as customer acquisition, personnel, and our cost of debt.

<u>Origination and Revenue Growth</u>

A key pillar of our Company mission is "credit inclusion" – we aim to enable access to credit for consumers underserved by traditional financial institutions. As a credit and services provider, our ability to generate strong, stable revenue growth and profitability depends on several factors including: i) our ability to grow our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] while maintaining target loan losses across the three countries that we currently operate in; and ii) our ability to grow our LaaS program.

The loan portfolio, which is comprised of loan and advance balances, grows through a combination of attracting new customers (for us and our Bank Partners) and by retaining and continuing to provide credit to existing customers. A growing, diversified suite of credit products is available through our platform and across our four operating brands. The diversified suite of products facilitated through our platform, coupled with our robust servicing capabilities allows us to maintain high customer retention rates for us and our Bank Partners. The potential for us and our Bank Partners to develop new credit products or services and/or enter into new jurisdictions, coupled with the consistent transition in our industry from brick and mortar to online services, is expected to allow us to further grow the loan portfolio.

Our ability to access debt capital on attractive terms is critical to our ability to make or facilitate loans, grow our receivables and grow our business. We have long-term relationships with many of our debt capital partners and have attractive economic terms that underpin our ability to grow loan and advance balances profitably. Furthermore, we continue developing relationships with prospective new debt partners who may ultimately provide additional debt capital to the business in the future, as required.

As discussed above under "Business Overview", one of the distinctions of the LaaS program is that any credit products originated through the LaaS program are acquired and held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements. Therefore, our access to and our ability to establish relationships with these unaffiliated third party financial institutions on attractive terms is critical to our ability to facilitate additional loans through the LaaS program. We currently operate with several unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements and we continue developing relationships with prospective parties who may ultimately provide additional capital for the LaaS program.

In November 2024, we closed on the Acquisition of QuidMarket in the UK (see "**Business Overview**" above). Continuing to expand QuidMarket's loan and advance balances and revenue is dependent on several factors including: i) our ability to integrate the business successfully and not materially disrupt the existing operations; ii) our ability to apply our expertise and technology capabilities to QuidMarket; and iii) the ability for QuidMarket to access capital on attractive terms.

Certain credit products facilitated through our platform are offered by our state-chartered, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**") insured Bank Partners and state-chartered, FDIC insured and federally regulated LaaS partners. We plan on deepening our relationships with our existing Bank and LaaS Partners and developing new relationships with other banks as we diversify the suite of products and services available through the Propel platform and enter new markets.

Together with our Bank Partners, we currently (as of the date of this MD&A) offer and facilitate the offer of credit products in 44 states across the US, including those states serviced through our LaaS program, 6 provinces in Canada and across all countries within the UK. We plan on entering new geographies in both the US and Canada either through our direct lending model, in combination with our existing Bank Partners, through our existing LaaS partnerships, or through potential new partnerships.

In order to be served effectively, the consumers that we and our Bank Partners work with require a deeper level of credit adjudication which looks beyond traditional credit scores and sources. Thus, growing originations is dependent on our partnerships and our technology integrations with a plethora of data providers to obtain numerous inputs, including alternative credit bureau data and income and employment data.

Continuing to develop new, and enhancing existing relationships with marketing partners, enables us to fulfill on our multichannel, diversified marketing strategy which helps drive growth and increases access to consumer markets, geographically and across the credit spectrum.

Maintaining and Improving Credit Performance

Coupled with maintaining a growing loan portfolio, our business is dependent on ensuring that loan losses remain low and within a target range to ensure profitability. We have developed and operate a proprietary AI, machine learning underwriting technology, which is approved by our Bank Partners, focused on improving and optimizing our real-time loan decision-making to ensure that we are effective in evaluating a consumer's creditworthiness when factoring in thousands of applicant specific attributes as well as current macroeconomic and credit market conditions. Maintaining and improving target loan loss rates is critical to the business' profitability and to the continued growth of our loan and advance balances.

Cost Efficiencies

Our main variable costs are those related to loan and advance originations, which consist primarily of marketing costs, acquisition costs, and data costs related to underwriting. Our ability to achieve target cost efficiencies on each funded origination dollar is based on managing marketing costs through innovative partnerships and marketing strategies, managing our data costs by effectively leveraging products and data from our data providers, as well as increasing customer retention and scaling our business. In addition to acquiring new customers, we also focus on retaining existing customers on the Propel platform, generally at a significantly lower cost than acquiring new customers.

Apart from customer acquisition costs, operating costs are an important factor in our profitability. As we grow our business, we expect to generate further meaningful operating cost efficiencies relating to salaries and overhead costs, as well as processing costs connected with the funding and servicing of loans originated and serviced through our proprietary technology platform.

Seasonality

Typically for our US and Canadian businesses, a higher proportion of loan and advance balance growth is generated during the second half of the year (with the three-months ending December 31 ("**Q4**") having strongest demand), which includes back-to-school and holiday seasons where the need for disposable income generally increases. Conversely, we tend to see higher rates of repayment of credit products coupled with lower rates of default in the first three months of the year ending March 31 ("**Q1**"), particularly in late February and into March when consumers receive their tax refunds. This, when coupled with the lower post-holiday demand, typically results in more disposable income. As a result, in a normalized economic environment, our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] experience their highest rate of growth and hit their high point near the end of the year while experiencing their lowest rate of growth over the course of Q1. Revenues, which are generated from these outstanding balances, therefore tend to be highest in Q4 and margins tend to be highest in Q1.

Note:

1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook

Our ability to operate the business and our financial performance are influenced by several macroeconomic factors including but not limited to interest rates, inflation and unemployment. The macroeconomic environment remains dynamic, driven by diverging monetary policies and renewed inflationary pressures in part due to the impact of US trade tariffs. Recent inflation data indicates a renewed upward trend in price pressures. In the US, the June 2025 Consumer Price Index ("**CPI**") increased to 2.7% year-over-year, up from 2.4% in May and represented the fastest pace since February. In Canada, CPI increased to 1.9% year-over-year in June, up slightly from 1.7% in May. The UK also experienced an increase in inflation in June with the CPI unexpectedly increasing to 3.6% year-over-year, up from 3.4% in May, and reaching its highest level since January 2024. Given the recent data and the possibility of further inflationary pressures from the US trade tariffs recently implemented, reductions to central bank interest rates may be limited absent significant increases to unemployment. We expect the Bank of Canada policy rate to remain below central bank interest rates in the US and the UK during the remainder of 2025. The Federal Reserve is also currently not expected to lower interest rates further until the effects of the trade policy are clearer. The Bank of Canada has already reduced its policy rate by 225 bps since June 2024 to 2.75%, while the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England have reduced their policy rates since Q3 2024 by only 100 bps to 4.25%-4.5% and by 100 bps to 4.25%, respectively.

Our operations may be adversely impacted by higher interest rates and inflation, primarily through higher operating costs including more expensive employee compensation and financing costs. Furthermore, elevated interest rates may have a negative impact on the overall economy including an increase in the unemployment rate as well as an increase in cost of living. An increase in the unemployment rate, as well as increased costs, including cost of credit for other obligations, may reduce consumers' ability to repay outstanding loans. Notwithstanding ongoing healthy employment levels, with the unemployment rate remaining near historical lows in the US and below historical averages in the UK and Canada, we continue to observe relative weakness in the broader Canadian economy as compared to the US. In Q2 2025, US real GDP rebounded strongly at an annualized 3.0%, reversing a 0.5% contraction in Q1. By contrast, Canada's economy remained largely flat (approximately 0.1% annualized growth), recovering only from a 0.1% GDP decline in May, highlighting ongoing underperformance relative to the US. Furthermore, in June 2025, US retail sales rebounded sharply by 0.6% month-over-month, driven by broad-based consumer strength. While Canada's official June figures have not yet been released, May demonstrated consumer softness with a 1.1% decline. The relative disparity between the US and Canada economies is further demonstrated by the Bank of Canada's decision to reduce interest rates further than the Federal Reserve as referenced above. The Canadian macroeconomic environment remains uncertain in 2025, particularly with the impact from the new tariffs by the US, which we believe will have a disproportionately negative effect on the Canadian economy, in particular on the auto-related manufacturing sector. However, Canada represented only 2% of the Company's overall revenue during the Q2 2025 period (see revenue breakout in "**Revenue**" section of the MD&A below).

We do not currently anticipate any direct impact from tariffs on Propel's operations. Furthermore, the effects of potential cuts to the US federal government employment are likely focused around the metro-DC area, and we note that the MoneyKey and CreditFresh programs do not originate loans in DC, Maryland and Virginia. In light of the dynamic macroeconomic environment, we and our Bank Partners continue to take certain actions to mitigate the potential negative impact that any potential deterioration in macroeconomic conditions may have on our business, including sustaining the tightened underwriting standards on loan originations. Together with our Bank Partners, we continue to actively monitor and assess the economic environment and continue to maintain a conservative underwriting posture.

In the event the economy experiences a downturn as a result of sustained elevated interest rates, ongoing or new geopolitical conflicts, amongst other factors, we believe there are several countervailing factors that may help to mitigate the negative impact. Firstly, we continue to observe tightening across the credit supply chain driving consumers with higher credit scores and incomes to products offered through the Propel platform. In July 2025, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Center for Microeconomic Data reported that 23.1% of credit applications were rejected in June 2025. This rejection rate was an increase from 21.5% in February 2025 and is the highest reported level since 2014. Secondly, data shows that our and our Bank Partners' target customers historically have demonstrated more resilience than prime borrowers and have performed better through recent periods of economic uncertainty. They are experienced at consistently living within and managing tighter budgets, are able to quickly adjust their finances as needed, and are able to fill lost employment income faster, on balance. Thirdly, we continue to observe strong employment numbers in our consumer segment and continued real wage growth, both of which have helped to offset the negative impact of the rising inflation previously experienced.

From a macroeconomic perspective, given the uncertainty as discussed above, the Company and its Bank Partners were tighter on new customer originations and proactively originated relatively more volume from return and existing customers in Q2 2025. The New Customer % of Total Originations Funded[1] was 43% in Q2 2025. Notwithstanding the emphasis on return and existing customers during the quarter, we and our Bank Partners still achieved record quarterly new customer originations. Overall, the Company with its Bank Partners continued to observe strong demand and credit performance during the quarter across the three operating countries. This resulted in the Company achieving record Total Originations Funded[1] while achieving its strongest credit performance for a Q2 period since Q2 2021, as measured by provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue. The Q2 2021 period was atypical as repayments were positively impacted by government support related to COVID-19. The record Total Originations Funded[1] contributed to the growth and record Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]. The recent Acquisition of QuidMarket in the UK (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**" above) also contributed to this record. With respect to Canada, given the recent implementation of the lower maximum allowable rate of interest to 35% APR, the Company is originating new volume at the lower APR while maintaining strong credit performance. While we and our Bank Partners continue to actively monitor and assess the economic environment to manage the risk of any potential negative pressures on our business, we currently anticipate continued growth and strong credit performance in new customer originations for the remainder of 2025.

The recent relative emphasis on return and existing customer originations over Q1 and Q2 2025 is the primary factor that resulted in a decrease to our Annualized Revenue Yield[1] in Q2 2025 from Q2 2024. Returning and existing customers typically qualify for lower cost of credit products as compared to new customers. This is because many returning and existing customers demonstrate an ability and propensity to make their loan repayments reliably over a sustained period of time and are then offered and/or graduated to lower cost products by us and our Bank Partners, as compared to new customers. Even though we and our Bank Partners plan to continue originating a large proportion of volume from new customers during the remainder of 2025, we expect that the continued demand from returning and existing customers across the MoneyKey and CreditFresh brands, the aging of the portfolio and the ongoing expansion of Fora may ultimately lead to a continued decline in our Annualized Revenue Yield[1]. Despite any potential decrease in revenue yield, the business is well positioned to continue originating and/or facilitating profitable loans with robust unit economics to consumers in the target market. Furthermore, we anticipate any decline in Annualized Revenue Yield[1] will be offset by a relative decline in provision for loan losses and other liabilities going forward. This is driven by the previously discussed higher quality loan vintages originated and a higher proportion of returning and existing customers (typically carrying lower risk than new customers) relative to recent quarters.

US Regulatory Environment Update

In the US, Propel must comply with various federal consumer protection regimes, both pursuant to the financial products and services we provide directly and as a service provider to our Bank Partners. Our main federal regulator is the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("**CFPB**"), which oversees compliance with and enforces federal consumer financial protection laws. Over the first half of 2025, the new US administration has implemented several changes at the CFPB, including a reduction in workforce, updated supervisory and enforcement priorities, rescinding guidance documents and revisiting certain rules that the bureau has previously released. Additionally, the budget reconciliation act recently signed by the US President will sharply reduce the funds available to the CFPB. Notwithstanding the outcome of such changes, Propel remains committed to consumer protection and continues to be a compliance-first organization which continues to adhere to all applicable rules and regulations. The Company is closely monitoring all regulatory developments. Furthermore, any recently passed rules, such as the Payday, Vehicle Title, and Certain High-Cost Installment Loans Rule that was recently implemented, and our adherence thereof is reflected in the Company's 2025 Operating and Financial Targets that were disclosed March 12, 2025.

Note:

1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

Financial and operational highlights for Q2 2025

Comparable metrics relative to Q2 2024 and year-to-date Q2 2024, respectively

- ***Revenue***: increased by 34% to $143.0 million in Q2 2025, and increased by 39% to $281.9 million for year-to-date 2025, representing record performance for both periods
- ***Adjusted EBITDA[1,2]***: increased by 16% to $35.2 million in Q2 2025, and increased by 26% to $76.5 million for year-to-date 2025, representing record performance for a six-month period ending Q2
- ***Net income:*** increased by 36% to $15.1 million in Q2 2025, and increased by 59% to $38.6 million for year-to-date 2025, representing record performance for a six-month period ending Q2
- ***Adjusted Net Income[1,2]:*** increased by 22% to $19.2 million in Q2 2025, and increased by 35% to $42.6 million for year-to-date 2025, representing record performance for a six-month period ending Q2
- ***Diluted EPS***: increased by 20% to $0.36 (C$0.49) in Q2 2025, and increased by 40% to $0.91 (C$1.29) for year-to-date 2025, representing record performance for a six-month period ending Q2
- ***Adjusted Diluted EPS[1,2]:*** increased by 8% to $0.45 (C$0.63) in Q2 2025, and increased by 19% to $1.01 (C$1.42) for year-to-date 2025, representing record performance for a six-month period ending Q2
- ***Return on equity[3]:*** achieved 25% in Q2 2025 on an annualized basis compared to 38% in Q2 2024, and achieved 33% for year-to-date 2025 compared to 44% for year-to-date 2024
- ***Adjusted Return on Equity[1,2]:*** achieved 32% in Q2 2025 on an annualized basis compared to 54% in Q2 2024, and achieved 37% for year-to-date 2025 compared to 56% for year-to-date 2024
- ***Loans and Advances Receivable***: increased by 33% in Q2 2025 to $407.3 million, a record ending balance
- ***Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]:*** increased by 33% in Q2 2025 to $520.4 million, a record ending balance
- ***Dividend:*** paid a Q2 2025 dividend of C$0.18 per common share on June 4, 2025, representing a 9% increase to our Q1 2025 dividend

Note:

1. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics”.
2. Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.
3. See “Supplementary Financial Measures”.

Key Components of Results of Operations

The measures below are used by management in assessing our business. We refer to certain measures used by management, some of which are not recognized under IFRS. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics" in this MD&A.

Loans and advances receivable

Loans and advances receivable include the following: (i) all MoneyKey direct lending products including Installment Loans and Lines of Credit; (ii) participation interest held in Line of Credit products originated by our Bank Partners pursuant to the CreditFresh Bank Program; (iii) Fora direct lending Line of Credit product; (iv) QuidMarket direct lending Installment Loans; (v) Installment Loans that have become delinquent and have been purchased pursuant to the guarantee obligation under the MoneyKey credit service organization ("**CSO**") program; (vi) Line of Credit advances that have defaulted and are purchased from a non-bank financial institution ("**NBFI**") pursuant to the MoneyKey Bank Program; (vii) fees and interest that have been earned in accordance with our revenue recognition policy (See December 31, 2024 consolidated financial statements accounting policy "Material Accounting Policies" in Note 3); (viii) acquisition transaction costs; and (ix) allowances for credit losses that are computed by applying the Expected Credit Loss ("**ECL**") methodology (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A). It should be further noted that the Company's LaaS program does not contribute to its loans and advances receivable balance as these loans are held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements.

Revenue

For the MoneyKey direct lending, Fora, QuidMarket, and CreditFresh Bank Program products, our revenues consist of interest and/or fees that are earned from Installment Loans and Lines of Credit originated by Propel and/or facilitated through Propel's lending platform. We also earn CSO fee revenue in conjunction with the MoneyKey CSO program in Texas. Under the MoneyKey Bank Service Program, we earn revenues consisting of service fees for marketing, analytics, and loan servicing provided to a NBFI who in turn has a partnership with a Utah based FDIC insured state-chartered bank. For the LaaS program, revenue includes fee income for customer acquisition services, loan management software, licensing of proprietary AI-powered risk and response scores and loan servicing capabilities earned by Propel through the partnership (see "**Business Overview**" above for further details). All revenues are recognized as they are earned, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Provision for loan losses and other liabilities

Our provision for loan losses and other liabilities is composed of the following:

Gross Charge-Offs**:** Loans and advances receivable are charged-off when they are in non-performing (Stage 3) status for greater than 30 days, or generally 120 days in arrears. The charged-off balance is recognized as a component of provision for loan losses and other liabilities under the consolidated statement of operations.

Recoveries on charged-off loans and advances: All amounts collected on charged-off account balances are recorded as recoveries. Also included within recoveries are proceeds from the sale of charged-off debt.

Provision for movements in our allowance for credit losses: The allowance for credit losses is calculated by applying an ECL methodology in accordance with IFRS 9 (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A) against our receivables. Factors used in the calculation of the allowance include the probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default. These factors are based on historical performance, quantitative and qualitative adjustments for other relevant risk factors, as well as forward-looking indicators, which include the impact of macroeconomic forces.

Provisions for CSO Guarantee Liability and Bank Service Program Liability: For our MoneyKey CSO product, and as part of being a CSO, we are required to guarantee the loans made and owned by an unaffiliated third-party lender with whom we partner. The provision for financial guarantee represents the movement in the CSO guarantee liability that is estimated by management. Such estimate is made by applying expected credit loss estimates on the loans owned by the third-party lender.

Under the MoneyKey Bank Service Program the NBFI that holds participation in the Line of Credit advances, originated by their Bank Partner, has the right to sell accounts that default to MoneyKey. The Bank Service Program Liability represents management's estimate of expected losses on accounts that we project to purchase. The movement in this liability is included as a component of provision for loan losses and other liabilities.

Other Lending Program Costs: Other costs such as consumer discounts, refunds, and other adjustments relating to the credit products are included under other lending program costs.

Acquisition and data expense

Acquisition expenses include costs incurred to attract consumers through our established marketing channels. Such channels include, but are not limited to: lead affiliate partners, online marketplace partners, search engine optimization and direct mail initiatives.

Data expenses include costs incurred for data and tools that are required as key inputs in the Company's proprietary underwriting machine learning algorithms and process. Our AI and machine learning models, which are approved by our Bank Partners, incorporate and use third party data in addition to proprietary data as an input for determining the creditworthiness of a potential customer and what they may qualify for. These costs include amounts paid to credit bureaus and alternative data providers. Together, acquisition and data expenses form the basis of our Cost Per Funded Origination[1] metric, which helps management assess the efficiency of our marketing and underwriting strategies. We capitalize acquisition transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the origination of a Loan or Line of Credit advance to loans and advances receivable as per the guidance in IFRS 9. For customer acquisition data costs, we capitalize these expenditures to intangible assets as per the guidance in IAS 38 to the extent that the asset will generate probable future economic benefits. We recognize the acquisition transaction costs over the estimated term of the related credit products and recognize the customer acquisition data costs over the estimated useful life of the data. We amortize both of these costs to acquisition and data expense, and expense all other acquisition and data costs as incurred on the consolidated statement of operations. See December 31, 2024 consolidated financial statements accounting policy "Material Accounting Policies" in Note 3.

Effective April 1, 2025, the Company reclassified program servicing costs associated with the LaaS program from "Acquisition and data" to "Processing, technology and program servicing" to better reflect evolving business changes (see "**Processing, technology and program servicing**" below for further information). Comparative periods have been restated to conform to current period presentation. This change does not affect total operating income, income before income tax, net income, or the statement of cash flows.

Salaries, wages and benefits

Salaries, wages and benefits include payroll and other personnel-related expenses. This includes salaries, wages, bonuses, stock-based compensation expense, and benefits; all of which are recognized in the period that they are incurred.

A portion of salaries, wages and benefits relating to the development of our technology and proprietary lending platform is capitalized as intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38 and recognized over the estimated life of those assets. See "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates – Capitalization of intangible assets**" in this MD&A

General and administrative expense

General and administrative expenses include occupancy (not including rent) and office expenses, legal, accounting and professional fees, telecommunications expenses, travel, and general office expenses. All expenses are recognized in the period incurred.

Processing, technology and program servicing

Processing expenses include all costs associated with payment processing for credit products originated through our technology platform. This includes automated clearing house processing fees, electronic funds transfer fees, card and other payment form processing fees, general banking expenses, and fees paid to our Bank Partners.

Technology expenses include web hosting expenses, as well as any expenses relating to software and computer hardware that are expensed as incurred.

Program servicing costs represent the ongoing expenses incurred under our loan servicing programs. These costs include activities related to loan servicing, processing and reporting. Specifically for the LaaS program, its servicing costs also encompass expenses related to the acquisition of consumers, consumer data, and payment processing. LaaS servicing costs are expensed as incurred which is in line with the recognition of LaaS fees revenue for customer acquisition services. As noted above, effective April 1, 2025, the Company reclassified program servicing costs associated with the LaaS program from "Acquisition and data" to "Processing, technology and program servicing" to better reflect evolving business changes. Comparative periods have been restated to conform to current period presentation. This change does not affect total operating income, income before income tax, net income, or the statement of cash flows.

Interest and fees on credit facilities, and lease liabilities

See "**Liquidity and Capital Resources**" in this MD&A for a full breakdown and discussion around our credit facilities.

Amortization of internally developed software, customer relationships, brand, right-of-use assets, and depreciation of property and equipment

Amortization of right-of-use assets relates to our lease obligations in accordance with IFRS 16. In accordance with IAS 38, we capitalize allowable software development costs and amortize those costs using a straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the related intangible assets. Costs associated with software development research and post-deployment are expensed as incurred. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost and amortized using a straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the related intangible asset. The costs of intangible assets acquired in a business combination are their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

This expense does not include customer acquisition data costs that are capitalized to intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38 (see "**Acquisition and data expense**" above). We amortize these costs over their estimated useful life to acquisition and data expense on the consolidated statement of operations.

Supplemental Financial Measures

Below are additional financial measures that are used by management as well as our shareholders, prospective investors, and analysts in evaluating the Company's operating performance and financial condition. We refer to certain measures used by management, some of which are not recognized under IFRS. See "**Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics**" in this MD&A.

Return on equity

Return on equity equals net income divided by the average shareholders' equity for the given period and is presented on an annualized basis. The average shareholders' equity is derived by using the average of each average quarterly shareholders' equity balance for a given period. We believe that return on equity is an important measure used by our shareholders, prospective investors, and analysts in evaluating the Company's ability to utilize shareholders' capital in the business.

Debt-to-equity

Debt-to-equity equals total indebtedness, which represents the total amount drawn on its credit facilities, divided by the ending shareholder's equity for the given period. We believe that debt-to-equity is an important measure used by our shareholders, prospective investors, analysts and lenders in evaluating the Company's financial position.

Note:
1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances

Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances measures the ending balances of all credit products originated by Propel and/or facilitated through the Propel platform as at the end of a relevant period. Such balances include (i) MoneyKey's direct lending products; (ii) participation interest held in Line of Credit receivables originated by CreditFresh Bank Program partners; (iii) Fora direct lending Line of Credit product; (iv) QuidMarket direct lending Installment Loan product; (v) Installment Loans originated and owned by third-party lenders pursuant to the MoneyKey CSO product; and (vi) participation interest held in receivables purchased by an unaffiliated NBFI pursuant to the MoneyKey Bank Service Program. It should be further noted that the Company's LaaS program does not contribute to its Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances as these loans are held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements. As some credit products facilitated over the Propel platform are neither originated nor owned by our brands and thus not recognized as loans and advances receivable under IFRS, we believe that this measure provides investors with important information to evaluate the magnitude of potential revenue performance.

Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances

Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances measures the average outstanding balances of all credit products originated by Propel and/or facilitated through the Propel platform over the relevant period. Such average balances include (i) MoneyKey's direct lending products; (ii) participation interest held in Line of Credit receivables originated by CreditFresh Bank Program partners; (iii) Fora direct lending Line of Credit product; (iv) QuidMarket direct lending Installment Loan product; (v) Installment Loans originated and owned by third-party lenders pursuant to the MoneyKey CSO product; and (vi) participation interest held in receivables purchased by an unaffiliated NBFI pursuant to the MoneyKey Bank Service Program. As some credit products facilitated over the Propel platform are neither originated nor owned by our brands and thus not recognized as loans and advances receivable under IFRS, we believe that this measure provides investors with important information to evaluate the magnitude of potential revenue performance. Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances is calculated by using the average of the beginning and ending balances for a given period.

EBITDA

EBITDA is a supplemental measure used by management and other users of our financial statements including shareholders and lenders, to assess the financial performance of our business without regard to financing methods or capital structure. For the applicable period, EBITDA equals net income/loss plus (i) interest and financing costs, plus (ii) amortization on intangible assets, right-of-use assets, and depreciation of property and equipment, plus (iii) income taxes, in each case to the extent deducted from net income in such period determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with IFRS.

EBITDA Margin

EBITDA Margin equals EBITDA divided by Revenue for the given period.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a supplemental measure used by management and other users of our financial statements that removes the effect of the non-cash forward-looking credit loss provisions that are recorded on accounts that are otherwise in good standing with no past-due amounts owed. Under IFRS 9 we are required to apply an ECL model where twelve months of estimated losses are booked on loans and advances as soon as they are originated while their associated income is recognized over their lifetimes as well as on accounts that are in good standing (current or Stage 1 accounts — see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A). These provisions are included in our provision for loan losses and other liabilities and management believes that adjusting for them provides investors a more accurate picture of the portfolio's credit performance and the Company's overall financial results for a given period.

Furthermore, we remove the effect from, as applicable, certain expenses, costs, charges or benefits incurred in a given period which in management's view are not indicative of continuing operations, including financing transaction costs as an example. Lastly, in Q4 2024, we also started to remove the effect of unrealized gains and losses related to changes in foreign exchange rates. The unrealized gains and losses are a result of the Company using derivative instruments, such as currency forwards, to hedge certain currency exposure. We do not believe that the unrealized change in value of such derivative instruments should impact current period earnings when analyzing the Company's true operating performance until the gain or loss is realized at maturity, offset by the hedged foreign currency expense is incurred.

Adjusted EBITDA equals EBITDA plus (i) non-recurring costs (i.e. financing transaction costs); minus or plus (ii) unrealized gains (minus) and losses (plus) related to changes in foreign exchange rates; plus (iii) provision for loan losses on good standing current principal (Stage 1 — Performing) balances (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A); plus (iv) Provision for CSO Guarantee liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities.

Adjusted EBITDA Margin

Adjusted EBITDA Margin equals Adjusted EBITDA divided by Revenue for the given period.

Adjusted Net Income

Adjusted Net Income is a supplemental measure used by management and other users of our financial statements that removes the effect of the non-cash forward-looking credit loss provisions that are recorded on accounts that are otherwise in good standing with no past-due amounts owed on an after-tax basis. Under IFRS 9 we are required to apply an ECL model where twelve months of estimated losses are booked on loans and advances as soon as they are originated while their associated income is recognized over their lifetimes as well as on accounts that are in good standing (current or Stage 1 accounts — see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A). These provisions are included in our provision for loan losses and other liabilities and management believes that adjusting for them provides investors a more accurate picture of the portfolio's credit performance and the Company's overall financial results for a given period.

Furthermore, we remove the effect from, as applicable, certain expenses, costs, charges or benefits incurred in a given period on an after-tax basis, which in management's view are not indicative of continuing operations, including financing transaction costs as an example. Lastly, in Q4 2024, we also started to remove the effect of i) the amortization of intangible assets acquired in connection with the Acquisition of QuidMarket; and ii) unrealized gains and losses related to changes in foreign exchange rates (see "**Non-IFRS Financial Measures - Adjusted EBITDA**" above). The intangible assets acquired in connection with the Acquisition of QuidMarket include software, customer relationships and brand, each of which have finite useful lives and are amortized over a certain period of time (see the Company's December 31, 2024 consolidated financial statements for further information on the intangible assets acquired through the QuidMarket transaction and the associated amortization period). The Company believes the amortization related to the assets acquired through the QuidMarket transaction are outside of normal business activities and are not reflective of the Company's true operating performance.

Adjusted Net Income equals net income plus the after-tax impact of (i) non-recurring costs (i.e. financing transaction costs); plus (ii) the amortization of intangible assets acquired in connection with the Acquisition of QuidMarket; minus or plus (iii) unrealized gains (minus) and losses (plus) related to changes in foreign exchange rates; plus (iv) provision for loan losses on good standing current principal (Stage 1 — Performing) balances (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A); plus (v) Provision for CSO Guarantee liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities.

Adjusted Net Income Margin

Adjusted Net Income Margin equals Adjusted Net Income divided by Revenue for the given period.

Adjusted Earnings per Share

Adjusted Earnings per Share is a supplemental measure used by management and other users of our financial statements that removes the effect of the non-cash forward-looking credit loss provisions that are recorded on accounts that are otherwise in good standing with no past-due amounts owed, and certain expenses or benefits incurred which in management's view are not indicative of continuing operations and not reflective of underlying business performance on an after-tax basis (see definition of "**Adjusted Net Income**" above). Adjusted Earnings per Share equals Adjusted Net Income divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the given period.

Adjusted Return on Equity

Adjusted Return on Equity is a non-IFRS measure used by management and other users of our financial statements that removes the effect of the non-cash forward-looking credit loss provisions that are recorded on accounts that are otherwise in good standing with no past-due amounts owed, and certain expenses or benefits incurred which in management's view are not indicative of continuing operations and not reflective of underlying business performance on an after-tax basis (see definition of "**Adjusted Net Income**" above). Adjusted Return on Equity equals Adjusted Net Income divided by the average shareholders' equity for the given period and is presented on an annualized basis. The average shareholders' equity is derived by using the average of each average quarterly shareholders' equity balance for a given period. We believe that Adjusted Return on Equity is an important measure used by our shareholders, prospective investors, and analysts in evaluating the Company's ability to utilize shareholders' capital in the business.

Net Charge-Offs

Net Charge-Offs represent principal balances of credit products originated or facilitated on our platform that are charged off, net of any recoveries. Accounts are charged-off once they are in default (non-performing) status for greater than 30 days. Furthermore, an account is generally considered in default after a period of delinquency (having contractual payments in arrears) in excess of 90 days. We believe that the Net Charge-Offs methodology provides important information regarding credit quality and performance over a specified period.

Net Charge-Offs as a Percentage of Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances

Net Charge-Offs as a Percentage of Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances represents the amount of Net Charge-Offs we experience in relation to the average outstanding balances during the period and is presented on a quarterly basis. We believe that Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances is an important measure used by our shareholders, prospective investors, and analysts in evaluating the Company's credit quality and performance over a specified period.

Industry Metrics

Annualized Revenue Yield

Annualized Revenue Yield is calculated by dividing the Revenue generated over a specific period by the Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances outstanding over the same period and multiplying such quotient by an amount necessary to annualize the yield. We believe that, in addition to providing a view on the portfolio's revenue generation, this metric also provides investors a meaningful representation of the Company's mix of products that make up the loan and advance portfolio.

Cost Per Funded Origination

Cost Per Funded Origination represents total acquisition and data expense incurred for each dollar funded through Installment Loans and Lines of Credit to new and repeat customers and to existing Line of Credit customers via redraws. This metric is the amount of direct costs incurred during a period divided by the total dollars funded during that same period. We believe that this metric provides investors a view of (i) how much we spend per dollar funded; and (ii) trends on how much it costs to grow the loan and advance portfolio. We would note that starting in Q2 2025, the Company's LaaS program offering is excluded from the acquisition and data expense and the total dollars funded used for the calculation of Cost Per Funded Origination (see "**Acquisition and Data expense**" above).

Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination

Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination represents total acquisition and data expense incurred for each dollar funded through Installment Loans and Lines of Credit to new customers only. This metric is the amount of direct costs incurred during a period divided by the total dollars funded by new customers during that same period. As noted later in the MD&A under "**Acquisition and Data Expense**", we incur the vast majority of acquisition and data expense on new customer originations. We believe that this metric provides investors a view of (i) how much we spend per new dollar funded; and similar to Cost Per Funded Origination, (ii) trends on how much it costs to grow the loan and advance portfolio. Similar to the Cost Per Funded Origination discussed above, starting in Q2 2025, the Company's LaaS program offering is excluded from the acquisition and data expense and the total dollars funded used for the calculation of Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination (see "**Acquisition and Data expense**" above).

Total Originations Funded

Total Originations Funded represents the dollar amounts of all credit products originated by Propel and/or facilitated through the Propel platform across all of Propel's products and programs, not all of which are originated or owned by Propel and thus not treated as loans and advances receivable under IFRS. The funded amount includes new and returning customers for Installment Loans and Lines of Credit as well as redraws on Lines of Credit. Total Originations Funded may be useful to an investor because it helps provide an understanding of total Propel platform volumes and the growth and trajectory of our revenues. We would note that the Company's LaaS program offering is excluded from the Total Originations Funded.

New Customer % of Total Originations Funded

New Customer % of Total Originations Funded represents the percentage of all Total Originations Funded (see above for definition) originated to those customers that are new to the Propel platform. We believe this metric may be useful to an investor because it helps provide an understanding of what proportion of originations are attributable to new customers versus existing customers in the portfolio. As noted above, the Company's LaaS program offering is excluded from the Total Originations Funded.

Selected Financial Information

Results of Operations for Consolidated statements of operations

	Three months ended June 30,		Six-months ended June 30,	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Revenue	142,952,714	106,750,700	281,890,281	203,254,306
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	71,188,088	53,267,856	129,866,714	95,629,483
Operating expenses				
Acquisition and data[1]	18,597,770	12,179,722	34,723,693	23,222,502
Salaries, wages and benefits	11,948,950	9,103,189	23,727,583	18,499,911
General and administrative	3,623,866	2,829,590	6,833,030	5,305,007
Processing, technology and program servicing	8,289,373	4,918,836	15,500,986	9,006,913
Total operating expenses	**42,459,959**	**29,031,337**	**80,785,292**	**56,034,333**
Operating income	**29,304,667**	**24,451,507**	**71,238,275**	**51,590,490**
Other expenses (income)				
Interest and fees on credit facilities	8,153,863	7,563,988	16,802,517	14,668,815
Interest expense on lease liabilities	173,812	66,153	239,473	138,674
Depreciation and amortization	2,191,431	1,250,019	4,176,680	2,440,118
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(222,206)	153,514	302,202	227,725
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial Instruments	(600,128)	84,031	(1,086,526)	620,340
Total other expenses (income)	**9,696,772**	**9,117,705**	**20,434,346**	**18,095,672**
Income before income tax	**19,607,895**	**15,333,802**	**50,803,929**	**33,494,818**
Income tax expense (recovery)				
Current	6,549,421	7,508,225	14,040,075	13,757,700
Deferred	(2,017,505)	(3,298,002)	(1,812,656)	(4,508,314)
Net income for the period	**15,075,979**	**11,123,579**	**38,576,510**	**24,245,432**
Earnings per share ($USD):				
Basic	0.39	0.32	0.99	0.71
Diluted	0.36	0.30	0.91	0.65
Earnings per share ($CAD):				
Basic	0.54	0.44	1.40	0.96
Diluted	0.49	0.41	1.29	0.89
Return on equity[2]	25%	38%	33%	44%
Dividends:				
Dividends	5,100,068	3,269,355	9,542,166	6,300,162
Dividend per share	0.131	0.095	0.245	0.183

Note:

(1) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

(2) See "Supplementary Financial Measures".

Quarter over quarter results for Consolidated statements of operations

	2025		2024				2023	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Revenue	142,952,714	138,937,567	129,307,037	117,169,442	106,750,700	96,503,606	96,010,640	83,171,747
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	71,188,088	58,678,626	65,582,578	61,283,816	53,267,856	42,361,627	51,377,131	43,187,285
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a % of revenue	*50%*	*42%*	*51%*	*52%*	*50%*	*44%*	*54%*	*52%*
Operating expenses								
Acquisition and data[1]	18,597,770	16,125,923	15,749,887	12,980,562	12,179,722	11,042,780	11,566,635	10,631,008
Salaries, wages and benefits	11,948,950	11,778,633	11,501,710	9,453,082	9,103,189	9,396,722	8,865,125	7,994,000
General and administrative	3,623,866	3,209,164	3,961,838	4,615,304	2,829,590	2,475,417	2,403,984	2,135,332
Processing, technology and program servicing	8,289,373	7,211,613	6,343,739	4,792,013	4,918,836	4,088,077	3,218,575	3,109,046
Total operating expenses	42,459,959	38,325,333	37,557,174	31,840,961	29,031,337	27,002,996	26,054,319	23,869,386
Operating income	**29,304,667**	**41,933,608**	**26,167,285**	**24,044,665**	**24,451,507**	**27,138,983**	**18,579,190**	**16,115,076**
Other expenses (income)								
Interest and fees on credit facilities	8,153,863	8,648,654	8,514,528	8,401,947	7,563,988	7,104,827	6,462,539	5,943,899
Interest expense on lease liabilities	173,812	65,661	65,828	60,980	66,153	72,521	78,247	86,260
Depreciation and amortization	2,191,431	1,985,249	1,732,843	1,307,584	1,250,019	1,190,099	1,134,351	1,076,530
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(222,206)	524,408	275,067	(45,238)	153,514	74,211	98,143	274,579
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	(600,128)	(486,398)	896,192	(112,925)	84,031	536,309	(809,761)	280,156
Total other expenses	9,696,772	10,737,574	11,484,458	9,612,348	9,117,705	8,977,967	6,963,519	7,661,424
Income before transaction costs and income tax	**19,607,895**	**31,196,034**	**14,682,827**	**14,432,317**	**15,333,802**	**18,161,016**	**11,615,671**	**8,453,652**
Income tax expense (recovery)								
Current	6,549,421	7,490,654	5,206,917	6,391,842	7,508,225	6,249,475	7,709,771	4,672,134
Deferred	(2,017,505)	204,849	(2,133,268)	(2,480,782)	(3,298,002)	(1,210,312)	(4,577,996)	(2,390,443)
Net income for the period	**15,075,979**	**23,500,531**	**11,609,178**	**10,521,257**	**11,123,579**	**13,121,853**	**8,483,896**	**6,171,961**
Net income margin	11%	17%	9%	9%	10%	14%	9%	7%
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:								
Basic	38,919,940	38,854,698	37,326,076	34,398,790	34,358,320	34,328,364	34,326,261	34,325,320
Diluted	42,257,598	42,175,454	40,300,803	37,275,049	37,285,362	36,993,717	36,841,803	36,835,242
Earnings per share ($USD):								
Basic	0.39	0.60	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.25	0.18
Diluted	0.36	0.56	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.23	0.17
Earnings per share ($CAD):								
Basic	0.54	0.87	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.52	0.34	0.24
Diluted	0.49	0.80	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.48	0.31	0.22
Return on equity[2]	25%	42%	27%	34%	38%	49%	35%	27%
Dividends:								
Dividends	5,100,068	4,442,098	4,132,444	3,552,647	3,269,355	3,030,807	2,664,212	2,514,003
Dividends per share	0.131	0.114	0.111	0.103	0.095	0.088	0.078	0.073

Note:

(1) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

(2) See "Supplementary Financial Measures".

Selected Consolidated Financial Information

(US$ other than percentages)	Three months ended June 30, 2025	Three months ended June 30, 2024	Six-months ended June 30, 2025	Six-months ended June 30, 2024
Revenue	142,952,714	106,750,700	281,890,281	203,254,306
Net income	15,075,979	11,123,579	38,576,510	24,245,432
Earnings per share ($USD):				
Basic	0.39	0.32	0.99	0.71
Diluted	0.36	0.30	0.91	0.65
Earnings per share ($CAD):				
Basic	0.54	0.44	1.40	0.96
Diluted	0.49	0.41	1.29	0.89
Return on equity(1)	25%	38%	33%	44%
Adjusted Net Income(2)(3)	19,191,974	15,706,107	42,554,409	31,425,312
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($USD)(2)(3) :				
Basic	0.49	0.46	1.09	0.92
Diluted	0.45	0.42	1.01	0.85
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($CAD)(2)(3) :				
Basic	0.68	0.63	1.54	1.24
Diluted	0.63	0.58	1.42	1.15
Adjusted Return on Equity(2)(3)	32%	54%	37%	56%

Note:

(1) See "Supplementary Financial Measures".

(2) See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

(3) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

(US$ other than percentages)	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2024	As at Dec 31, 2024
Loans and advances receivable	407,334,617	305,171,194	375,164,992
Total Assets	604,594,259	403,916,168	551,007,422
Total Liabilities	354,435,014	283,531,162	340,892,960
Total Non-Current Liabilities	296,702,891	241,818,309	275,625,494

(US$ other than percentages)	Three months ended June 30,		Six-months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-IFRS financial measures				
Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]	520,403,519	392,151,276	520,403,519	392,151,276
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]	501,807,203	370,689,846	491,856,925	356,972,728
Net Charge-Offs[1]	60,729,754	39,532,031	117,189,285	80,303,071
Net Charge-Offs as % of Average CLAB[1]	12%	11%	12%	11%
EBITDA[1]	30,127,001	24,213,962	72,022,599	50,742,425
EBITDA Margin[1]	21%	23%	26%	25%
Adjusted EBITDA[1][2]	35,236,127	30,448,694	76,452,973	60,510,969
Adjusted EBITDA Margin[1][2]	25%	29%	27%	30%
Adjusted Net Income[1][2]	19,191,974	15,706,107	42,554,409	31,425,312
Adjusted Net Income Margin[1][2]	13%	15%	15%	15%
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($USD)[1][2] :				
Basic	0.49	0.46	1.09	0.92
Diluted	0.45	0.42	1.01	0.85
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($CAD)[1][2] :				
Basic	0.68	0.63	1.54	1.24
Diluted	0.63	0.58	1.42	1.15
Adjusted Return on Equity[1][2]	32%	54%	37%	56%
Industry Metrics				
Total Originations Funded[1]	194,394,548	144,075,888	348,063,973	260,852,498
Annualized Revenue Yield[1]	114%	115%	115%	114%
Cost Per Funded Origination[1][2]	0.096	0.085	0.100	0.089
Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1][2]	0.224	0.181	0.233	0.189

Note:

(1) See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics”.

(2) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

Analysis of Results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to June 30, 2024

The following section provides an overview of our financial performance during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025 compared to the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2024.

	As at June 30,		% Change	As at Dec 31,	% Change
	2025	2024		2024	
Loans and advances receivable	407,334,617	305,171,194	33%	375,164,992	9%
Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances(1)	520,403,519	392,151,276	33%	480,602,408	8%

	Three months ended June 30,		% Change
	2025	2024	
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances(1)	501,807,203	370,689,846	35%
Total Originations Funded(1)	194,394,548	144,075,888	35%

	Six months ended June 30,		% Change
	2025	2024	
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances(1)	491,856,925	356,972,728	38%
Total Originations Funded(1)	348,063,973	260,852,498	33%

	Three Months ended							
	2025		2024				2023	
	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30
Total Originations Funded (1)	194,394,548	153,669,425	175,542,515	150,041,053	144,075,888	116,776,610	120,703,628	110,262,844
Quarter over Quarter % change	27%	(12)%	17%	4%	23%	(3)%	9%	7%
New Customer % of Total Originations Funded(1)	43%	43%	47%	45%	47%	47%	46%	51%

Note:
(1) See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics"

Loans and advances receivable

Loans and advances receivable increased by 33% to a record balance of $407.3 million as at June 30, 2025, compared to $305.2 million as at June 30, 2024. The growth in these balances was driven predominantly by: i) the growth in Total Originations Funded[1] from both existing customers and new customers; ii) the expansion of variable pricing and graduation capabilities; iii) the growth of the Bank Programs; iv) the ongoing growth of originations through Fora in Canada; v) the expansion of originations with existing and new key marketing channels; vi) the recent Acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**" above) and vii) at a macro level, strong consumer demand for credit driven by several macroeconomic factors (see "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" above) including the continuing industry wide transition from brick-and-mortar to online lending, and tightening across the credit supply chain which has increased application volume and quality across our platform. It should be further noted that the Company's LaaS program does not contribute to its loans and advances receivable balance as these loans are held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements.

The continued growth of the Bank Programs contributed to the increase in loans and advances receivable for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2025. Furthermore, as outlined in prior quarters, in collaboration with our Bank Partners, variable pricing and graduation capabilities contributed to the record balances achieved. Graduation capabilities facilitate the movement of consumers up the credit spectrum by providing existing customers with strong payment histories with lower cost credit and/or higher credit limits. Variable pricing enables lower cost products to be offered to qualifying new consumers with stronger credit risk profiles. Both of these capabilities allow us and our Bank Partners to fulfill critical components of our mission, namely "credit inclusion and evolution", by ensuring consumers are receiving the right credit products tailored to their risk profile and expanding the overall addressable market of consumers able to be served by Propel's platform (enabling wider coverage across the credit risk spectrum). Expanding on these capabilities contributed to the growth relative to the comparable periods in 2024.

Ultimately, the growth in loans and advances receivable is driven primarily by Total Originations Funded[1] which increased by 35% to a quarterly record of $194.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $144.1 million for the same period in 2024, and increased by 33% to a six-month record of $348.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $260.9 million for the same period in 2024. The record Total Originations Funded[1] achieved during Q2 2025 also contributed to the significant year-over-year increase of 33% to loans and advances receivable. The year-over-year growth in Total Originations Funded[1] was driven by the same factors that drove loans and advances receivable growth (see above) including the contribution from the recent Acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**" in "**Business Overview**" above). As referenced above, Total Originations Funded[1] was a result of both record existing customer originations and record new customer originations during the quarter. As discussed under "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" above, we and our Bank Partners proactively originated relatively more volume from returning and existing customers than new customers given the demand and quality observed. While some uncertain macroeconomic factors remain, including elevated price levels and interest rates, we and our Bank Partners remain comfortable originating a high percentage of new customers given the strong credit performance we have experienced over the past several quarters. Please see "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" above for additional detail of the factors influencing the Loans and Advances receivable.

Although the Total Originations Funded[1] for Q2 2025 was a record, Propel and our Bank Partners have continued to maintain a disciplined and cautious underwriting stance to ensure the credit risk in the portfolio continues to be at an appropriate level to continue to drive profitable growth amidst some continued macroeconomic uncertainty. Thus, notwithstanding the record level of originations for the quarter, we could have enabled substantially more volume had we and our Bank Partners leaned further into the significant consumer demand. All things considered, we still achieved a record loans and advances receivable balance and expect the quality and performance of the vintages originated during the period to be high. Please see "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" above for additional detail of the factors influencing the loans and advances receivable. See sections below for commentary on the financial results generated from the growth in loans and advances receivable.

Ending and Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]

Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] increased by 33% to a record balance of $520.4 million as at June 30, 2025, compared to $392.2 million as at June 30, 2024. Our Average Combined Loan and Advances Balances[1] increased by 35% to $501.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $370.7 million over the same period in 2024 and increased by 38% to $491.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $357.0 million over the same period in 2024. The growth in our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] is a result of the same factors that drove loans and advances receivable growth (see above) including the contribution from the recent acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**" in "**Business Overview**" above).

In addition, the MoneyKey Bank Service Program continues to grow and facilitates credit products across 14 states as at June 30, 2025. Furthermore, similar to CreditFresh, graduation capabilities are a key part of this program as well. Growth in the MoneyKey Bank Service Program further contributed to the growth in Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] and Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]. The Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] for the MoneyKey Bank Service Program grew by 40% for the three months ended June 30, 2025. As this program is an off-balance sheet arrangement, the associated balances are not included in our loans and advances receivable, however, are included in our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] and Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]. See "**Reconciliation of IFRS measures**" in this MD&A for a comparison of these measures and "**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**" for detail around this program.

Revenue

Revenue increased by 34% to a record $143.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $106.8 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and 39% to a record $281.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $203.3 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. This growth was primarily a result of the 35% growth in Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 38% growth for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as well as the growth in our LaaS service offering over the same periods.

Our revenue growth and growth in Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1], as outlined above (see "**Loans and advances receivable**"), is primarily a result of the growth in the Bank Programs under our CreditFresh brand and the MoneyKey Bank Service Program, the continued economic resiliency and ongoing consumer demand, tightening across the credit supply chain driving consumers to Propel and its Bank Partners, the continued shift from brick and mortar to online lending, the expansion of originations through existing and newly established marketing partners, strategies, and channels and the ongoing expansion of variable pricing and graduation programs. Growth was further driven by the expansion of Fora in Canada and from the ongoing expansion of our LaaS service offering as it is excluded in the calculation of Average and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1]. Finally, the recent Acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**" in "**Business Overview**" above) also contributed meaningfully to the Company's revenue growth in Q2 2025. Please see "**Loans and advances receivable**" above for additional details on the business factors that drove growth and consequently revenue and see "**Macro Economic Environment and Outlook**" for the macroeconomic factors that impacted revenue. These factors are also expected to contribute to continued growth in future revenue over the upcoming periods.

The growth in the Bank Programs under our CreditFresh brand is reflected in the charts below. CreditFresh revenue grew by 17% to $93.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $79.3 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and grew by 23% to $185.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $150.4 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. The revenue for the program represents record performance for both periods. Products originated by Bank Partners through the CreditFresh brand represented 65% of Propel's revenues in the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 74% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and 66% of Propel's revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 74% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The lower share of revenue for both periods was mainly a result of the relatively higher growth experienced through the Company's MoneyKey Bank Service Program, Fora, LaaS and a result of the recent Acquisition of QuidMarket (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**" in "**Business Overview**" above). CreditFresh Bank Program products are offered in 22 states by our Bank Partners as at June 30, 2025.

The MoneyKey Bank Service Program was offered in 14 states as at June 30, 2025 through the originating bank partner. As reflected in the charts below, this program's revenue grew by 35% to $21.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $15.9 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and grew by 37% to $41.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $30.6 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. The revenue for the program represents record performance for both periods. Products originated under this program represented 15% of Propel's revenues in the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 15% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and represented 15% of Propel's revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 15% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The higher year-over-year revenue growth for the six-month period ending June 30, 2025 for the MoneyKey Bank Service Program as compared to the CreditFresh brand was driven by the decision to continue expanding this program during the quarter relative to CreditFresh given the exceptional credit performance we and our Bank Partner have been and are continuing to experience. As compared to the Bank Programs under our CreditFresh brand, the customers served by the MoneyKey Bank Service Program typically have a higher credit risk profile and a corresponding higher yield. As discussed under the "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" section above, we were comfortable with this strategy given the strong credit performance we continue to experience.

The growth in the Bank Programs under our CreditFresh brand and our MoneyKey Bank Service Program reflect the Company's strategy of realizing state expansion and providing credit access to a wider and increasing customer market through direct and indirect Bank Programs.

Revenue generated from our MoneyKey direct lending and CSO products increased by 10% to $8.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to the same quarter in the previous year. These revenues represent

6% of Propel's total revenues decreasing from 7% in the same quarter in 2024. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2025 increased by 13% to $18.0 million compared to the same period in 2024. These revenues represent 6% of Propel's total revenues decreasing from 8% in the same period in 2024. The revenue growth for the MoneyKey direct lending and CSO products relative to the comparable period in 2024 was a result of the decision to take a more conservative approach to originations from this program given the macroeconomic environment (see "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" above). The MoneyKey direct lending and CSO products are on balance higher credit risk as compared to CreditFresh and the MoneyKey Bank Service Program.

As discussed above, the Company launched its Fora direct lending product in Canada on November 21, 2022. Revenue generated from the Company's Fora program increased by 55% to $3.0 million for the three-month period ending June 30, 2025 and increased by 64% to $5.5 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2025. Fora originations continue to be gradually ramped up since the launch in November 2022 allowing us time to accumulate proprietary loan performance data that helps us refine our AI-powered underwriting. Furthermore, given the macroeconomic uncertainty, particularly in Canada, and the Canadian Government's decision to lower the maximum allowable rate of interest to 35% APR (see "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" above), the Company elected to take a more conservative approach to originations. Notwithstanding this dynamic, Fora still grew significantly in Q2 2025 from Q2 2024 and generated record revenue for the three month and six month periods ending June 30, 2025. Furthermore, we remain confident in establishing a significant business in the Canadian market as we continue to grow Fora over the remainder of fiscal 2025.

Revenue generated from the Company's LaaS program increased by 227% to $4.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to the same quarter in the previous year and increased by 251% to $7.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025. The revenue represents 3% of Propel's total revenues for the three month and six month periods ending June 30, 2025, increasing from 1% for the comparable periods in 2024. As mentioned above under "**Business Overview**", following the launch of the Pathward LaaS partnership, Propel launched two additional LaaS partnerships through its CreditFresh brand with its existing Bank Partners in 2024. Through its LaaS service offering, Propel earns fee income for customer acquisition services, provision of loan management software, licensing of proprietary AI-powered risk and response scores and credit servicing capabilities. This service offering allows Propel to provide access to credit to even more underserved consumers across the US. During Q2 2025, the Company together with its LaaS partners, continued to ramp up origination volume. Given our prudent approach with any new business launch, it is imperative that the LaaS program achieves all operating and financial metrics including acquisition performance, conversion rates and default rates. To accomplish this requires the review and analysis of extensive data including a number of cohorts of loan performance. Furthermore, we onboarded new purchasers and upsized the commitments of existing purchasers during the quarter while continuing to work with additional purchasers and secure additional commitments. With the capital now committed from existing purchasers and the commitments anticipated over the coming quarters, we anticipate the origination volume growth to increase considering the size of the addressable consumer market and the strong demand observed to date. As discussed above under "**Business Overview**", the LaaS program is unique from Propel's other programs in that i) the lines of credit originated by our LaaS partners are acquired and held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements; and ii) the LaaS program earns fee income for customer acquisition services, loan management software, licensing of proprietary AI-powered risk and response scores and credit servicing capabilities. With the launch of the additional LaaS partnerships in Q1 and Q4 2024, the ongoing onboarding of additional and the upsizing of commitments from existing third party financial institutions, we expect Propel's LaaS program will have a meaningful impact to the Company's results in 2025 and will continue to be a driver of growth for Propel in the coming years.

Lastly, as discussed above under "**Business Overview**", we closed on the Acquisition of QuidMarket in the UK on November 15, 2024. The QuidMarket direct lending business operates throughout the UK and contributed $11.3 million to Propel's overall revenue for the three month period ending June 30, 2025 and $21.4 million for the six month period ending June 30, 2025. The revenue for the program represents record performance for both periods. The revenue represents 8% of Propel's revenues in the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025. Given the strong demand and large underserved market in the UK, we believe QuidMarket will represent a meaningful proportion of the overall Company and will be a significant growth driver for Propel over the coming years.

	Three months ended June 30,					
	2025		2024		Period to period change	
(US$ other than percentages)	**Amount**	**Percentage of Revenues**	**Amount**	**Percentage of Revenues**	**Amount**	**Percentage**
MoneyKey direct lending and CSO	8,581,160	6%	7,774,653	7%	806,507	10%
CreditFresh Bank program	93,015,180	65%	79,308,014	74%	13,707,166	17%
MoneyKey Bank Service Program	21,426,464	15%	15,889,679	15%	5,536,785	35%
Fora direct lending	3,008,943	2%	1,942,813	2%	1,066,130	55%
QuidMarket direct lending	11,306,756	8%	-	0%	11,306,756	NM(2)
Lending-as-a-Service fees	4,452,107	3%	1,363,091	1%	3,089,016	227%
Other revenue(1)(3)	1,162,104	1%	472,450	0%	689,654	146%
Total Combined Revenue	142,952,714		106,750,700		36,202,014	34%

	Six-months ended June 30,					
	2025		2024		Period to period change	
(US$ other than percentages)	**Amount**	**Percentage of Revenues**	**Amount**	**Percentage of Revenues**	**Amount**	**Percentage**
MoneyKey direct lending and CSO	17,982,958	6%	15,871,064	8%	2,111,894	13%
CreditFresh Bank program	185,656,732	66%	150,434,237	74%	35,222,495	23%
MoneyKey Bank Service Program	41,784,460	15%	30,588,104	15%	11,196,356	37%
Fora direct lending	5,507,858	2%	3,365,974	2%	2,141,884	64%
QuidMarket direct lending	21,419,804	8%	-	0%	21,419,804	NM(2)
Lending-as-a-Service fees	7,191,059	3%	2,050,629	1%	5,140,430	251%
Other revenue(1)(3)	2,347,410	1%	944,298	0%	1,403,112	149%
Total Combined Revenue	281,890,281		203,254,306		78,635,975	39%

Note:

(1) Other revenue includes deposit interest income, lead resales and recoveries on the acquired QuidMarket loan book.
(2) Not meaningful
(3) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation

Our Annualized Revenue Yield[1] for the three-month period ended June 30, 2025 decreased to 114% from 115% for the same period in 2024. The Company's Annualized Revenue Yield[1] was influenced lower by several factors including: i) the record and higher proportion of originations from returning and existing customers in Q2 2025; ii) the continued aging of the loan portfolio and associated graduation of customers to lower cost of credit as well as the continued expansion of variable pricing functionality with our Bank Partners (see below for further discussion); and iii) the ongoing expansion of Fora which offers products at a lower cost of credit than the MoneyKey, CreditFresh and QuidMarket products. As discussed earlier in the MD&A, returning and existing customers typically qualify for lower cost of credit products as compared to new customers. This is because many returning and existing customers demonstrate an ability and propensity to make their loan repayments reliably over a sustained period of time and are then offered and/or are graduated to lower cost products by us and our Bank Partners, as compared to new customers.

Our Annualized Revenue Yield[1] for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 on the other hand increased to 115% from 114% for the same period in 2024. The Company's Annualized Revenue Yield[1] was influenced higher by several factors including: i) the high growth of new customer originations over the preceding quarters leading into Q1 2025; ii) an increase in origination volume and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] from the MoneyKey Bank Service Program, which is typically higher credit risk and therefore carries a higher cost of credit (and consequently higher Annualized Revenue Yield[1]) than the CreditFresh program; iii) the recent Acquisition of QuidMarket which typically offers products at a higher cost of credit (and consequently higher Annualized Revenue Yield[1]) than most of the other products offered through Propel's platform; and iv) the continued expansion of our LaaS service offering. As discussed in prior quarters, new customers typically start at a higher cost of credit before qualifying for reduced rates and higher loan amounts pursuant to the graduation programs.

As noted above, the Annualized Revenue Yield[1] decreased in Q2 2025 compared to Q2 2024, but increased for the six month period ended June 30, 2025, relative to the same period in 2024. The divergence was primarily due to the positive factors driving the year-to-date increase outweighing the negative drivers that impacted Q2 2025 on a standalone basis (these factors are discussed further above). As a result, the opposing movements during the three and six month periods effectively offset each other, leading to Annualized Revenue Yields[1] that changed modestly compared to the prior year periods.

As described above and in previous MD&As, the Company rolled out variable pricing and graduation functionality on its platform for its Bank Partners in late Q3 2021. This is consistent with our strategy of providing access to credit to a larger segment of underserved consumers and facilitating a lower cost of credit to new customers, who would otherwise go elsewhere for their credit needs, as well as existing customers who demonstrate positive payment behavior over a period of time. This enables us to further increase origination volumes across our platform by expanding up the credit spectrum by facilitating access to lower and appropriately priced products to customers with lower credit risk attributes. The fee graduation functionality on our platform enables us and our Bank Partners to progressively offer reduced rates to existing customers exhibiting positive re-payment performance. This enhances customer retention and helps with improving their credit profiles over time thereby increasing value for both the Company and customers. In addition to contributing to lower Annualized Revenue Yield[1], we would expect these initiatives to reduce Net Charge-Off[1] rates for the portfolio over time while driving significant growth in Total Originations Funded[1] and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1], as well as top and bottom line growth.

	Three months ended June 30,		**%**
(US$ other than percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**Change**
Revenue	142,952,714	106,750,700	34%
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances(1)	501,807,203	370,689,846	35%
Annualized Revenue Yield(1)	114%	115%	(1)%

	Six-months ended June 30,		**%**
(US$ other than percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**Change**
Revenue	281,890,281	203,254,306	39%
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances(1)	491,856,925	356,972,728	38%
Annualized Revenue Yield(1)	115%	114%	1%

Note:

(1) See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics"

Provision for loan losses and other liabilities

Provision for loan losses and other liabilities increased by 34% to $71.2 million for the three-months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $53.3 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and increased by 36% to $129.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $95.6 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. The provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue was modestly lower at 49.8% (50% when rounded) for the three months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 49.9% (50% when rounded) for the corresponding period of the previous year and decreased to 46% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 47% for the corresponding period in 2024. The overall increase in provision for loan losses and other liabilities of 34% was in line with the growth in revenue of 34% and was modestly higher than the overall growth in the Company's Ending Combined Loans and Advance Balances[1] of 33% (see sections above) for the three months ended June 30, 2025. The provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue also includes QuidMarket following the closing of the Acquisition on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above).

The decrease in the provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 periods is a result of the ongoing strong credit performance in the loan portfolio driven by the factors discussed above under "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" including the continued resiliency of our and our Bank Partners target customer segment and the effectiveness of our proprietary AI-driven underwriting. A significant driver of this improved credit performance has been the continued refinements to our underwriting and acquisition strategy and updates to our AI powered underwriting models, which are approved by our Bank Partners. Additionally, as the business continues to scale, the portfolio matures where an increasing number of existing customers with demonstrated strong payment histories access additional credit facilitated across our platform. Lastly, the provision for loan losses and other liabilities was negatively impacted by a one-time increase of approximately $0.5 million during the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025. During Q2 2025, the Company updated certain inputs for the measurement of expected credit losses and its assessment of significant increase in credit risk for the loans and advances receivable of QuidMarket (see "**Acquisition of QuidMarket**") above). These changes will better align QuidMarket's portfolio and allowance with the Company and with industry best practice. Without this one-time expense, the provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue would have decreased further for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 (see Note 2 in the Company's Q2 2025 Financial Statements for further detail).

The provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue of 49.8% is the lowest for a Q2 period since Q2 2021, a period positively impacted by government support related to COVID-19. Furthermore, the provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue of 49.8% is in-line with target margins for profitability and indicative of strong unit economics in a normalized growth environment. Lastly, the ability to grow our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] by 33%, revenue by 34% and continue originating a high percentage of new customers with our Bank Partners while delivering strong credit performance illustrates our capability of managing credit risk on a prudent basis while delivering strong results in a period of significant growth.

As outlined in prior MD&As, generally in periods of high growth, the business experiences a higher provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue, while in periods of lower growth the inverse holds true. This is due to several factors. Firstly, new and recently originated customers tend to have higher default rates relative to existing customers in the portfolio that have been consistently making payments. Therefore, in periods of higher new and recent origination growth, the overall receivables portfolio could experience higher average missed payments and delinquency rates, and consequently a higher provision as a percentage of revenue. In periods of low growth, the portfolio is more mature leading to lower missed payment rates, defaults, and consequently provisions as a percentage of revenue. As noted, the provision as a percentage of revenue of 50% is reflective of very strong credit performance and high credit quality in the portfolio. Secondly, under IFRS we record loan loss provisions based on future expected credit losses for every loan origination without matching revenue that is earned over the life of a loan (for a further discussion of this accounting treatment see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A).

As noted previously, under IFRS we are required to build allowances for future expected credit losses across all accounts including new originations and accounts in good standing that have no evidence of underperformance. The movement in the allowances has a material impact on the provision for loan losses and other liabilities expense. We employ an Expected Credit Loss ("**ECL**") methodology and model that incorporates extensive amounts of data, estimates, and other factors such as macroeconomic variables. The overall allowances for future expected credit losses as a percentage of Loan and Advance owned by the Company (including: Fees and interest receivable) modestly increased to 24% as at June 30, 2025 compared to 23% as at June 30, 2024 and remained the same at 24% as at December 31, 2024. The modest year over year increase was driven in part by the high proportion of new customer originations in the preceding quarters leading into Q1 2025 which typically require a higher relative allowance versus returning and existing customers. Generally, a loan portfolio that has a higher proportion of new customers will typically have a higher allowance for future expected credit losses as compared to a more mature portfolio with existing customers who have been consistently making payments. The increase was also driven in part by the increase in origination volume and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] from the MoneyKey Bank Service Program which is typically higher risk (and consequently higher provision rate) than the CreditFresh program. Lastly, the increase was a result of lower sequential growth in Ending CLAB[1] in Q2 2025 from Q1 2025 as compared to the sequential growth in Ending CLAB[1] in Q2 2024 from Q1 2024. Given the relatively lower sequential growth in Q2 2025 versus Q2 2024, the Company had fewer loans and advances receivable within the "Stage 1 - Performing" category as a proportion of the total loans and advances receivable outstanding. Loans and advances receivable within the "Stage 1 - Performing" category have a lower allowance for future expected credit losses as compared to the other two stages. In summary, the modest increase is a result more of the composition of the loan and advances receivable balances instead of any material changes to the credit quality of the overall loan portfolio. See "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" below for the table reflecting these percentages as well as a further discussion of the accounting treatment relating to allowances for future credit losses. The allowances take into account the higher credit quality constitution, credit performance, and aging in the portfolio discussed above which are factors that drive allowances for loan losses downwards. However, the macroeconomic environment is also a factor and the continued macroeconomic uncertainty and factors experienced year-to-date (see "Macroeconomic Environment" above) such as elevated interest rates and inflation remaining above central bank target rates that are also incorporated in the ECL model are driving modest increases to allowances.

Overall, in a period of robust growth, the portfolio is growing profitably with strong unit economics and the provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue is well within our targeted range in Q2 2025. These dynamics are very positive for the business and the overall health and quality of the portfolio over the longer term. While Propel and our Bank Partners had record Total Originations Funded[1] in Q2 2025 we and our Bank Partners continue to maintain an overall prudent stance towards underwriting as we move forward considering some of the ongoing uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment.

(US$ other than percentages)	**Three months ended June 30, 2025**	**2024**	**% Change**
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	71,188,088	53,267,856	34%
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a % of Revenue(1)	50%	50%	—%
Net Charge-Offs(1)	60,729,754	39,532,031	54%
Net Charge-Offs as a % of Average CLAB(1)	12%	11%	9%

(US$ other than percentages)	**Six-months ended June 30, 2025**	**2024**	**% Change**
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	129,866,714	95,629,483	36%
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a % of Revenue(1)	46%	47%	(2)%
Net Charge-Offs(1)	117,189,285	80,303,071	46%
Net Charge-Offs as a % of Average CLAB(1)	12%	11%	9%

Note:
1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

Net Charge-Offs

Net Charge-Offs[1] increased by 54% to $60.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $39.5 million over the same quarter in 2024 and increased by 46% to $117.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $80.3 million over the same period in 2024. Net Charge-Offs[1] represent the actual credit losses on the portfolio over a specified period of time and are a driving component of the provision for loan losses and other liabilities (see "**Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures**" in this MD&A). However, while provision for loan losses and other liabilities contains a forward-looking component accounting for expected credit losses in the future reflecting the more current level of risk in the portfolio, Net Charge-Offs[1] measure actual losses on the portfolio and, as such, in large part relate to and lag origination activity from prior periods. Both measures are useful to assess the credit performance of the portfolio.

Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances[1], increased to 12% for the three months ended June 30, 2025 from 11% for the same quarter in 2024 and increased to 12% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 from 11% for the same period in 2024. Similar to the provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue discussed above, the Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances[1] for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 are well within our target range and reflect continued strong credit performance in the loan portfolio despite ongoing elevated price levels and interest rates. Furthermore, the Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances[1] for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 were negatively impacted by approximately $2.0 million relating to a change in an accounting estimate for the QuidMarket loans and advances receivable (see "**Provision for loan losses and other liabilities**" above and Note 2 in the Company's Q2 2025 Financial Statements for further detail).

Overall, we expect Net Charge-Offs[1] as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances[1], when measured over a period of time and adjusted for seasonal and other demand fluctuations, to decrease over time with our enhanced underwriting and AI capabilities, which are approved by our Bank Partners, and as the products facilitated through our platform evolve to serve lower credit risk consumers through variable pricing and graduation. Products offered by our Bank Partners through the CreditFresh Bank Programs generally serve lower risk consumers as compared to our products offered under the MoneyKey brand. Products offered to consumers through these Bank Programs have (i) higher loan amounts; (ii) lower cost of credit to consumers; and (iii) experience lower default rates. In addition, we expect Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advances Balances[1] to be positively impacted by Fora as our Canadian operation continues to scale into a more sizable business. Fora typically experiences lower default rates relative to our products offered to higher risk consumers from the higher yielding segments of the loan portfolio. As discussed above, the 12% experienced in Q2 2025 is well within the range that we would deem acceptable for a portfolio that continues exhibiting significant growth with strong unit economics and continued profitability expansion. Despite the significant increase in origination volumes and continued growth anticipated for 2025 (see our "**2025 Operating and Financial Targets**" in the Q4 2024 MD&A) as well as ongoing elevated price levels and interest rates that may possibly drive loss rates upwards, there are a number of factors that we expect will mitigate these potential increases. Such factors include the overall and continued shift of the portfolio towards consumers with lower credit risk profiles (and consequently lower loss rates), and some of the macroeconomic and internal operating dynamics noted above and in prior MD&As including: i) consumers in our segment remaining resilient even in light of the continued elevated level of inflation and higher interest rates; ii) continued refinements to underwriting and acquisition strategy driving increases in credit scores and income levels of originations facilitated through our platform; iii) updates to the AI models approved by our Bank Partners that adjusted how a consumer's risk was evaluated, ultimately allowing us to facilitate more loans to consumers across the credit spectrum, while keeping defaults in line with targets; and iv) ongoing operational and technological enhancements that are deployed across Propel's platform. Additionally, and as discussed above, even in light of the ongoing fluctuations in the macroeconomic environment, data shows that our target consumers demonstrate more resilience than prime borrowers and perform better through periods of economic uncertainty. They are experienced at consistently living with and managing tighter budgets, are able to quickly adjust their finances as needed, and are able to fill lost employment income faster on balance.

Acquisition and data expense[3]

Acquisition and data expense increased by 53% to $18.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to $12.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. The Company also experienced an increase in acquisition and data expense of 50% to $34.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 from $23.2 million over the same period in 2024. The increase for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 is due to the higher Total Originations Funded[1] over the comparable period and an increase in the Cost Per Funded Origination[1]. The drivers for the higher Cost Per Funded Origination[1] are discussed further below. Furthermore, the increase in the year-over-year acquisition and data expenses reflect the Acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above). Lastly, as discussed above, acquisition and data expense excludes our LaaS offering starting in Q2 2025 (see definition of "**Acquisition and data expense**" under "**Key Components of Results of Operations**" in this MD&A).

Total Originations Funded[1] grew by 35% to $194.4 million from $144.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2024 and increased by 33% to $348.1 million from $260.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2024. The growth during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 was driven in part by the continued growth of new customer originations which was a record for the quarter. Ultimately, the primary driver of acquisition and data expense and the Cost Per Funded Origination[1] is the new customer originations proportion of Total Originations Funded[1] where the vast majority of these expenses are incurred. The New Customer % of Total Originations Funded[1] was 43% equaling $83.1 million in Q2 2025 compared to 47% equaling $67.5 million in Q2 2024 and 43% equaling $148.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 47% equaling $122.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. This translated to year-over-year growth in new customer originations of 23% and 21% for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. Therefore, a primary driver of the acquisition and data expense growth was the continued strength from the new customer origination portion of Total Originations Funded[1] described above. The higher growth in acquisition and data expenses was also driven by the increase in the Cost Per Funded Origination[1].

The Cost Per Funded Origination[1,3] increased to $0.096 in Q2 2025 as compared to $0.085 in Q2 2024 and increased to $0.100 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to $0.089 for the same period in 2024. When evaluating the acquisition and data expense on a Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1,3] instead of Cost Per Funded Origination[1], acquisition and data expense Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1,3] increased to $0.224 for Q2 2025 as compared to $0.181 for Q2 2024 and increased to $0.233 for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to $0.189 for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

There are a number of factors that drive the acquisition and data expense and consequently the Company's Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1] that make up the overall acquisition strategy.

Firstly, as described in prior quarters MD&As, the Company has gradually increased its organic marketing spend since early 2023. Organic marketing initiatives include pay-per-click and SEO marketing, direct mail and other direct branded spend that requires some upfront investment and time to translate into increased origination volume. We have experienced additional high quality new customer originations during Q2 2025 and expect similar performance during the remainder of 2025 as a result of the recent increased organic marketing spend. Furthermore, it has been the Company's experience that customers originated through organic marketing channels perform better from a default perspective as compared to those customers originated through other marketing channels. Therefore, despite the higher organic marketing expense, we expect the lower default rates will result in continued strong profitability, and as a result we and our Bank Partners are comfortable continuing to operate on this basis. Furthermore, this helps build Propel's consumer facing brands over the long term. The recent increased organic marketing spend contributed to the higher Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1] over the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 discussed above. However, the level of expense is well within the acceptable range to achieve targeted profitability during a period of significant growth.

Secondly, another key component of the expense on a Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1] and overall Cost Per Funded Origination[1] is the cost to underwrite and adjudicate the new customer originations. Data costs (including data and products leveraged from credit bureaus and partners) are a key component in acquisition and data expense. The Company made the decision to incur the additional underwriting costs to further enhance the quality of originations in the quarter. We note that the additional underwriting efforts did result in strong credit performance during the quarter leading to continued strong profitability. Consistent with our disciplined underwriting posture, we continue to maintain a conservative acceptance rate despite broad application volume. This approach allows us to maintain strong credit quality while remaining well-positioned to observe shifts in consumer demand and behaviour across the broader market. As a result, while application volume remains strong, our conservative acceptance rate is leading to higher data and underwriting costs. We view these incremental expenses as a prudent investment in maintaining strong credit quality and market insight in the current environment. While this strategy contributes to a higher Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1] and overall Cost Per Funded Origination[1], we believe this is appropriate given our continued focus on portfolio resilience and strong risk-adjusted returns.

Thirdly, QuidMarket incurs a higher acquisition and data cost compared to other products offered through Propel's platform. While average loan amounts are smaller, this is offset by a higher cost of credit (and consequently higher Annualized Revenue Yield[1]), and a lower provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue. This profile supports its ability to absorb higher acquisition and data expenses while remaining profitable. Although QuidMarket increases the Cost Per Funded Origination[1] and Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination[1], these costs remain aligned with our targets for profitable growth.

As part of our drive for continuous improvement, the Company continues to optimize and enhance our acquisition and underwriting models, which are approved by our Bank Partners, and ultimately lead to improved efficiency for the business as we are able to originate and/or facilitate and fund more dollars to new consumers while improving credit performance and consequently growing profitability.

The business has a consistent focus on improving our acquisition capabilities, reach, and spend through innovative partnerships and strategies, expansion of marketing channels, and enhancements to our proprietary acquisition model and technology. This is further helped through leveraging products and data from our partnerships with key data providers. The above ultimately leads to increasing conversion rates over time from applicants that are approved for credit through our proprietary underwriting engine, which is approved by our Bank Partners, and a corresponding reduction to the cost per funded acquisition for new customer originations over the longer term. The business has been able to effectively manage acquisition and data costs, one of the largest operating expenses for the Company, and the overall Cost Per Funded Origination[1] all while continuing to produce strong origination volume growth and record loan and advance balances, and drive increasing profitability.

Salaries, wages and benefits

Salaries, wages, and benefits expense increased by 31% to $11.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $9.1 million over the corresponding quarter in 2024 and increased by 28% to $23.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $18.5 million over the corresponding period in 2024. This increase was due to the overall growth in our business as reflected by the 34% and 39% increase in revenue for the three and six-month periods ending June 30, 2025, respectively, as well as the 33% increase in Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1], and continued wage growth in the broader economy. Furthermore, the increase in the year-over-year salaries, wages, and benefits expense reflect the Acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above). Although people costs continue to grow as the business scales, we expect this growth to continue to be outpaced by the growth in loan and advance balances and revenues from the increasing operating leverage of the business. This is highlighted by a decrease in salaries, wages and benefits as a percentage of revenue to 8.4% for the three months ending June 30, 2025 compared to 8.5% in the 2024 comparative period and a decrease to 8.4% for the six months ending June 30, 2025 compared to 9.1% in the 2024 comparative period. We do note that a large part of these expenses, particularly the contact center headcount, is somewhat variable to overall loan volume and new customer originations.

Furthermore, the business continues to gain significant efficiencies in people costs across our contact centers as a result of enhancements to operational processes and automation through technology. "Customer experience" is a key pillar of our mission and to that end, we continuously strive to provide customers with a light touch experience (from origination, to on-going service and ultimately through to repayment) by leveraging our technology to enable more self-service capabilities and more digital (non-voice) communication channels. Some examples include increased methods of repayment through our self-service portal, automated tools to increase contact and effective interaction with customers, and continued automation on the originations and loan funding side. This self-service component reduces dependencies on live agents in the contact center, improves agent efficiency, and ultimately reduces costs to the business over time. Additionally, we continue to enjoy increased operating efficiencies arising from our enhanced 'LEO' user interface to our proprietary JAG loan management system for originations processing on the MoneyKey and CreditFresh programs. In August 2024, we added Fora to LEO which positions us well to service the program efficiently as we grow volumes. We continued to refine our proprietary AI-powered underwriting software in the first half of 2025 allowing for further automation in the customer acquisition journey. Q2 2025 marked the highest ever percentage of auto-decisioned originations in Propel's history. At the close of Q1 2025 we introduced an industry leading AI platform that enhances our contact center performance by making our customer service representatives more efficient and precise with real-time interaction guidance, real-time knowledge assistance and workflow automation proven to improve KPIs while delivering exceptional customer experience for lower cost leveraging human-centric digital agents. The rollout of this AI platform is proceeding well and is rapidly expanding across new customer, customer service and now payment solutions (collections) groups. For the first time, we have introduced AI-powered virtual digital agents (chatbots) as part of this platform. These advancements will enable Propel to continue increasing its operating leverage as we continue to grow while delivering superior customer service. Additionally, we have commenced controlled pilot usage of generative AI tools in multiple areas of the business including software development and testing (for enhanced software developer throughput and code quality), communications, marketing and project and program management. We envisage that we will be expanding and accelerating these AI tool deployments over the remainder of 2025 to unlock efficiencies and insights across both operations and other corporate teams.

We have made significant advances in these areas over the past several quarters and expect to continue to leverage and enhance our own technology platform and other best-in-class software to drive additional operating efficiencies. This has contributed to a decrease in salaries, wages and benefits as a percentage of revenue in the three month and six month periods ending June 30, 2025, as noted above. We continue to incur incremental infrastructure and personnel expenses to support the growth of our LaaS program, launched in mid-2023, and the Fora business, which commenced in Q4 2022. We expect significant economic benefits from these programs as they continue to scale in the future. Furthermore, our business development pipeline remains robust, with a number of initiatives actively in development that we believe will have a positive impact on the Company's future performance. While these initiatives have not yet been publicly announced nor contributed to current period revenue, we believe they represent significant long-term opportunities for the Company. In anticipation of future launches, we have made deliberate investments in personnel and infrastructure to support the build-out and launch of these initiatives. These initial costs—primarily reflected in higher corporate and technology-related headcount—are essential to positioning the Company for future growth. Although these investments may impact operating expenses in the short-term, we expect them to yield substantial economic benefits over the medium to long term. Importantly, this proactive investment approach is occurring in parallel with ongoing productivity gains in other areas of the business. For example, as discussed above, operational efficiencies have allowed us to optimize call center staffing levels. These savings help to offset, in part, the incremental expenses associated with scaling our corporate and technology capabilities in advance of new product and business launches. This contrast underscores our continued discipline in managing near-term costs while strategically allocating capital to drive long-term profitable growth.

General and administrative expense

General and administrative expenses ("**G&A**") increased by 28% to $3.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $2.8 million over the corresponding quarter in 2024 and increased by 29% to $6.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $5.3 million over the corresponding period in 2024. Our G&A as a percentage of revenue decreased to 2.5% in Q2 2025 as compared to 2.7% in the prior period and decreased to 2.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 2.6% for the comparable period. G&A expenses also now include QuidMarket following the closing of the Acquisition with an accounting effective date of November 1, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above) which contributes to the year-over-year increases. The increase in G&A expense was primarily driven by higher telephony and communication costs as well as higher professional and other external services fees. These increases supported not only the record level of Total Originations Funded[1] and the ongoing scale-up of LaaS and Fora, but also the advancement of multiple new business development initiatives. In particular, we incurred incremental legal, professional, tax, and structuring advisory expenses related to the formation and preparation of these new initiatives, many of which are designed to enhance our product offerings and expand our distribution footprint. These initiatives require upfront investment in corporate infrastructure, regulatory structuring, and market readiness to enable future commercialization. While they have not yet contributed to revenue, they represent meaningful future growth opportunities and are aligned with our long-term strategy to broaden customer access and drive product innovation.

The decrease in G&A expenses as a percentage of revenue in Q2 2025 from Q2 2024 and for the six months ended June 30, 2025 relative to the same period in 2024, reflects the continued realization of cost efficiencies resulting from prior and ongoing investments in our operational infrastructure. These efficiencies have allowed us to support higher levels of revenue without a commensurate increase in overhead. Notably, this improvement occurred despite the continued upfront expenditures associated with the development of new business initiatives, many of which are expected to launch in the near term. These investments—largely concentrated in legal, tax, structuring, and other professional services—are necessary to support our long-term growth strategy and the expansion of our product and distribution capabilities. The fact that G&A as a percentage of revenue declined while these foundational initiatives progressed underscores our disciplined approach to cost management and scalability. As discussed in prior periods, in order to support and enable the balance growth and significant volume detailed above as well as support the increases in personnel, we have continued to make investments in our infrastructure and increased our G&A expenses in several areas over the course of 2024 and in 2025. As an example, we further expanded infrastructure in the contact center that led to notable improvements in customer experience and significant efficiencies to our contact center operations. The further rollout of our 'LEO' UI (mentioned above), the deliberate expansion of our digital interaction channels (webchat, SMS) and optimization of our computer telephony integration strategies are specific examples of these. We expect substantial operating leverage to continue moving forward as the infrastructure we built over the years positions us well for considerable continued growth in revenue and balances across existing and new business programs moving forward. Furthermore, as detailed in the "**Salaries, wages and benefits**" section above, we continue to incur additional G&A expenditures to support LaaS, Fora and other new business initiatives that we expect to launch in the coming quarters.

Processing, technology and program servicing

Processing, technology and program servicing costs increased by 69% to $8.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $4.9 million for the same three-month period in 2024 and increased by 72% to $15.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $9.0 million over the corresponding period in 2024. The increase in processing, technology and program servicing expense for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 was primarily due to: i) the 35% year-over-year growth in our Total Originations Funded[1] and consequently the 33% year-over-year growth in our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] discussed above and ii) the significant growth in our LaaS program as demonstrated by the 227% and 251% year-over-year increase in revenue for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025, respectively (see "**Revenue**" above). As discussed above under "**Key Components of Results and Operations**", processing, technology and program servicing expenses now include servicing costs incurred as part of the LaaS program and this adjustment has also been made to prior periods. The primary servicing cost incurred for the LaaS program are services related to the acquisition of customers for the program. Total LaaS program costs included in processing, technology and program servicing expense decreased as a percentage of LaaS revenue to 76% from 84% for the three month period ended June 30, 2025 and decreased to 80% from 83% for the six month period ended June 30, 2025. We expect the overall margin profile of the LaaS program to continue expanding as the program scales over time. At the outset, margins are primarily driven by a markup on acquisition-related servicing activities. However, as the underlying portfolio builds and matures, we begin to generate additional recurring revenue streams through servicing fees, technology platform fees, and other program-related charges. These economics accumulate progressively, with a delayed but compounding effect on profitability. As such, the full margin potential of the LaaS program materializes over time, resulting in significant margin expansion as volumes grow and more of the fee-based revenue layers activate. Other contributing factors for the year-over-year increase in processing, technology and program servicing costs is the growth in transaction volume and banking fees relating to the LaaS program and other lending program costs as well as incremental costs relating to third party software subscriptions and licenses. Processing, technology and program servicing expenses are predominantly variable in nature and directly tied to the origination and servicing of loans facilitated through the Propel platform. These expenses also include fees paid to our Bank Partners (see "**Key Components of Results of Operations**" above). Excluding the impact of LaaS, these variable costs increased generally in line with revenue growth, though at a slightly slower pace. This reflects continued operating leverage across our core platform as we scale, while maintaining disciplined cost management in key servicing and technology functions. Processing, technology and program servicing expenses also include QuidMarket following the Acquisition on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above).

	Three months ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	
(US$ other than percentages)	**Amount**	**Amount**	**% Change**
LaaS service fees	4,452,107	1,363,091	227%
Processing, technology and other program costs	4,885,160	3,768,431	30%
LaaS servicing costs	3,404,213	1,150,405	196%
Total processing, technology and program servicing expense	8,289,373	4,918,836	69%
LaaS servicing costs as a % of LaaS service fees	76%	84%	

	Six-months ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	
(US$ other than percentages)	**Amount**	**Amount**	**% Change**
LaaS service fees	7,191,059	2,050,629	251%
Processing, technology and other program costs	9,773,098	7,302,815	34%
LaaS servicing costs	5,727,888	1,704,098	236%
Total processing, technology and program servicing expense	15,500,986	9,006,913	72%
LaaS servicing costs as a % of LaaS service fees	80%	83%	

The disaggregation of Revenue and the new presentation of LaaS servicing costs in Processing, technology and program servicing provides a view to operating margin in the LaaS program.

Interest and fees on credit facilities, and lease liabilities

Total interest expense (per the table below) increased by 9% to $8.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $7.6 million for the same three-month period in 2024 and by 15% to $17.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to $14.8 million over the corresponding period in 2024. The increase in total interest expense is primarily a result of our increased usage of our credit facilities. The increase in usage of our credit facilities was partially offset by the reduction of central bank rates by both the Bank of Canada and the Federal Reserve since 2024. From June 2024 through the end of Q2 2025, the Bank of Canada has reduced its central bank rate by 225 bps, while the Federal Reserve has reduced its central bank rate by 100 bps from September 2024 through the end of Q2 2025. Furthermore, the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025 also benefited from a reduction in interest rates on both the MoneyKey and CreditFresh credit facilities that were completed in April 2025. As part of the upsizing on the CreditFresh facility and the amendment to the MoneyKey facility, the interest rate on the MoneyKey and CreditFresh credit facilities were reduced by approximately 600 bps and 130 bps, respectively (see "**Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Facilities**" for further detail). Our average daily facility outstanding (per the table below) increased by 24% to $274.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to $221.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024. Our average daily facility outstanding increased by 28% to $275.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to $214.3 million for the six months ended

June 30, 2024. This increase in the average daily facility outstanding was used to fund the increase in loans and advances receivable. The average effective interest rate on the Company's credit facilities (which include other facility related fees) decreased to 11.4% in the three months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 13.4% in the three months ended June 30, 2024 and decreased to 11.8% in the six months ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 13.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2024.

The decrease in the average effective interest rate on the Company's credit facilities for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025 was driven by the reduction of central bank rates and the reduction in interest rates on the MoneyKey and CreditFresh credit facilities discussed above. Our credit facility rates have variable components that are currently tied to 3-month Term SOFR and CAD Prime (see "**Liquidity and Capital Resources – Credit Facilities**" for further detail). These variable components currently contain rate floors ranging from 1% to 1.75% for 3-month Term SOFR. During the three months ending June 30 2025 3-month SOFR decreased to 4.29% from 4.30% at March 30, 2025. If and when interest rates decrease further, this will naturally be a tailwind for the business and expand profitability.

As at June 30, 2025, the debt-to-equity[2] ratio for the Company was 1.13/1. With the sizable credit available under the debt facilities, the facilities structure from an advance rate perspective, and the relatively low debt-to-equity[2] ratio carried by the Company, we believe we are in a strong position to continue to significantly grow our loans and advances receivable. See "**Liquidity and Capital Resources**" for further detail on the structure and credit availability under our credit facilities.

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2025	2024	Period over period change	
(US$ other than percentages)	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage
Effective interest on credit facilities	7,836,619	7,398,311	438,308	6%
Average daily facility outstanding	274,565,676	221,562,806	53,002,870	24%
Average effective interest rate on credit facilities	11.4%	13.4%		
Other credit facility costs(1)	317,244	165,677	151,567	91%
Interest expense on lease liabilities	173,812	66,153	107,659	163%
Total Interest Expense	8,327,675	7,630,141	697,534	9%

	Six-months ended June 30,			
	2025	2024	Period over period change	
(US$ other than percentages)	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage
Effective interest on credit facilities	16,246,892	14,337,461	1,909,431	13%
Average daily facility outstanding	275,137,481	214,267,533	60,869,948	28%
Average effective interest rate on credit facilities	11.8%	13.4%		
Other credit facility costs(1)	555,625	331,354	224,271	68%
Interest expense on lease liabilities	239,473	138,674	100,799	73%
Total Interest Expense	17,041,990	14,807,489	2,234,501	15%

(1) This includes the amortization of transaction costs capitalized as part of the new CreditFresh revolving credit facility that closed on February 23, 2023 and the CreditFresh revolving credit facility upsize that closed on April 25, 2025. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

Net income

Net income increased by 36% to $15.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 from $11.1 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 59% to a record of $38.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 from $24.2 million for the same period in 2024. The increase in net income relative to 2024 came primarily as a result of the overall growth in revenues and loan and advance balances and the effective management of the business including prudent operating cost, risk and financial management. The increase was also driven by the Acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above). As discussed above under "**Provision for loan losses and other liabilities**", the three month and six month periods were negatively impacted by a one-time non-cash expense of approximately $0.5 million (pre-tax) relating to a change in accounting estimate for the QuidMarket loans and advances receivable. Removing this one-time expense would have increased net income further for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025.

As outlined in the sections above, Propel experienced significant growth in the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 where Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] increased by 33% year over year. As a result, revenue grew by 34% and 39% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively. Such growth was driven by the expansion of existing operations including: the (i) scaling of the three Bank Programs across the CreditFresh and MoneyKey brands; (ii) increasing marketing reach through marketing partner relationships and strategies established over the recent years; (iii) continued expansion across and up the consumer credit risk spectrum through lower fee products across the platform enabling us and our partners to provide credit to consumers who were not targeted previously; (iv) continually expanding graduation and variable pricing capabilities; (v) the expanding contribution of Fora and the LaaS program; and (vi) the recent Acquisition of QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above). Finally, the above growth was also driven by continued strong demand for credit given the macroeconomic environment, the continued shift from brick and mortar to online lending, and tightening across the credit supply chain which has increased application volume and quality across our platform. See "**Loans and advances receivable**" for further detail and drivers.

In order to realize and deliver the initiatives and significant growth outlined above, we are required to invest in and absorb larger costs in the short-term while realizing a large portion of the revenues and economic benefits in the future. As such, in accordance with IFRS, we are required to take larger immediate expenses relating primarily to (i) the provision for loan losses and other liabilities; (ii) acquisition and data; and (iii) other operating expenses including salaries, wages, and benefits and G&A as we build up our infrastructure to support the increasing volumes and loan and advance balances. The substantial top-line revenue growth, strong credit performance, effective cost management and operating leverage led to the net income and margin expansion of 11% for the three month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 10% for the three month period ended June 30, 2024 and the margin expansion of 14% for the six month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 12% for the six month period ended June 30, 2024. The provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue decreased modestly to 49.8% (50% when rounded) for the three month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 49.9% (50% when rounded) for the same period in 2024 and decreased to 46% for the six month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 47% for the same period in 2024. See "**Provision for loan losses and other liabilities**" above for a further discussion.

In prior periods and MD&As, we have discussed and demonstrated ongoing operating leverage as operating expenses consistently decreased as a percentage of revenue. This was primarily driven by our core lines of business: MoneyKey and CreditFresh in the US. This dynamic reflected the ongoing disciplined expense management and inherent operating leverage evident in the business model. However, we did not experience this dynamic in Q2 2025 nor when comparing the six months ended June 30, 2025 to the same period in the prior year. Total operating expenses which include acquisition and data expense, salaries, wages, and benefits, G&A, and processing, technology and program servicing expense, when aggregated together as a percentage of revenue increased to 30% for the three month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 27% for the same period in 2024 and increased to 29% for the six month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 28% for the same period in 2024. Operating expenses not including acquisition and data expense increased to 17% of revenue for the three month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 16% for the same period in 2024 and remained the same at 16% for the six month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to 16% for the same period in 2024. The factors driving the changes in year-over-year operating expenses as a percentage of revenue include: i) the scaling of the growth initiatives Fora and the LaaS program which require more investment upfront with significant economic benefit over future quarters and years; ii) significant growth of the entire loan portfolio; and iii) as discussed under "Salaries, wages, and benefits" and "General and administrative expense" above, incremental infrastructure and personnel expenses that are supporting new business development initiatives and programs that are expected to further expand our distribution channels, geographic reach, and product capabilities. We anticipate launching these initiatives in the coming quarters and expect them to contribute meaningfully to the growth and profitability of the Company over time as they scale. See all associated expense sections above for a detailed discussion of performance.

From a macroeconomic perspective, despite the ongoing elevated price levels and interest rates, we continue to observe strong employment numbers in our consumer segment, continued real wage growth and ongoing strong credit performance. While the trend of strong credit performance is certainly influenced by strong employment and real wage growth, it is also a result of the prudent underwriting posture by us and our Bank Partners driving the improved credit quality of the overall portfolio. Furthermore, our consumer segment demonstrated resiliency through COVID-19 as well as historically during periods of economic stress. Please see "**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**" above for additional factors influencing net income.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
(US$ other than percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**% Change**
Net income	15,075,979	11,123,579	36%
Net income as % of revenue	11%	10%	
Earnings per share ($USD):			
Basic	0.39	0.32	20%
Diluted	0.36	0.30	20%
Earnings per share ($CAD):			
Basic	0.54	0.44	21%
Diluted	0.49	0.41	21%
Adjusted Net Income(1)(2)	19,191,974	15,706,107	22%
Adjusted Net Income Margin(1)(2)	13%	15%	
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($USD)(1)(2)			
Basic	0.49	0.46	8%
Diluted	0.45	0.42	8%
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($CAD)(1)(2)			
Basic	0.68	0.63	9%
Diluted	0.63	0.58	9%
EBITDA(1)	30,127,001	24,213,962	24%
EBITDA Margin(1)	21%	23%	
Adjusted EBITDA(1)(2)	35,236,127	30,448,694	16%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin(1)(2)	25%	29%	

	Six-months ended June 30,		
(US$ other than percentages)	2025	2024	% Change
Net income	38,576,510	24,245,432	59%
Net income as % of revenue	14%	12%	
Earnings per share ($USD):			
Basic	0.99	0.71	41%
Diluted	0.91	0.65	40%
Earnings per share ($CAD):			
Basic	1.40	0.96	46%
Diluted	1.29	0.89	45%
Adjusted Net Income(1)(2)	42,554,409	31,425,312	35%
Adjusted Net Income Margin(1)(2)	15%	15%	
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($USD)(1)(2)			
Basic	1.09	0.92	20%
Diluted	1.01	0.85	19%
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($CAD)(1)(2)			
Basic	1.54	1.24	24%
Diluted	1.42	1.15	24%
EBITDA(1)	72,022,599	50,742,425	42%
EBITDA Margin(1)	26%	25%	
Adjusted EBITDA(1)(2)	76,452,973	60,510,969	26%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin(1)(2)	27%	30%	

Note:
1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".
2. Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation

Adjusted Net Income[1,3]

Adjusted Net Income[1,3] increased by 22% to $19.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 from $15.7 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 35% to a record of $42.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 from $31.4 million for the same period in 2024.

Adjusted Net Income[1] removes the effects of non-cash estimated credit loss provisions that are required under IFRS to be recorded against balances that are otherwise in good standing (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A). As a result, in periods of significant growth where we record estimated loan losses on new originations without any corresponding income, our margins can appear artificially decreased and do not reflect the actual credit performance of the portfolio and the overall financial performance of the business. On the other hand, in periods where loan balances contract, the opposite may hold true. In addition, the Company will remove the non-cash effects of accounting estimate changes to its credit loss provision for balances in good standing (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates - Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A and the Company's Q2 2025 Financial Statements for further detail). For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025, this amount was $1.4 million (pre-tax). Furthermore, we also remove the effect of i) the amortization of intangible assets acquired in connection with the Acquisition of QuidMarket; and ii) unrealized gains and losses related to changes in foreign exchange rates (see "**Reconciliation of Non-IFRS measures**" in this MD&A). During the three month and six month periods ending June 30, 2025, the Company experienced an unrealized gain related to changes in foreign exchange rates of $0.6 million and $1.1 million (pre-tax), respectively. These were removed from the calculation of Adjusted Net Income[1] for those periods. Management believes Adjusted Net Income[1] is a truer reflection of business performance for the respective period. Notwithstanding the above, Adjusted Net Income[1] is impacted by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income and, as such, both measures increased significantly (see table above) during the three and six month period ending June 30, 2025 when compared to the same period last year.

EBITDA[1]

EBITDA[1] increased by 24% to $30.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, from $24.2 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 42% to a record of $72.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, from $50.7 million for the same period in 2024. The movements in EBITDA[1] can be explained by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income (see above).

Adjusted EBITDA[1,3]

Adjusted EBITDA[1,3] increased by 16% to $35.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025 from $30.4 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 26% to a record of $76.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025 from $60.5 million for the same period in 2024.

Adjusted EBITDA[1] removes the effects of non-cash estimated credit loss provisions that are required under IFRS to be recorded against balances that are otherwise in good standing (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A). As a result, in periods of significant growth where we record estimated loan losses on new originations without any corresponding income, our margins can appear artificially decreased and do not reflect the actual credit performance of the portfolio and the overall financial performance of the business. On the other hand, in periods where loan balances contract, the opposite may hold true. Such adjustments relating to the non-cash expected credit loss provisions recorded on good standing balances are consistent with the adjustments made to Adjusted Net Income[1] albeit on a pre-tax basis. In addition, the Company will remove the non-cash effects of accounting estimate changes to its credit loss provision for balances in good standing (see "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates - Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A and the Company's Q2 2025 Financial Statements for further detail). For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2025, this amount was $1.4 million (pre-tax). Furthermore, we also remove the effect of unrealized gains and losses related to changes in foreign exchange rates (see "**Reconciliation of Non-IFRS measures**" in this MD&A). During the three month and six month periods ending June 30, 2025, the Company experienced an unrealized gain related to changes in foreign exchange rates of $0.6 million and $1.1 million (pre-tax), respectively. Therefore, see "Adjusted Net Income" above for a discussion of how such adjustments impacted the three and six months periods ending June 30, 2025. Furthermore, see "**Reconciliation of Non-IFRS measures**" in this MD&A. Management believes Adjusted EBITDA[1] is a truer reflection of business performance over the respective periods. Notwithstanding the above, Adjusted EBITDA[1] is impacted by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income, EBITDA[1] and Adjusted Net Income[1] and, as such, both measures increased in the three and six months ending June 30, 2025 as compared to the same period last year.

Return on equity[2]

Return on equity[2] was 25% for the three months ended June 30, 2025 on annualized basis compared to 38% for the same period in 2024 and was 33% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 44% for the same period in 2024. As discussed in "**Supplemental Financial Measures**" above, return on equity[2] is derived from our net income and average shareholders' equity for the given period with the average shareholders' equity calculated using the average of each average quarterly shareholders' equity balance for a given period. The return on equity[2] for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 was adversely impacted by the $82 million (C$115 million) bought deal offering used to finance the Acquisition of QuidMarket (see "**Business Overview**" above and "**2024 Bought Deal Offering**" section below for further information). The bought deal offering significantly increased the shareholders' equity for the period, offsetting the increase in net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. Notwithstanding the decline, we believe a 25% and 33% return on equity[2] for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, demonstrate a very strong return on shareholders' capital and we believe the QuidMarket transaction will contribute to meaningful shareholder returns going forward.

Adjusted Return on Equity[1,3]

Adjusted Return on Equity[1,3] was 32% for the three months ended June 30, 2025 on an annualized basis compared to 54% for the same period in 2024 and was 37% for the six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to 56% for the same period in 2024. As discussed in "**Supplemental Financial Measures**" and "**Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics**" above, Adjusted Return on Equity[1] is derived from our Adjusted Net Income[1] and average shareholders' equity for the given period with the average shareholders' equity calculated using the average of each average quarterly shareholders' equity balance for a given period. Further, the quarterly Adjusted Return on Equity[1] is presented on an annualized basis. Similar to the Return on Equity[2], the Adjusted Return on Equity[1] for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 was adversely impacted by the $82 million (C$115 million) bought deal offering used to finance the Acquisition of QuidMarket (see "**Business Overview**" above and "**2024 Bought Deal Offering**" section below for further information). The bought deal offering significantly increased the shareholders' equity for the period, offsetting the increase in Adjusted Net Income[1] for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. Notwithstanding the decline, we believe a 32% and 37% Adjusted Return on Equity[1,3] for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2025, respectively, demonstrate a strong return on shareholders' capital and we believe the QuidMarket transaction will contribute to meaningful shareholder returns going forward.

Note:
1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".
2. See "Supplementary Financial Measures".
3. Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Financial Measures

The following table provides a reconciliation of our net income to EBITDA[1] and to Adjusted EBITDA[1] for the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six-months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US$ other than percentages)				
Net income	15,075,979	11,123,579	38,576,510	24,245,432
Interest and fees on credit facilities	8,153,863	7,563,988	16,802,517	14,668,815
Interest expense on lease liabilities	173,812	66,153	239,473	138,674
Depreciation and amortization	2,191,431	1,250,019	4,176,680	2,440,118
Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	4,531,916	4,210,223	12,227,419	9,249,386
EBITDA(1)	30,127,001	24,213,962	72,022,599	50,742,425
EBITDA Margin(1)	21%	23%	26%	25%
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	(600,128)	84,031	(1,086,526)	620,340
Provision for credit losses on current status accounts(2)	2,371,117	4,946,261	2,851,366	6,488,940
Non-cash change in accounting estimate(2)	1,357,245	—	1,357,245	—
Provisions for CSO Guarantee liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities	1,980,892	1,204,440	1,308,289	2,659,264
Adjusted EBITDA (1)(3)	35,236,127	30,448,694	76,452,973	60,510,969
Adjusted EBITDA Margin(1)(3)	25%	29%	27%	30%

Note:

(1) See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

(2) Provision and change in accounting estimate adjustments included for (i) loan losses on good standing current principal (Stage 1 — Performing) balances (see "Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable" in this MD&A).

(3) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

The following table provides a reconciliation of our Net Income to Adjusted Net Income[1] and Adjusted Return on Equity[1] for the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six-months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US$ other than percentages)				
Net income	15,075,979	11,123,579	38,576,510	24,245,432
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments, net of taxes(2)	(441,094)	61,763	(798,597)	455,950
Amortization of acquired intangible assets, net of taxes(2)	360,787	—	721,574	—
Provision for credit losses on current status accounts, net of taxes(2)(4)	1,742,771	3,635,502	2,095,754	4,769,371
Non-cash change in accounting estimate, net of taxes(2)(4)	997,575	—	997,575	—
Provisions for CSO Guarantee liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities, net of taxes(2)	1,455,956	885,263	961,593	1,954,559
Adjusted Net Income(1)(3)	19,191,974	15,706,107	42,554,409	31,425,312
Multiplied by number of periods in year	x4	x4	x2	x2
Divided by average shareholders' equity for the period	241,536,350	116,095,875	231,525,154	111,379,419
Adjusted Return on Equity(1)(3)	32%	54%	37%	56%

Note:

(1) See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

(2) Each item is adjusted for after-tax impact, at an effective tax rate of 26.5% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and comparative 2024 periods.

(3) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

(4) Provision and change in accounting estimate adjustments included for (i) loan losses on good standing current principal (Stage 1 — Performing) balances (see "Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable" in this MD&A).

The following table provides a reconciliation of our net income to Adjusted Net Income[1], and earnings per share to Adjusted Earnings per Share[1], for the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six-months ended June 30,	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
(US$ other than percentages)				
Net income	15,075,979	11,123,579	38,576,510	24,245,432
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments, net of taxes(2)	(441,094)	61,763	(798,597)	455,950
Amortization of acquired intangible assets, net of taxes(2)	360,787	—	721,574	—
Provision for credit losses on current status accounts, net of taxes(2)(4)	1,742,771	3,635,502	2,095,754	4,769,371
Non-cash change in accounting estimate, net of taxes(2)(4)	997,575	—	997,575	—
Provisions for CSO Guarantee liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities, net of taxes(2)	1,455,956	885,263	961,593	1,954,559
Adjusted Net Income(1)(3)	19,191,974	15,706,107	42,554,409	31,425,312
Adjusted Net Income Margin(1)(3)	13%	15%	15%	15%
Adjusted Return on Equity(1)(3)	32%	54%	37%	56%
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	38,919,940	34,358,320	38,887,319	34,343,342
Diluted	42,257,598	37,285,362	42,216,526	37,139,539
Earnings per share ($USD):				
Basic	0.39	0.32	0.99	0.71
Diluted	0.36	0.30	0.91	0.65
Earnings per share ($CAD):				
Basic	0.54	0.44	1.40	0.96
Diluted	0.49	0.41	1.29	0.89
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($USD)(1)(3):				
Basic	0.49	0.46	1.09	0.92
Diluted	0.45	0.42	1.01	0.85
Adjusted Earnings per Share ($CAD)(1)(3):				
Basic	0.68	0.63	1.54	1.24
Diluted	0.63	0.58	1.42	1.15

Note:

(1) See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics”.

(2) Each item is adjusted for after-tax impact, at an effective tax rate of 26.5% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and comparative 2024 period.

(3) Comparative figures have been updated to conform with current presentation.

(4) Provision and change in accounting estimate adjustments included for (i) loan losses on good standing current principal (Stage 1 — Performing) balances (see “Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable” in this MD&A).

The following table provides a reconciliation of our Net Charge-Offs[1] to provision for loan losses and other liabilities for the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six-months ended June 30,	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
(US$ other than percentages)				
Charge-offs	70,452,316	45,273,954	135,196,158	92,340,700
Recoveries	(9,722,562)	(5,741,923)	(18,006,873)	(12,037,629)
Net Charge-Offs(1)	60,729,754	39,532,031	117,189,285	80,303,071
Change in Provision for Loan Losses	6,931,446	11,594,149	9,408,104	10,485,030
Provision for loan losses	67,661,200	51,126,180	126,597,389	90,788,101
Movement in financial obligation(2)	1,980,892	1,204,440	1,308,289	2,659,264
Other lending program costs	1,545,996	937,236	1,961,036	2,182,118
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	71,188,088	53,267,856	129,866,714	95,629,483

Note:

(1) See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

(2) Movement in financial obligation is equivalent to Provisions for CSO Guarantee liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities.

The following table provides a reconciliation of our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] to loans and advances receivable for the periods ending June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 (See "**Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable**" in this MD&A):

	As at June 30,		As at Dec 31,
(US$ other than percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**2024**
Ending Combined Loan and Advance balances(1)	520,403,519	392,151,276	480,602,408
Less: Loan and Advance balances owned by third party lenders pursuant to CSO program	(5,766,753)	(4,448,928)	(5,892,783)
Less: Loan and Advance balances owned by a NBFI pursuant to the MoneyKey Bank Service Program	(64,299,669)	(46,127,970)	(56,360,814)
Loan and Advance owned by the Company	450,337,097	341,574,378	418,348,811
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(120,635,817)	(89,578,324)	(111,227,713)
Add: Fees and interest receivable	59,413,526	43,501,224	52,592,513
Add: Acquisition transaction costs	18,219,811	9,673,916	15,451,381
Loans and advances receivable	407,334,617	305,171,194	375,164,992

(1) See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our principal uses of funds are for making loans and advances originated by Propel and/or facilitated through our platform as well as for operating expenses and debt service requirements. We believe that the capacity under our existing credit facilities, as well as the earnings and cash flow generated by the business are sufficient to support the short to medium term growth of our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1], our ongoing operating expenses, future dividends, and the recent and ongoing initiatives outlined in the sections above (see "**Business Overview**"). However, our ability to fund future Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] and our operating expenses depends upon, among other things, our continued ability to access debt capital at attractive rates, the credit quality of our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances[1] as well as the future growth and stability of our operating performance. See "**Risk Factors**" in the AIF for additional information.

Credit Facilities

	As at June 30, 2025		As at December 31, 2024	
	Max Borrowing Base	**Amount Drawn**	**Max Borrowing Base**	**Amount Drawn**
MoneyKey Facility	7,142,303	6,000,000	9,189,124	7,150,000
CreditFresh Facility	299,582,435	266,900,000	285,750,483	256,400,000
Fora Facility	9,712,355	9,712,355	9,522,823	9,522,823
Total	316,437,093	282,612,355	304,462,430	273,072,823

MoneyKey Facility

The MoneyKey Facility is secured by a general security agreement over all of the assets of the Company and certain of its operating subsidiaries. On April 22, 2025, the Company, and certain of its state licensed, direct lending and CSO operating subsidiaries refinanced the revolving credit facility (the "**MoneyKey Facility**") with a US lender party thereto from time to time. The MoneyKey Facility provides for a maximum borrowing base of $15 million at a 70% advance rate, and interest rate of 3-month SOFR plus 425 bps. The interest rate was reduced by approximately 600 bps from the prior credit facility. We also pay an unused fee of 75 bps on unborrowed amounts.

Under the terms of the MoneyKey Facility, the Company is subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants, including restrictions on us, and certain of our operating subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions as to: indebtedness; liens; dividends or distributions on or redemptions of equity interests; material changes to our business; liquidations, mergers, or consolidations into any other entity; and transfers of equity interests of the Company or certain of its operating subsidiaries. The Company is permitted to pay dividends on its shares provided that an event of default has not occurred and would not occur as a result of the payment of the dividend. In addition, several of the material financial covenants include tangible net worth, liquidity, and leverage tests. Furthermore, several material operating covenants include default and cash recovery tests. The Company continues to be compliant with all such covenants.

CreditFresh Facility

On February 23, 2023, the Company, CreditFresh DST I and CreditFresh DST II entered into a new revolving credit facility with a US based syndicate of lenders party thereto from time to time (the "**CreditFresh Facility**"). On July 25, 2024, the Company upsized the CreditFresh Facility by $80 million and on April 25, 2025, the Company further upsized the CreditFresh Facility by an additional $70 million and now provides for a maximum borrowing amount of $400 million at an advance rate of 85%. As part of the April 25, 2025 amendment, the interest rate was reduced to 3-month SOFR plus approximately 620 bps from 3-month SOFR plus 750 bps. We also pay an unused fee of 50 bps on unborrowed amounts.

The CreditFresh Facility is secured (i) by a pledge of the beneficial interest of the Company in CreditFresh DST I and CreditFresh DST II and (ii) by general security over all of the assets of CreditFresh DST I and CreditFresh DST II.

Under the terms of the CreditFresh Facility, the Company, CreditFresh DST I, and CreditFresh DST II are subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants including restrictions on us, and certain of our operating subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions as to: indebtedness; liens; dividends; distributions on or redemptions of equity interests; material changes to our business; liquidations, mergers, or consolidations into any other entity; transfers of equity interests of the Company or certain of its operating subsidiaries; minimum equity and liquidity; and leverage. The Company is permitted to pay dividends on its shares provided that an event of default has not occurred and would not occur as a result of the payment of the dividend. In addition, several of the material financial covenants include tangible net worth, liquidity, and leverage tests. Furthermore, several material operating covenants include default and cash recovery tests. The Company continues to be compliant with all such covenants.

Fora Credit Facility

On November 11, 2022, the Company and one of its subsidiaries entered into a revolving credit facility with US and Canadian based lenders party thereto from time to time (the "**Fora Credit Facility**"). The Fora Credit Facility provides for a maximum borrowing amount of approximately C$26 million through a Canadian dollar loan facility and a US dollar loan facility. The Fora Credit Facility matures on May 31, 2026. We pay an unused fee of 50 bps on unborrowed amounts.

The Fora Credit Facility is secured by a general security agreement over all of the assets of the Fora Credit as well as a general security agreement over all of the assets of the Company.

Under the terms of the Fora Credit Facility, the Company is subject to certain financial and non-financial covenants, including restrictions on us, and certain of our operating subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions as to: indebtedness; liens; dividends; distributions on or redemptions of equity interests; material changes to our business; liquidations, mergers, or consolidations into any other entity; transfers of equity interests of the Company or certain of its operating subsidiaries; minimum equity and liquidity; and leverage. The Company is permitted to pay dividends on its shares provided that an event of default has not occurred and would not occur as a result of the payment of the dividend. In addition, several of the material financial covenants include loan credit performance, tangible net worth, liquidity, and leverage tests. Furthermore, several material operating covenants include default and cash recovery tests. The Company is compliant with all such covenants.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations consist of principal repayments and interest on long-term debt, capital leases for office equipment, and operating leases for office equipment and facilities. During the three months ending June 30, 2025, the Company had net advances (draws net of repayments) of $10.0 million from our credit facilities to bring the total drawn amount on our existing credit facilities to $282.6 million. As of June 30, 2025, there were no other material changes to the contractual obligations and commitments, as disclosed in the March 31, 2025 MD&A.

Other Commitments

MoneyKey has certain commitments, obligations, and liabilities under both its CSO Program and its Bank Program. See "**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**" in this MD&A for further detail.

Propel has the legal requirement to maintain various cash reserve balances to operate its programs through both brands and for payment processing with banks. Such cash reserves are reported as restricted cash in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

We also enter into forward exchange contracts to hedge against currency fluctuations between the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar. At June 30, 2025, the Company was obligated to sell $10.5 million through such forward contracts. At June 30, 2024 the Company was obligated to sell $9.0 million through such forward contracts.

Cash Flows

Analysis of cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 compared to June 30, 2024

Our cash flows in the applicable period are summarized in the following table for the periods indicated, which have been derived from our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six-months ended June 30,	
(US$ other than percentages)	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Net income	15,075,979	11,123,579	38,576,510	24,245,432
Items not affecting cash	72,148,582	53,546,142	137,453,531	97,234,723
Net additions of loans and advances receivable and principal recoveries	(93,362,337)	(82,096,482)	(155,998,584)	(132,547,912)
Changes in working capital and other	(1,778,625)	(3,200,884)	(12,456,111)	(20,898,617)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	**(7,916,401)**	**(20,627,645)**	**7,575,346**	**(31,966,374)**
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities				
Advances from credit facilities, net of payments	10,000,000	26,409,670	9,350,000	38,875,010
Transaction costs on credit facilities	(1,445,888)	-	(1,445,888)	-
Payments on lease liabilities	(104,723)	(284,394)	(225,970)	(570,816)
Dividends paid	(5,100,068)	(3,269,355)	(9,542,166)	(6,300,162)
Proceeds from options exercised	1,227,775	215,028	1,353,472	232,932
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	**4,577,096**	**23,070,949**	**(510,552)**	**32,236,964**
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities				
Purchases of property and equipment	(14,034)	-	(29,175)	(18,393)
Cost of internally generated intangible assets	(2,364,547)	(1,515,827)	(4,482,225)	(2,899,535)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	**(2,378,581)**	**(1,515,827)**	**(4,511,400)**	**(2,917,928)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1,985,730	(111,239)	2,363,928	(306,256)
Net change in cash	(5,717,886)	927,477	2,553,394	(2,647,338)
Cash, beginning of period	29,151,548	9,980,894	20,502,070	13,750,726
Cash, end of period	**25,419,392**	**10,797,132**	**25,419,392**	**10,797,132**

Operating Activities

Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities was $(7.9) million for the three month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to $(20.6) million for the corresponding period in 2024 and was $7.6 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to $(32.0) million for the corresponding period in 2024.

The decrease in net cash used in operating activities for the three-month period ended June 30, 2025 was driven primarily by an increase in net income and a higher provision for loan losses (the largest item not affecting cash) reflecting the growth in the business from the prior year. It was further driven by a lower change in working capital partly as a result of an increase of accruals related to the growth and scale of the Company's programs. The decrease was offset by higher net additions of loans and advances receivable due to the higher Total Originations Funded[1] (see "**Results of operations**" above).

The increase in net cash from operating activities for the six month period ended June 30, 2025 was driven by an increase in net income and a higher provision for loan losses (the largest item not affecting cash) reflecting the growth in the business from the prior year. The increase was offset by higher net additions of loans and advances receivable due to the higher Total Originations Funded[1] (see "**Results of operations**" above). Furthermore, the six month period ended June 30, 2025 was positively impacted from a lower use of cash from changes in working capital in Q1 which was primarily related to decreased restricted cash and reserves required to fund loan growth.

We do note that net additions of loans and advances receivable is the single largest driver of the overall net cash from (used in) operating activities and significant financing capital is required to continue growing these balances. Management believes an alternate view more useful to the reader may be to reclassify net additions of loans and advances receivable and principal recoveries from operating activities to investing activities and deduct actual Net Charge-Offs[1] may provide a more accurate view of the cash generated from the Company's operating activities.

Financing Activities

Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities was $4.6 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to $23.1 million for the corresponding period in 2024 and was $(0.5) million for the six month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to $32.2 million for the corresponding period in 2024.

The decrease for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 was a result of the lower advances from credit facilities and the increase in dividends paid in both periods. The Company did not require as much funding from its credit facilities and was able to support its growth during the three-month period ended June 30, 2025 with existing cash and during the six-month period with cash generated from operating activities. The three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 were also negatively impacted by a one-time transaction expense of $1.4 million relating to the recently upsized CreditFresh credit facility and the recently refinanced MoneyKey credit facility. Both transactions were completed in April 2025.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was $(2.4) million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to $(1.5) million for the corresponding period in 2024 and was $(4.5) million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025, compared to $(2.9) million for the corresponding periods in 2024.

The Company continues to make consistent investments in internally generated intangible assets which are comprised of our proprietary loan management system and AI powered underwriting technology platform, which is approved by our Bank Partners. Continued investments in our technology platform enable us to expand product and service offerings, integrate with new partners including banks, marketing and data partners, improve our machine learning underwriting capabilities, optimize the online customer experience, and increase automation and ease-of-use of customer service agent activities in our proprietary loan management system, amongst other things. Furthermore, such investments continue to contribute to the infrastructure growth of the new programs including Fora which launched in Q4 2022 and the LaaS program which launched in Q2 2023. Finally, these continued investments, amongst other factors, ultimately contribute to the efficient people and operating cost management results that the business has achieved.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Through our MoneyKey brand, we provide services related to unaffiliated third-party lenders' consumer loan products as a state-licensed CAB and CSO in the state of Texas. These services include arranging loans, assisting in the preparation of loan applications and documents, and providing guarantees of consumer loan payment obligations to the unaffiliated third-party lenders in the event that the customer defaults on their loan payments. In addition, we provide loan servicing over the duration of the loan. A borrower who obtains a loan through the CSO program pays MoneyKey a fee for the services (the "**CSO Fee**"), which includes the guarantee to the third-party lender of the repayment of the borrower's loan. Once the loan is originated and the guarantee is provided, the Company sets up a reserve with the lender (as a percentage of the outstanding loan amount) which is reported as restricted cash in our consolidated statement of financial position. We estimate a liability for losses associated with the guarantee provided to the lender (the "**CSO Guarantee Liability**") using a similar ECL methodology to the allowance for credit losses on our loans and advances receivable. The loan products provided under this program are Installment Loans.

In addition, through our MoneyKey brand, we provide services to an NBFI which has a program agreement with a Bank Partner to whom it provides services, some of which have been outsourced to MoneyKey, including marketing, analytics, and loan servicing services. The Bank Partner offers unsecured Lines of Credit to borrowers in which the NBFI purchases an economic interest in the advances on those Lines of Credit. Under the program, the Company has an agreement to purchase balances originated through this program should the accounts default or become non-performing loans and are presented for sale. Once the economic interest is purchased from the Bank Partner by the NBFI, the Company sets up a reserve with the NBFI (as a percentage of the outstanding advance amount) which is reported as restricted cash in our consolidated statement of financial position. We also estimate a liability (the "**Bank Service Program liability**") for losses associated with the purchase of defaulted loans from the NBFI using a similar ECL methodology to the allowance for credit losses on our loans and advances receivable.

	Six-months ended June 30,	
(US$ other than percentages)	**2025**	**2024**
CSO Program Products (MoneyKey)		
Fees from CSO program	7,609,784	5,844,034
Bank Service Program Advances (MoneyKey)		
Fees from Bank Service Program	41,784,460	30,588,104

	As at	
(US$ other than percentages)	**June 30, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
CSO Program Products (MoneyKey)		
Loans and advances receivable (On Balance Sheet)	4,714,852	4,586,302
CSO Guarantee Liability	475,080	488,161
CSO Obligation	3,215,264	3,375,352
Installment loan borrower balances (Off Balance Sheet)	5,766,753	5,892,783
Reserve balances (Reflected in Company's Restricted cash)	3,344,655	3,542,339
Bank Service Program Advances (MoneyKey)		
Loans and advances receivable (On Balance Sheet)	5,086,488	4,822,841
Bank Service Program guarantee liability	12,279,200	10,957,830
Bank Service Program obligation	1,285,158	1,013,256
Line of credit borrower balances (Off Balance Sheet)	64,299,669	56,360,814
Reserve balances (Reflected in Company's Restricted cash)	19,038,626	16,679,473

Risks and Uncertainties

We are exposed to a variety of financial risks and uncertainties in the normal course of operations including credit risk, industry risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risks, and exchange rate risk. See "**Risk Factors**" in the AIF for a more detailed discussion of risks we may face.

Our overall risk management program and business practices seek to minimize any potential adverse effects on our consolidated financial performance. Risk management is carried out under practices approved by our Board. This includes identifying, evaluating, and hedging financial risks based on our requirements. Our Board provides guidance for overall risk management, covering many areas of risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash, restricted cash, and loans and advances receivable. The maximum amount of credit risk exposure is limited to the carrying amounts of these balances. Cash is maintained with Canadian, US and UK financial institutions. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of federal insurance provided on such deposits. Unless otherwise disclosed, these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and therefore bear minimal credit risk. In relation to loans and advances receivable, the Company closely monitors its customer default rate and overall recovery per dollar or pound loaned, adjusts its lending terms and policies as deemed necessary and establishes an allowance for credit losses. See "**Analysis of Results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025, compared to June 30, 2024 — Provision for loan losses and other liabilities**" above for further details.

The Company has a concentration of credit risk because substantially all of its loans and advances receivable balance is comprised of unsecured small dollar, high interest/financing fee advances and loans to US, Canadian and UK customers with higher credit risk characteristics.

Industry risk

The consumer lending industry within which the Company operates is subject to a number of laws and regulations at both the state and federal levels in the US, both the provincial and federal levels in Canada and at the national level in the UK. Changes to these laws and regulations as well as differences in interpretation when applying them to the Company's business pose a risk to the Company as the impact of these changes could have a material adverse impact on the Company's asset values and overall financial results. The Company manages this risk by, among other things: having a robust and experienced in-house legal department and regulatory compliance department (comprised of lawyers, auditors and other compliance professionals) dedicated to the interpretation, application, monitoring and advisory activities related to applicable laws and regulations; undertaking robust internal analyses and developing in-house processes and systems to manage compliance risk; having business controls in place to manage compliance risk; employing internal and external legal counsel to assist in interpreting and applying new and existing laws and regulations, being an active participant in an industry trade organization and in identifying and monitoring upcoming changes; and by undergoing internal and external audits to ensure ongoing compliance with applicable requirements.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities, known as price risk.

The Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk on its credit facilities as they bear interest at a fixed rate plus 3-month Term SOFR per annum and a fixed rate plus CAD Prime per annum. As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, we are exposed to interest rate risk on our credit facility balance of $282.6 million and $273.1 million respectively.

Changes in the 3-month Term SOFR rates may impact our cost of borrowing and any subsequent changes to our credit facility may increase our interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities or will not have sufficient funds to issue loans and/or advances to its customers. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk depending on the timing of customer payments, customer default rates and the availability of third-party financing. The Company manages its liquidity risk by closely monitoring its available cash on hand, available financing and expected collection rates and timing to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet its financial obligations as they come due and provide loans and advances to customers when requested. The Company is also obligated to purchase Bank Program advances that are offered for sale to the Company by both Bank Partners. The amount of Bank Program advances that were funded by the Bank Partners but not yet offered for sale to the Company as of June 30, 2025 was $5,149,140 (December 31, 2024 - $5,787,722). Management has determined no provisions are required on these amounts as of the balance sheet date, but regularly assesses these amounts and considers whether provisions may be required in advance of an offer to sell.

The Company is obligated to the following contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows as at June 30, 2025:

	Carrying amount	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Onwards**
Accounts payable	11,683,086	11,683,086	-	-
Accrued liabilities	36,464,028	36,464,028	-	-
Income taxes payable	12,975,533	12,975,533	-	-
Amount drawn on credit facilities	282,612,355	9,712,355	-	272,900,000
Total	**343,735,002**	**70,835,002**	**-**	**272,900,000**

Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company enters into transactions denominated in Canadian dollars for which the related expenses, and accounts payable balances are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. As at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the following items are denominated in a foreign currency:

	As at			
	June 30, 2025		**December 31, 2024**	
	$CAD	**£GBP**	**$CAD**	**£GBP**
Cash	719,888	2,856,520	841,327	3,840,608
Restricted Cash	1,046,120	-	678,732	-
Loans and advances receivable	29,155,374	19,671,942	21,038,694	14,020,013
Accounts Payable	3,468,855	1,382,848	1,278,632	1,130,548
Accrued Liabilities	4,248,115	407,352	4,157,983	145,515
Lease Liabilities	8,694,091	865,526	1,507,069	820,483

To minimize foreign currency risk management enters into forward currency hedging instruments to exchange US dollars for Canadian dollars at a rate that is at or close to the Company's budgeted currency rate.

Income tax matters

The income of the Company must be computed in accordance with Canadian, US and UK tax laws, all of which may be changed in a manner that could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, or results of operation.

Material Accounting Policies and Estimates

This MD&A uses information from our consolidated financial statements which are prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Loans and advances receivable

The recognition of loans and advances receivables owned by the Company and loss allowances requires the Company to assess credit risk and collectability. The Company considers historical trends and any available information indicating a customer could be experiencing liquidity problems as well as available information indicating a change in the status of each customer in performing this assessment.

The Company applies the general approach for measuring and recognizing the loss allowance on loans and advances receivable. The Company has determined the likely impairment loss on loans and advances receivable which have not maintained their contractual loan and advance repayment schedule. The expected credit losses factors in the Company's portfolio and is calculated considering a variety of factors, including, but not limited to: aging, delinquency levels, composition and quality of the portfolio, historical data regarding collection success rate, and the Company's historical charge-off and loss experience. The methodology and assumptions used in setting the expected credit losses are reviewed regularly in an effort to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual losses experienced.

In reference to our accounting policy note in the December 31, 2024 consolidated financial statements in Note 3, an ECL model applies to our loans and advances receivable. The Company builds an allowance for credit losses irrespective of whether a loss 'trigger' event has occurred or not. Therefore, expected losses are built up against receivables that are otherwise performing as at a specific reporting date. As part of this application, the Company segments its loans and advances into 3 stages:

(1) Stage 1 (Performing) — These are current and good standing loans and advances that have no payments in arrears.

(2) Stage 2 (Under-performing) — These are delinquent loans and advances that have one or more payments in arrears. An account in this status has the potential to go back to Stage 1 if the past due payment is brought up to date, subject to product specific requirements. Accounts generally remain in Stage 2 until payments are past due in excess of 90 days before moving to Stage 3.

(3) Stage 3 (Non-performing) — These are defaulted loans and advances where an account has a payment past due in excess of 90 days. Once an account has moved to Stage 3, it cannot return back to Stage 2 or Stage 1. There is no further judgment applied in determining the time before Stage 3 classification and is deemed non-performing. An account remains in Stage 3 for up to 30 days after which point it is charged-off.

There are no further fees charged to accounts in Stage 3 and the account is no longer cycling actively in our loan management system. Furthermore, the Company does not provide any additional credit to borrowers who are in arrears (whether Stage 2 or Stage 3).

The above stages are further segmented at a program, product and aging level. Allowances for credit losses are applied to each stage by computing ECLs for each granular segment using a combination of detailed historical loan performance data, forward-looking indicators, and an element of management judgement. Additionally, the longest period of time a borrower can go between mandatory repayments is monthly, and as such, impairment of loans can be adequately assessed in a timely manner. For accounts in Stage 1, a 12-month expected credit loss is applied and for accounts in Stages 2 and 3, a lifetime expected credit loss is applied.

Years of vintage performance data by granular segment provides a baseline of how much loan principal ends up being charged-off, net of recoveries and any proceeds from debt sales. As part of this analysis, we examine a combination of the number of accounts that default (probability of default), the average amount lost or charged-off when a default occurs (loss given default), and the expected balances at default (exposure at default). The product of these three elements provides us with the baseline ECL for a particular segment. This baseline ECL is then further analyzed through internally developed credit risk models to make quantitative and qualitative adjustments for risk factors that exist in the portfolio as at the reporting date but may not have been present in the vintage performance data.

Our measurement of ECLs is also influenced by forward looking indicators which include the impact of macroeconomic forces on our business. With respect to the macroeconomic forces, consideration is given to variables such as unemployment rate, inflation rate, and wage growth, among others, that have an influence on our business. As part of the process, 3 forward looking scenarios are developed 1) Optimistic, 2) Neutral, 3) Pessimistic in consideration of each macroeconomic factor, and management judgment is applied to determine a probability weighted allowance for credit losses as of the reporting date.

	As at June 30,		As at Dec 31
	2025	2024	2024
Loan and Advance owned by the Company (including Fee and interest receivable) [1]			
Stage 1 - Performing	382,107,832	298,672,341	354,170,435
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	106,401,232	72,719,290	95,294,152
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	21,241,559	13,683,971	21,476,737
Total	509,750,623	385,075,602	470,941,324
Allowance for Credit Losses			
Stage 1 - Performing	(42,208,788)	(33,852,743)	(39,357,422)
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	(59,737,285)	(43,432,158)	(53,119,534)
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	(18,689,744)	(12,293,423)	(18,750,757)
Total	(120,635,817)	(89,578,324)	(111,227,713)
Allowance for Credit Losses %			
Stage 1 - Performing	(11%)	(11%)	(11%)
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	(56%)	(60%)	(56%)
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	(88%)	(90%)	(87%)
Total	(24%)	(23%)	(24%)
Loans and advances receivable (Less: Acquisition transaction costs) [1]			
Stage 1 - Performing	339,899,044	264,819,598	314,813,013
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	46,663,947	29,287,132	42,174,618
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	2,551,815	1,390,548	2,725,980
Total	389,114,806	295,497,278	359,713,611
Acquisition transaction costs	18,219,811	9,673,916	15,451,381
Loans and advances receivable	407,334,617	305,171,194	375,164,992

Note:

(1) See "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS financial measures — reconciliation of our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances to loans and advances receivable"

The movement in these allowances for loan losses shown above are a large component that drives the provision for loan losses and other liabilities expense (see "**Key Components of Results of Operations — Provision for loan losses and other liabilities**" in this MD&A).

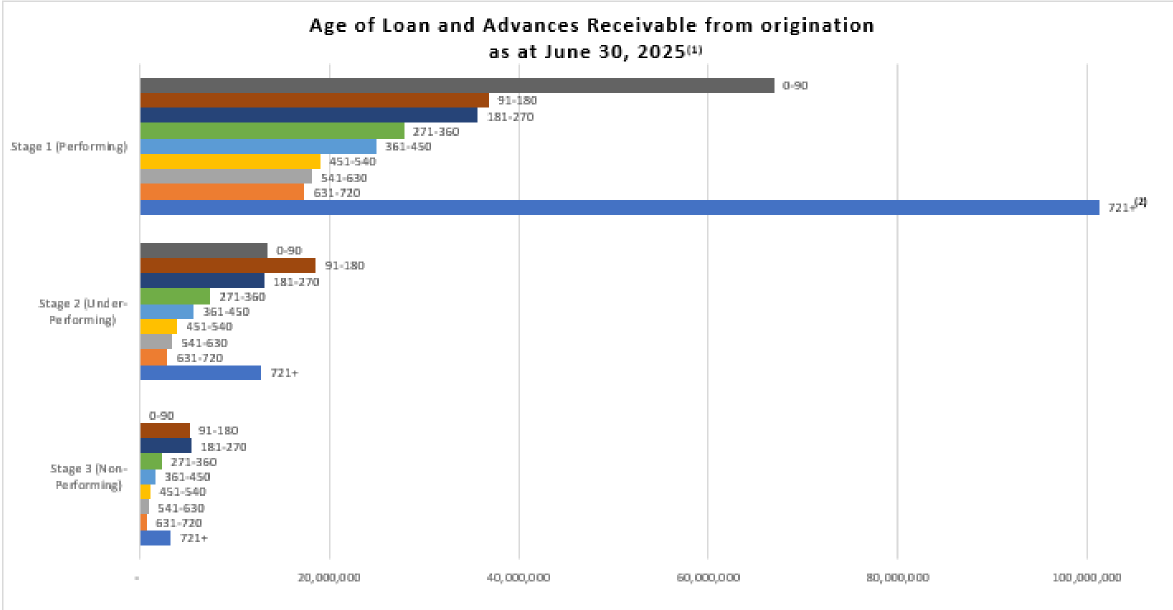
IFRS 9 impact on provision for loan losses and other liabilities

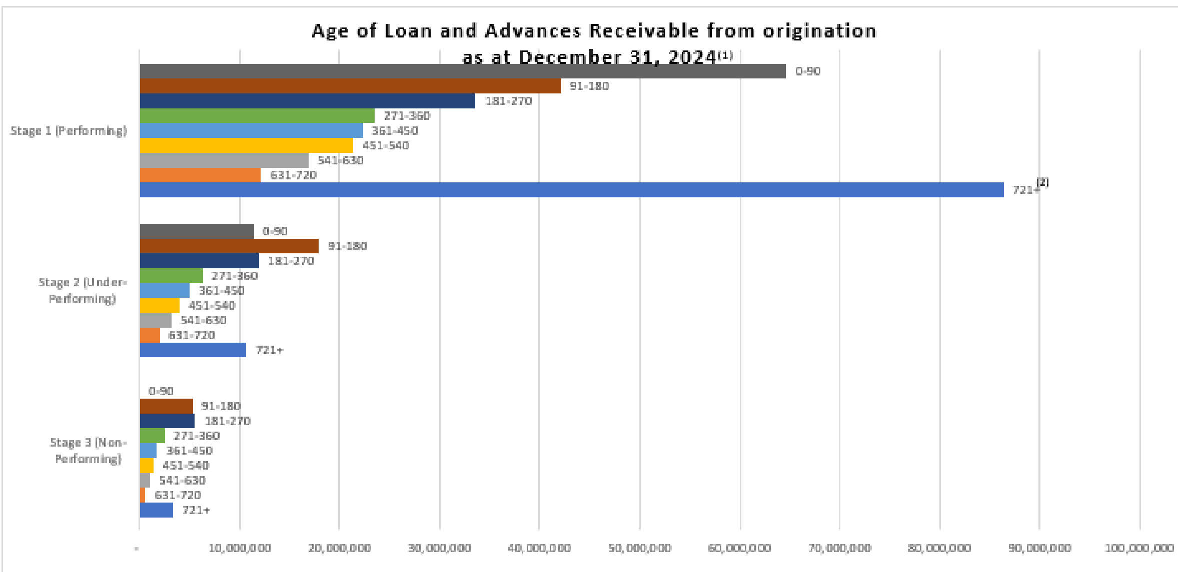
As outlined above, in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements, an ECL methodology applies to our loans and advances receivable — 12-month ECLs for Stage 1 and lifetime ECLs for Stages 2 and 3. This requires the Company to set-up an ECL allowance for credit losses upon acquisition of new finance receivables and irrespective of whether a loss 'trigger' event has occurred or not. Therefore, expected losses are built up against receivables that are otherwise performing and have no negative payment history as at a specific reporting date. This early recognition of future credit losses is materially different than an 'incurred' credit loss methodology and management feels is a very conservative way to account for loan losses.

Under IFRS, an allowance for loan losses is required for Stage 1 representing the total expected credit losses over a 12-month period. Therefore, from an accounting perspective, the Company is required to take a material provision for loan losses and other liabilities expense today and only recognize revenue over the term of the product as it is earned. In periods of significant growth in loans and advances receivable a charge to provision for loan losses and other liabilities is required for future expected losses prior to any revenue being generated. Note that we are also required to set up provisions for estimated CSO Guarantee Liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities that are computed using the ECL model as well (see "Key Components of Operations — Provision for loan losses and other liabilities"). This is included in the impact to provision for loan losses and other liabilities shown below.

The approximate impact of applying this methodology can be estimated by the movement of the Stage 1 allowance. Therefore, the impact on the Company's provision for loan losses and other liabilities and consequently on EBITDA[1] was approximately $4.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to $6.2 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2024 and was approximately $4.2 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2025 as compared to $9.1 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2024. As discussed above, the faster the origination volume grows, the larger the non-cash impact will be on provision for loan losses and other liabilities and consequently EBITDA[1] as well as net income on an after-tax basis. Management includes an Adjusted EBITDA[1] as well as an Adjusted Net Income[1] metric in order to present supplemental financial metrics that we believe are more indicative of the actual portfolio credit and overall Company performance.

Note:
1. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics".





Note:

(1) All line of credit advances are aged from the date the line of credit is opened, as opposed to the age of each individual draw. In most instances, balances are drawn, repaid, and then drawn again over the life of the line of credit.

(2) Materially all receivables aged 720+ days are line of credit advances from lines opened for more than 720 days. Management believes these older aged line of credit advances in Stage 1 will continue to perform equal to or better than the younger aged Stage 1 line of credit advances since they have demonstrated strong repayment behavior for longer, while remaining in Stage 1 (performing) status. Given the characteristics of the credit products offered through the Company's platform, including a mandatory principal repayment component on each scheduled payment, delinquent status (Stage 2) and non-performing status (Stage 3) loans have historically been identified shortly after a borrower is unable to repay. In addition, if a borrower has drawn up to its credit limit, they will be unable to draw any further until a principal repayment is collected. If the borrower does not pay any portion of the mandatory scheduled payment, the full principal balance outstanding is moved to delinquent status (Stage 2).

Capitalization of intangible assets

Internally developed intangible assets consist mainly of development costs related to the development of software. These costs are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all of the following:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Management considers all appropriate facts and circumstances in making this assessment including historical experience, costs and anticipated future economic conditions. Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of the expected future benefit.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

There are no significant updates to the future accounting developments disclosed in Note 3 of the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements.

Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, which includes all directors of the board and corporate officers.

Compensation expense for the Company's key management personnel is as follows:

	Six-months ended June 30,	
	2025	**2024**
Salaries	5,392,314	4,085,169
Share-based compensation	1,266,764	691,786
	6,659,078	**4,776,955**

Share Capital

As of June 30, 2025, the share capital consisted of (i) an unlimited number of common shares, of which 38,995,375 common shares were issued and outstanding, and (ii) an unlimited number of preferred shares, of which none were issued and outstanding. In addition, the Company has 3,263,057 options to acquire common shares issued and outstanding.

2024 Bought Deal Offering

On October 3, 2024, the Company announced that it had closed its bought deal offering of 4,186,000 subscription receipts (the "**Subscription Receipts**"), including 546,000 Subscription Receipts issued pursuant to the exercise in full by the syndicate of underwriters of their over-allotment option granted by the Company. The Subscription Receipts were issued at a price of C$27.50 per Subscription Receipt, for gross aggregate proceeds of C$115,115,000 (approximately $82 million). The net proceeds from the bought deal were used to fund the $71 million purchase price of the Acquisition of QuidMarket with the balance of net proceeds used for working capital and general corporate purposes. The Subscription Receipts were automatically converted into Common Shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis and began trading on the TSX following the completion of the Acquisition of QuidMarket on November 15, 2024. The underwriting syndicate was co-led by Canaccord Genuity Corp. and Scotia Capital Inc. and included Eight Capital, Raymond James Ltd., INFOR Financial Inc., Roth Canada, Inc. and Ventum Financial Corp.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On September 7, 2023, the Company announced the acceptance by the TSX of the Company's notice of intention to proceed with a NCIB (the **"2023 NCIB"**). Pursuant to the 2023 NCIB, the Company proposed to purchase, from time to time, up to an aggregate of 1,716,266 common shares being approximately 5% of Propel's public issued and outstanding common shares as of August 29, 2023. As at August 29, 2023, Propel had 34,325,320 common shares issued and outstanding, and the average daily trading volume for the six months prior to August 31, 2023, was 11,425. Under the 2023 NCIB, daily purchases were limited to 2,856 common shares, representing 25% of the average daily trading volume, other than block purchase exemptions. The purchases were permitted to commence on September 11, 2023 and terminated on September 10, 2024. The Company did not purchase and cancel any common shares under the 2023 NCIB.

On November 7, 2024, the Company renewed its NCIB (the **"2024 NCIB"**). Pursuant to the 2024 NCIB, the Company proposed to purchase, from time to time, up to an aggregate of 1,974,563 common shares representing approximately 10% of Propel's public float. As at October 30, 2024, Propel had 34,400,073 common shares issued and outstanding, and the average daily trading volume for the six months prior to October 31, 2024, was 111,024. Under the 2024 NCIB, daily purchases will be limited to 27,756 common shares, representing 25% of the average daily trading volume, other than block purchase exemptions. The purchases were permitted to commence on November 11, 2024, and will terminate on November 10, 2025, or on such earlier date as the Company may complete its purchases pursuant to the 2024 NCIB. The 2024 NCIB will be conducted through facilities of the TSX or alternative trading systems, if eligible and will conform to their regulations. Purchases under the 2024 NCIB may be made by means of open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions or other such means as a security regulatory authority may permit. The price that Propel will pay for any Common Shares will be the market price of such shares at the time of acquisition, unless otherwise permitted under applicable rules.

For the three and six month period ended June 30, 2025, the Company did not purchase and cancel any common shares under the 2024 NCIB.

Disclosure Controls & Procedures ("DCP") and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate DCP and ICFR, each as defined in National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("**NI 52-109**").

Management, under supervision of, and with the participation of, the CEO and CFO, have designed and evaluated the Company's DCP, as required in Canada by NI 52-109. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the design of the system of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at June 30, 2025, except in the scope limitation noted below, which exists as a result of the Acquisition of QuidMarket.

National Instrument 52-109 allows for a scope limitation on the design of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to exclude controls, policies and procedures in respect of any business acquired not more than 365 days before the end of the relevant financial period.

Although the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were designed effectively as of June 30, 2025, there can be no assurance that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in the Company's regulatory filings.

There were no changes in the Company's ICFR that occurred in the period ended June 30, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR, except as noted in above in relation to the scope limitation on the Acquisition of QuidMarket.

Foreign exchange rates used in the USD to CAD conversion of per share amounts

2025		2024				2023	
Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
1.3841	1.4352	1.3982	1.3641	1.3683	1.3486	1.3624	1.3414

Six-months ended June 30, 2025	Six-months ended June 30, 2024
1.4094	1.3586

Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's AIF is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. The Company's Common Shares are listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol "PRL"