



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS
OF OPERATIONS**

Year Ended December 31, 2025

March 2, 2026

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 audited annual consolidated financial statements together with the notes thereto dated as at December 31, 2025. This MD&A is dated as of **March 2, 2026** and is current to this date unless otherwise stated. The financial information presented in this MD&A is derived from the Company's audited annual 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, our 2026 operating and financial targets and the related assumptions set forth herein, which include; (i) continued scaling of the core businesses in North America including product expansion and additional marketing channels; (ii) further growth in the UK through QuidMarket; (iii) the operationalization and expansion of new programs, including the launch of the Column partnership and Propel Bank alongside the continued growth of the LaaS platform to serve a broader segment of the credit spectrum and additional geographies in the US market; and (iv) further investments in AI to drive efficiency in the business, 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 2026, 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 Balances¹, 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 Yield¹ and future Net Charge-Off¹ 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-Offs¹ 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 2, 2026 (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 and regulated banking infrastructure, 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*TM in Canada, *QuidMarket*TM in the UK, and *CreditFresh*TM, *MoneyKey*TM and our white-labelled LaaS product line in the US. Propel International Bank, Inc. ("**Propel Bank**") supports lending and servicing activities and provides additional regulatory and operational flexibility to the US business.

To build a new world of financial opportunity, we are constantly driving towards our core mission built on three 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 or prepayment penalties for any of the products offered through our platform.

Propel Bank

On December 2, 2025, Propel launched Propel Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of Propel, which operates as a regulated banking platform based in Puerto Rico under an International Financial Entity (“**IFE**”) license regulated by the Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions of Puerto Rico (“**OCFI**”). Propel Bank is designed to support the Company’s long-term global growth strategy of expanding access to credit while enhancing regulatory and operational flexibility. At launch, Propel Bank will support lending and servicing activities across the Company’s US programs and complements Propel’s existing bank-partner and LaaS model. The launch of Propel Bank is expected to enable product and service diversification and support geographic expansion over time, while maintaining Propel’s disciplined approach to underwriting, compliance, and consumer service. Propel Bank represents an extension of the Company’s established platform and capabilities, rather than a change in business model, and is intended to support scalable, sustainable growth as the business continues to evolve.

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. On November 6, 2025, Propel announced an additional LaaS partnership with Column National Association (“**Column**”), a nationally chartered bank, further expanding the Company’s LaaS capabilities and geographic reach. The Column partnership is expected to support the launch of additional bank-originated credit products under the CreditFresh program, including the *Freshline™* offering, and expand its operational footprint across additional US states. Together with existing LaaS partnerships, the Column relationship enhances Propel’s ability to deliver scalable, capital-light growth while maintaining a consistent underwriting and servicing framework across Bank Partners.

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 structurally distinct from the Company’s on-balance sheet programs in that the lines of credit originated are acquired and held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions pursuant to 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. 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. At time of acquisition, QuidMarket had over 80 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.

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 December 31, 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 December 31, 2025. Lastly, the QuidMarket direct lending program acquired in the UK (see “**Acquisition of QuidMarket**” above), 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.

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.

Origination and Revenue Growth

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 Balances¹ 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 46 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 Balances¹ 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.

(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, unemployment levels, wage growth and overall consumer confidence. The macroeconomic environment remains dynamic, shaped in part by evolving global trade policy and its potential impact on price stability and economic activity. Recent inflation data indicate that price pressures have moderated across our core markets and are now closer to central bank targets in North America. In the US, the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) increased 2.4% year-over-year in the most recent reading, reflecting continued normalization from prior peaks, although certain essential categories, including food and shelter, remain relatively elevated. In Canada, CPI increased 2.3% year-over-year in January 2026, remaining within the Bank of Canada’s target range. In the UK, CPI was 3% year-over-year in January 2026, reflecting comparatively higher inflationary pressure relative to North America.

Notwithstanding the recent data and the possibility of further inflationary pressures from global trade policy, moderating labour-market conditions and increasing evidence of a weakening employment environment, particularly in Canada and the UK, have led to, and may result in further, measured reductions in central bank policy rates. The Bank of Canada has reduced its policy rate by a cumulative 275 basis points since June 2024 to 2.25%. The US Federal Reserve has lowered its target range by a cumulative 175 bps since Q3 2024 to 3.50% - 3.75% and the Bank of England has reduced its Bank Rate by a cumulative 150 bps over the same period to 3.75%.

Our operations may be adversely impacted by elevated interest rates and inflation, primarily through higher operating costs, including employee compensation and financing costs. Furthermore, elevated interest rates may have a negative impact on the overall economy including upward pressure on the unemployment rate and increases in the cost of living. An increase in unemployment, as well as higher costs for essential goods and for servicing other credit obligations, may reduce consumers’ ability to repay outstanding loans. These pressures are more pronounced for consumers in our segment, who allocate a disproportionately larger share of their income to essential goods and services such as food, energy, housing and healthcare, categories that have experienced among the highest cumulative inflation in recent years. According to the most recent Consumer Expenditure Survey published by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (“BLS”), households in the lowest income quintile devoted approximately 67% of total spending to food, housing and healthcare, compared with approximately 47% for the highest income quintile. Real wage growth has also normalized, with slower gains for lower-income workers. Data from the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta shows that as of December 2025, median nominal wage growth for workers in the lowest quartile of the wage distribution was 3.5%, compared with 4.0% for the highest quartile. After adjusting for inflation, real wage growth for many lower-income households has moderated. In addition, the resumption of federal student-loan repayments has further reduced disposable income for many consumers. During Q4 2025, these pressures were compounded by the US federal government shutdown, which occurred from October through mid-November and affected approximately 1.9 million federal workers through furloughs and delayed pay. Collectively, these factors tightened household budgets across our core consumer base. Notwithstanding these dynamics, we continue to observe healthy employment levels in our served markets, with the unemployment rate remaining near historic lows. While job growth has moderated from 2024 levels, employment remains relatively resilient across several lower-wage sectors that employ many of our customers, including leisure and hospitality and healthcare.

Real GDP trends further illustrate divergence across our operating markets. In the US, economic growth moderated in the fourth quarter of 2025 to an annualized rate of approximately 1.4%, while consumer spending and business investment remained resilient. In contrast, the Canadian economy contracted in Q4 2025, with real GDP declining by approximately 0.6% on an annualized basis, following a volatile year of alternating quarterly gains and losses and resulting in the slowest annual pace of growth in 2025 since 2016 outside of the pandemic. The relative disparity between the US and Canada economies is further demonstrated by the Bank of Canada’s decision to reduce interest rates more aggressively than the Federal Reserve as referenced above. The Canadian macroeconomic environment remains uncertain, particularly with the impact from tariffs by the US, which we believe have had 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 Q4 2025 period (see revenue breakout in “**Revenue**” section of the MD&A below). Lastly, in the UK, real GDP increased by approximately 0.1% in Q3 2025, indicating modest economic growth during the period.

We do not currently anticipate any material impact from US tariffs on Propel's operations. In light of the dynamic macroeconomic environment, we and our Bank Partners continue to take certain actions to mitigate potential adverse impacts, including sustaining tightened underwriting standards on loan originations. Together with our Bank Partners, we actively monitor economic conditions and adjust underwriting standards as appropriate.

In the event that economic conditions soften due to inflation, slower employment growth, geopolitical developments, or other macroeconomic factors, we believe there are several countervailing factors that may help to mitigate potential impacts. 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. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Center for Microeconomic Data, the overall rejection rate for credit applications increased to 24.8% in October 2025, representing the highest level observed in the survey's history, up from 21.5% earlier in the year. 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, employment remains positive across several essential service sectors that employ many of our customers, supporting ongoing income generation despite broader macroeconomic uncertainty.

We experienced a modest increase in delinquencies during the middle of Q3 2025, reflecting above normal seasonal patterns (see "**Seasonality**" above) and the cumulative impact of the macroeconomic factors discussed earlier, including persistent inflation, moderating real wage growth and the resumption of student loan repayments. In response, we and our Bank Partners implemented targeted underwriting adjustments and moderated new customer originations to maintain overall portfolio quality. Notwithstanding the increased delinquencies, Propel's consolidated credit performance remained consistent with Q3 2024 and within our targeted range. Strong performance in the UK, together with disciplined underwriting and effective risk management across our North American programs, helped maintain overall stability despite the dynamic operating environment. During Q4 2025, these dynamics were compounded by the US federal government shutdown, which occurred from October through mid-November and resulted in temporary income disruption for certain customer cohorts. The shutdown contributed to delayed repayments and lower cure rates, extending the impact of earlier macroeconomic pressures into the middle part of Q4. As a result, certain vintages originated during Q3 2025 continued to exhibit elevated delinquency and loss behaviour into Q4, reflecting the typical lag between origination performance and realized charge-offs. However, as underwriting adjustments took effect and seasonal factors normalized, performance trends stabilized later in the quarter. In light of this uncertainty, the Company and its Bank Partners maintained a measured approach to growth during much of Q4, continuing to emphasize returning and existing customers while selectively moderating new customer originations in North America. Within the North American portfolios, underwriting on new customer originations remained tightened, while originations skewed toward higher credit quality customers with larger loan amounts and correspondingly lower cost of credit products. As credit performance stabilized and improved later in the quarter, the Company selectively increased originations toward the back half of Q4, particularly in December, in response to the strong consumer demand experienced. When combined with continued strong performance in the UK, Propel achieved record Total Originations Funded¹ during the period, resulting in record Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹. The New Customer % of Total Originations Funded¹ was 43% in Q4 2025, consistent with prior quarters and with the Company's disciplined and deliberate approach to portfolio growth across all markets. With respect to Canada, following the implementation of the lower maximum allowable rate of interest to 35% APR on January 1st 2025, the Company continued to originate new volume at lower APRs while maintaining strong credit performance. While we and our Bank Partners continue to actively monitor and assess the economic environment and maintain a prudent underwriting posture, we remain encouraged by improving credit trends and sustained demand across our markets as we enter 2026.

With respect to Annualized Revenue Yield¹, the primary driver of the year-over-year decline in Q4 2025 compared to Q4 2024 was the timing and acceleration of originations in December 2025 as discussed above. Origination volumes were deliberately moderated during October and November as we maintained a tightened underwriting posture, resulting in limited Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ growth early in the quarter. As credit performance trends improved, originations accelerated meaningfully in December, driving substantial Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ growth exiting the quarter. Because a significant portion of this growth occurred during December, there was little to no corresponding revenue recognized during Q4, which placed downward pressure on reported Annualized Revenue Yield¹ for the period. In addition to this timing impact, mix dynamics also contributed to the year-over-year decline. The continued relative emphasis on returning and existing customer originations throughout 2025 reduced overall yield, as these customers typically qualify for lower cost credit products after demonstrating consistent repayment behavior. Even though we and our Bank Partners plan to continue originating a large proportion of volume from new customers, we expect that 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 Yield¹ over time. Annualized Revenue Yield¹ reflects the composition of our portfolio and deliberate product mix decisions. As we continue to increase the proportion of returning and existing customers and selectively serve lower-risk segments of the credit spectrum, revenue yield may moderate modestly; however, this is expected to be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in provision for loan losses and other liabilities, reflecting lower expected loss rates and preserving strong unit economics. In addition, the growing contribution of QuidMarket, which typically offers products at a higher cost of credit than most other products on Propel’s platform, together with the continued expansion of our LaaS service offering, is expected to provide support to overall revenue yield.

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. Since the beginning of 2025, the 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 signed by the US President in 2025 has sharply reduced the funds available to the CFPB. 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 federal and state regulatory developments. Furthermore, any recently passed rules, such as the Payday, Vehicle Title, and Certain High-Cost Installment Loans Rule that was implemented in March 2025, and our adherence thereof is reflected in the Company’s fiscal year 2026 Operating and Financial Targets discussed below.

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

Update on 2025 Operating and Financial Targets

The Company provided its initial 2025 operating and financial targets in its December 31, 2024 MD&A and its updated 2025 targets in its September 30, 2025 MD&A. The Company's actual 2025 performance is compared against its initial and updated operating and financial targets in the table below:

Operating and Financial Targets	Initial 2025 Target	Updated 2025 Target	Actual Result for 2025	Outcome
Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances ¹ year over year growth	25% - 35%	18% - 22%	23%	Outperformed updated target
Revenue	\$590 - \$650 million	no change	\$590 million	Low end of target
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ¹	26% - 30%	23% - 25%	22%	Below target
Net income margin	10.5% - 14.5%	no change	10%	Below target
Adjusted Net Income Margin ¹	13.25% - 16.25%	11.75% - 12.5%	11%	Below target
Return on equity ²	27%+	no change	24%	Below target
Adjusted Return on Equity ¹	34%+	29%+	27%	Below target

In 2025, the Company delivered mixed results relative to its updated operating and financial targets, reflecting a deliberate and disciplined approach to balancing growth, credit quality and profitability amid a dynamic macroeconomic environment. Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ increased by 23% year over year, exceeding the updated target range of 18% to 22%, driven by strong underlying consumer demand, continued growth in the UK, and management's decision to selectively accelerate originations toward the end of the year as credit performance stabilized and the Company experienced strong seasonal demand. Revenue of \$590 million was at the low end of the Company's initial target range, primarily due to lower Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ throughout much of the year following underwriting tightening and a revision to the original growth target. A significant portion of originations occurred late in Q4, limiting revenue recognition within the quarter despite higher ending balances.

Profitability metrics, including Adjusted EBITDA Margin¹, net income margin, Adjusted Net Income Margin¹, return on equity, and Adjusted Return on Equity¹ were below the updated targets for the year. These outcomes primarily reflected elevated provision for loan losses associated with macroeconomic pressures experienced during the year, including persistent inflation, moderating real wage growth, trade policy instability, the resumption of federal student loan repayments, and the impact of the US federal government shutdown in the fourth quarter. In addition, management's decision to lean into strong consumer demand in December, following confirmation that credit trends had stabilized, required significant upfront provisioning under IFRS accounting with limited corresponding revenue recognized in the period, creating a temporary headwind to reported margins and returns. This impact was compounded by elevated acquisition and marketing spend to capture late-quarter demand, as well as incremental start-up and infrastructure costs associated with strategic initiatives including Propel Bank and the Column partnership. Throughout the year, the Company intentionally maintained a tighter underwriting posture, prioritizing long-term portfolio quality and resilience over near-term profitability. Notwithstanding the above, the improving credit performance over Q4 and additional acquisition and data cost spend enabled the Company to achieve record Total Originations Funded¹ during the quarter and exceed the top of its updated Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ year-over-year growth rate.

Management believes the actions taken in 2025, particularly the selective acceleration of originations late in the year and the disciplined underwriting posture maintained throughout much of the year, have meaningfully strengthened the Company's starting position entering 2026. The Company exits 2025 with record Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹, improved vintage and portfolio quality, and continued momentum in the UK and LaaS, alongside the launch of key strategic initiatives including Propel Bank and the Column partnership. While the late-year acceleration of originations, elevated upfront provisioning under IFRS, higher acquisition and marketing spend, and start-up costs associated with these new initiatives weighed on reported profitability metrics in 2025, these investments are expected to support improved operating leverage, stronger loss performance, and continued growth in 2026 and beyond, reinforcing management's confidence in the Company's long-term earnings power and return profile.

2026 Operating and Financial Targets

The Company enters fiscal year 2026 with a strengthened portfolio, record Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹, and improved credit performance following the actions taken throughout 2025 to navigate a dynamic macroeconomic environment. Building on this foundation, management has established operating and financial targets for 2026 that reflect the Company's strategic priorities, its evolving business mix, and a continued focus on sustainable, profitable growth.

The 2026 operating and financial targets are supported by the Company's strategy, which includes: (i) continued scaling of its core businesses in North America including product expansion and additional marketing channels; (ii) further growth in the UK through QuidMarket; (iii) the operationalization and expansion of new programs, including the launch of the Column partnership and Propel Bank, alongside the continued growth of the LaaS platform to serve a broader segment of the credit spectrum and additional geographies in the US market; and (iv) further investments in AI to drive efficiency in the business. As in prior years, the Company's targets do not assume the contribution of new business lines, material regulatory changes beyond those disclosed elsewhere, or any future acquisitions, and are based on assumptions that management believes are reasonable given current market conditions. The Company's forecast for 2026 is presented below.

Operating and Financial Targets	2026 Target
Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances ¹ year over year growth	18% - 24%
Revenue	\$725 - \$775 million
Adjusted EBITDA ¹	\$152.5 - \$177.5 million
Net income	\$70 - \$90 million
Adjusted Net Income ¹	\$80 - \$100 million
Return on equity ²	24%+
Adjusted Return on Equity ¹	28%+

Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances Year over Year Growth

We expect to grow Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ by between 18% - 24% in 2026. There are several factors that are significant in deriving this target:

1. These growth rates are predicated on several macro factors including: i) continued strong consumer demand driven by constrained credit availability and resilient employment levels and spending across our served customer segments; ii) the continued transition in our industry from brick and mortar to online services; iii) gaining market share from lenders higher up the credit spectrum who continue to operate with tight underwriting; and iv) gaining market share from those competitors where we provide a differentiated and superior product offering and superior customer service experience.
2. We are continuing to expand the addressable consumer market and deepen penetration within existing states through ongoing program and product optimization across the Company's on balance sheet programs, including variable pricing, lower cost of credit and higher loan amounts for higher-quality customers, geographic expansion, expanded product offerings, and the continued retention of our best customers through disciplined graduation.
3. We continue to onboard new and innovative marketing initiatives and partnerships that provide diversified acquisition channels to reach a growing number of consumers across our operating regions.
4. We expect continued significant growth in the UK, as it benefits from increased scale, capital, product expansion, and further integration of Propel's underwriting, technology capabilities, relationships and expertise.

Revenue target

We expect revenue of between \$725 million and \$775 million in 2026. Anticipated revenue growth is primarily a function of: i) growth in Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹; ii) the Company's Annualized Revenue Yield¹ across its on balance sheet programs; and iii) incremental fee-based revenue generated through the Company's LaaS program. Revenue includes interest and fee income earned on loans and advances held on balance sheet and purchased from Bank Partners pursuant to our Bank Programs (e.g., CreditFresh). The Company also earns CSO fee revenue in conjunction with the MoneyKey CSO program in Texas. Under the MoneyKey Bank Service Program, the Company earns revenues consisting of service fees for marketing, analytics, and loan servicing provided to a NBFII who in turn has a partnership with a Utah based FDIC insured state-chartered bank. In addition, the Company fee income is earned through the LaaS program for customer acquisition services, loan management software, licensing of proprietary AI-powered risk and response scores, and credit servicing capabilities. As the LaaS program continues to scale, we expect the fee income earned to represent a growing proportion of total revenue in 2026, reflecting the capital-light, and recurring nature of this revenue stream.

The Annualized Revenue Yield¹ in 2026 is expected to reflect the combined impact of portfolio mix, product expansion, and the timing of originations, and may either moderate or increase depending on the relative contribution of the Company's operating segments. While a higher proportion of returning and existing customers, portfolio aging, and the continued expansion of lower cost of credit products, including Fora in Canada, may exert downward pressure on revenue yield, we expect these effects will be offset by growth in products and programs that typically carry higher revenue yields. In particular, increased contribution from QuidMarket in the UK, the continued expansion of the Company's LaaS program, and growth in the MoneyKey Bank Service Program may support or increase overall Annualized Revenue Yield¹ in 2026. Furthermore, a relatively faster pace of new customer origination growth, particularly within higher-yielding segments of the portfolio, would be expected to exert upward momentum on Annualized Revenue Yield¹.

Any changes in Annualized Revenue Yield¹ will reflect deliberate portfolio and product mix decisions rather than changes in pricing discipline or underlying unit economics. Management expects that movements in revenue yield will be accompanied by corresponding changes in portfolio loss rates and funding costs, such that overall profitability remains attractive. As a result, the Company expects to continue generating sustainable revenue growth and strong unit economics across a range of potential yield outcomes and targets.

Adjusted EBITDA¹ targets

Our Adjusted EBITDA¹ target range is \$152.5 to \$177.5 million in 2026.

The Adjusted EBITDA¹ target range reflects the growth of the business, in addition to deliberate investment in platform capabilities, meaningful expansion of marketing initiatives and channels, and growth initiatives that we expect to support margin expansion beyond 2026. As the business continues to grow, management expects to generate additional operating leverage from the Company's existing infrastructure, with operating costs expected to decline as a percentage of revenue over time as scale increases. In addition, the aging of the loan portfolio and a higher proportion of returning and existing customers are expected to contribute to improved portfolio performance, supporting stronger margin dynamics over time. At the same time, the Company expects to continue investing in technology, including AI and data-driven capabilities, as well as other strategic business development initiatives designed to support long-term growth, scalability, and competitive differentiation. These investments may result in higher operating expenses in the near term and may moderate the pace of margin expansion in 2026. Management believes these investments are critical to strengthening the Company's underwriting, servicing, compliance, and operating efficiency over the long term and are expected to support sustainable margin expansion beyond the near-term investment period.

Net income targets

Our net income target range is \$70 to \$90 million in 2026.

The mid-point of the net income target range represents approximately 34% year-over-year growth as compared to fiscal 2025. The factors impacting the net income target range are similar to those as the Adjusted EBITDA¹ targets listed above. We further note that the net income target range does not assume any meaningful reduction in interest rates during 2026. As the Company's credit facilities include a floating rate component, any decrease in interest rates would provide incremental upside to net income margins.

Adjusted Net Income¹ targets

Our Adjusted Net Income¹ target range is \$80 to \$100 million in 2026.

The mid-point of the Adjusted Net Income¹ target range represents approximately 35% year-over-year growth as compared to fiscal 2025. The Adjusted Net Income¹ target range reflects many of the same underlying drivers impacting net income, while excluding certain non-cash and non-recurring items. Adjusted Net Income¹ removes the impact of i) non-cash forward-looking credit loss provisions that are recorded on accounts that are otherwise in good standing with no past-due amounts owed; ii) amortization of intangible assets acquired in connection with the Acquisition of QuidMarket; iii) non-cash impacts from unrealized gains and losses related to changes in foreign exchange rates; and iv) certain expenses, costs, charges or benefits incurred which in management's view are not indicative of continuing operations, including transaction costs as an example.

Return on equity² target

Our return on equity² target is 24%+.

Propel's return on equity² target reflects continued strong capital efficiency while funding growth initiatives and maintaining balance sheet flexibility. Return on equity² is calculated based on the Company's 2026 net income using the net income targets presented above and dividing by the estimated average shareholders' equity in 2026 for the full year period. We do note that our return on equity² target does not assume any equity financing nor the exercise of outstanding options.

Adjusted Return on Equity¹ target

Our Adjusted Return on Equity¹ target is 28%+.

Propel's Adjusted Return on Equity¹ target reflects continued strong capital efficiency while funding growth initiatives and maintaining balance sheet flexibility. Adjusted Return on Equity¹ is calculated based on the Company's 2026 Adjusted Net Income¹ using the Adjusted Net Income¹ Targets presented above and dividing by the estimated average shareholders' equity in 2026 for the full year period. We do note that our Adjusted Return on Equity¹ target does not assume any equity financing nor the exercise of outstanding options.

Additional Assumptions

- Regulatory landscape shifts. The above assumes there will be no significant regulatory changes impacting the Bank Programs and other product offerings other than those discussed in the "**Risk Factors**" in the Company's AIF. Management continues to monitor regulatory developments across its operating markets, including those related to Bank Partnerships and LaaS programs, and believes the Company's diversified Bank Partner model provides flexibility to adapt to evolving regulatory requirements.
- Continued expansion of Bank Program and LaaS relationships. Our growth targets assume that we will continue deepening and expanding our relationships with the existing banks that we directly and indirectly partner with. We anticipate facilitating the expansion of product offerings, rollout of products in additional states and helping to achieve deeper penetration in existing states, within these programs. Our targets also assume the successful operationalization and rollout of key initiatives launched in late 2025, including the Column partnership and Propel Bank, and the effective integration of these initiatives into our existing platform.
- Availability and cost of debt capital. Our growth targets assume the continued availability of our existing credit facilities at competitive rates as well as growth in capacity to support the business. This will require maintaining relationships with our debt syndicate partners as well as continued strong performance and operating within our covenants. Furthermore, our cost of debt capital has a floating rate component. We have made assumptions with respect to interest rates and the impact on our cost of debt. Any reduction in interest rates would have a positive impact on the Company's funding costs and net income margins.

- Availability of unaffiliated third party financial institutions. As discussed above under “Business Overview”, one of the distinctions of the LaaS program is that any credit products originated through our LaaS program are acquired and held by unaffiliated third party financial institutions through forward flow arrangements. Our growth targets assume the continued access to existing relationships and our ability to establish relationships with new unaffiliated third party financial institutions on attractive terms.
- Marketing partnerships. Management assumes that the Company will maintain and expand existing marketing channels and partnerships as well as onboard new marketing channels and partners to support diversified and scalable customer acquisition across its operating regions. Our targets also assume that the Company will realize continued growth from organic marketing initiatives launched and expanded in 2025, including direct mail, SEO, and branded customer acquisition efforts, which are expected to contribute meaningfully to origination volumes in 2026 and beyond.
- Macroeconomic environment. Management recognizes the potential for continued macroeconomic volatility, including changes in employment levels and the impact of US trade and tariff policies on price levels and the overall macroeconomic environment. These variables along with others such as unemployment and wage growth are factored into our IFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) methodology and our allowances for loan losses (see “**Material Account Policies and Estimates – Loans and advances receivable**”). Management also recognizes the resilience of our specific customer segment historically in times of economic stress. Given the above, the targets are based on a relatively stable North American and UK economic environment where any recessionary pressures and variables such as interest, inflation, and unemployment rates will not have a materially adverse impact to our consumer segment. As such, the above targets assume a consistent and adequate level of allowances for loan losses.
- Operational efficiencies and technology investments. Our growth and profitability targets assume the continued realization of efficiencies from prior and ongoing investments in technology and AI, including automation across underwriting, servicing and compliance functions. Management expects these initiatives to contribute to operating leverage and productivity gains in 2026 and beyond.
- Additional business lines, bank partnerships, geographies outside of the US, Canada and the UK, mergers and acquisitions. The above targets are based on growth in the Company’s existing business lines, existing Bank Programs and the LaaS program. While our strategy includes executing on a number of new growth opportunities relating to product and geographic expansion whether through acquisition or greenfield investment, the operating and financial targets outlined above are predicated only on the existing business lines, and partnerships that are currently operational. While the new opportunities have the potential of driving significant incremental growth for the business, their impact on the operating and financial targets of the business, particularly in the short-term, are unknown.

Management currently believes that the achievement of the 2026 operating and financial targets contained in this MD&A can be reasonably estimated and are based on underlying assumptions that management believes are reasonable in the circumstances, given the time period for such targets. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to meet such operating and financial targets. The purpose of disclosing our growth targets and guidance is to provide investors with more information about how management views the financial impact of our business initiatives and growth strategies described here and elsewhere in this MD&A.

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

(2) See “Supplementary Financial Measures”.

Financial and operational highlights for Q4 2025 and fiscal year 2025

Comparable metrics relative to Q4 2024 and fiscal 2024, respectively

- **Revenue:** increased by 21% to \$155.8 million in Q4 2025, and increased by 31% to \$589.8 million for fiscal 2025, representing record performance for both periods
- **Adjusted EBITDA¹:** decreased by 32% to \$21.6 million in Q4 2025, and increased by 7% to \$130.3 million for fiscal 2025, representing record performance for a twelve-month fiscal period
- **Net income:** decreased by 49% to \$5.9 million in Q4 2025, and increased by 28% to \$59.5 million for fiscal 2025, representing record performance for a twelve-month fiscal period
- **Adjusted Net Income¹:** decreased by 53% to \$8.0 million in Q4 2025, and increased by 7% to \$66.7 million for fiscal 2025, representing record performance for a twelve-month fiscal period
- **Diluted EPS:** decreased by 51% to \$0.14 (C\$0.20) in Q4 2025, and increased by 15% to \$1.41 (C\$1.97) for fiscal 2025, representing record performance for a twelve-month fiscal period
- **Adjusted Diluted EPS¹:** decreased by 55% to \$0.19 (C\$0.26) in Q4 2025, and decreased by 4% to \$1.58 (C\$2.21) for fiscal 2025
- **Return on equity²:** achieved 9% in Q4 2025 on an annualized basis compared to 27% in Q4 2024, and achieved 24% for fiscal 2025 compared to 36% for fiscal 2024
- **Adjusted Return on Equity¹:** achieved 12% in Q4 2025 on an annualized basis compared to 40% in Q4 2024, and achieved 27% for fiscal 2025 compared to 48% for fiscal 2024
- **Loans and Advances Receivable:** increased by 23% in Q4 2025 to \$459.8 million, a record ending balance
- **Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹:** increased by 23% in Q4 2025 to \$589.5 million, a record ending balance
- **Dividend:** paid a Q4 2025 dividend of C\$0.21 per common share on December 4, 2025, representing an 8% increase to our Q3 2025 dividend

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

(2) 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 Service Program; (vii) fees and interest that have been earned in accordance with our revenue recognition policy (See December 31, 2025 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 Origination¹ 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, 2025 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 BankPartners.

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.

(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, we also 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.

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, 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 “**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, 2025 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 was 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 was 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 December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue	155,849,670	129,307,037	589,807,759	449,730,785
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	87,998,912	65,582,578	296,862,147	222,495,877
Operating expenses				
Acquisition and data ⁽¹⁾	23,248,294	15,749,887	76,273,699	51,952,951
Salaries, wages and benefits	12,845,663	11,501,710	48,309,927	39,454,703
General and administrative	3,647,953	3,961,838	13,714,163	13,882,149
Processing, technology and program servicing	8,880,196	6,343,739	32,572,845	20,142,665
Total operating expenses	48,622,106	37,557,174	170,870,634	125,432,468
Operating income	19,228,652	26,167,285	122,074,978	101,802,440
Other expenses (income)				
Interest and fees on credit facilities	8,639,271	8,514,528	34,041,984	31,585,290
Interest expense on lease liabilities	230,773	65,828	693,621	265,482
Depreciation and amortization	2,470,896	1,732,843	9,009,247	5,480,545
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	269,150	275,067	550,053	457,554
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial Instruments	(401,157)	896,192	(1,027,758)	1,403,607
Total other expenses (income)	11,208,933	11,484,458	43,267,147	39,192,478
Income before income tax	8,019,719	14,682,827	78,807,831	62,609,962
Income tax expense (recovery)				
Current	555,750	5,206,917	21,261,280	25,356,459
Deferred	1,526,990	(2,133,268)	(1,973,748)	(9,122,364)
Net income for the period	5,936,979	11,609,178	59,520,299	46,375,867
Earnings per share (\$USD):				
Basic	0.15	0.31	1.52	1.32
Diluted	0.14	0.29	1.41	1.22
Earnings per share (\$CAD):				
Basic	0.21	0.43	2.13	1.81
Diluted	0.20	0.40	1.97	1.67
Return on equity ⁽²⁾	9%	27%	24%	36%
Dividends:				
Dividends	5,910,007	4,132,444	21,020,481	13,985,253
Dividend per share	0.150	0.111	0.538	0.398

(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			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	155,849,670	152,067,808	142,952,714	138,937,567	129,307,037	117,169,442	106,750,700	96,503,606
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	87,998,912	78,996,521	71,188,088	58,678,626	65,582,578	61,283,816	53,267,856	42,361,627
<i>Provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a % of revenue</i>	56%	52%	50%	42%	51%	52%	50%	44%
Operating expenses								
Acquisition and data ⁽¹⁾	23,248,294	18,301,712	18,597,770	16,125,923	15,749,887	12,980,562	12,179,722	11,042,780
Salaries, wages and benefits	12,845,663	11,736,681	11,948,950	11,778,633	11,501,710	9,453,082	9,103,189	9,396,722
General and administrative	3,647,953	3,233,180	3,623,866	3,209,164	3,961,838	4,615,304	2,829,590	2,475,417
Processing, technology and program servicing	8,880,196	8,191,663	8,289,373	7,211,613	6,343,739	4,792,013	4,918,836	4,088,077
Total operating expenses	48,622,106	41,463,236	42,459,959	38,325,333	37,557,174	31,840,961	29,031,337	27,002,996
Operating income	19,228,652	31,608,051	29,304,667	41,933,608	26,167,285	24,044,665	24,451,507	27,138,983
Other expenses (income)								
Interest and fees on credit facilities	8,639,271	8,600,196	8,153,863	8,648,654	8,514,528	8,401,947	7,563,988	7,104,827
Interest expense on lease liabilities	230,773	223,375	173,812	65,661	65,828	60,980	66,153	72,521
Depreciation and amortization	2,470,896	2,361,671	2,191,431	1,985,249	1,732,843	1,307,584	1,250,019	1,190,099
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	269,150	(21,299)	(222,206)	524,408	275,067	(45,238)	153,514	74,211
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	(401,157)	459,925	(600,128)	(486,398)	896,192	(112,925)	84,031	536,309
Total other expenses	11,208,933	11,623,868	9,696,772	10,737,574	11,484,458	9,612,348	9,117,705	8,977,967
Income before transaction costs and income tax	8,019,719	19,984,183	19,607,895	31,196,034	14,682,827	14,432,317	15,333,802	18,161,016
Income tax expense (recovery)								
Current	555,750	6,665,455	6,549,421	7,490,654	5,206,917	6,391,842	7,508,225	6,249,475
Deferred	1,526,990	(1,688,082)	(2,017,505)	204,849	(2,133,268)	(2,480,782)	(3,298,002)	(1,210,312)
Net income for the period	5,936,979	15,006,810	15,075,979	23,500,531	11,609,178	10,521,257	11,123,579	13,121,853
Net income margin	4%	10%	11%	17%	9%	9%	10%	14%
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:								
Basic	39,357,716	39,254,377	38,919,940	38,854,698	37,326,076	34,398,790	34,358,320	34,328,364
Diluted	42,246,973	42,257,982	42,257,598	42,175,454	40,300,803	37,275,049	37,285,362	36,993,717
Earnings per share (\$USD):								
Basic	0.15	0.38	0.39	0.60	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.38
Diluted	0.14	0.36	0.36	0.56	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.35
Earnings per share (\$CAD):								
Basic	0.21	0.53	0.54	0.87	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.52
Diluted	0.20	0.49	0.49	0.80	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.48
Return on equity ⁽²⁾	9%	24%	25%	42%	27%	34%	38%	49%
Dividends:								
Dividends	5,910,007	5,568,308	5,100,068	4,442,098	4,132,444	3,552,647	3,269,355	3,030,807
Dividends per share	0.150	0.142	0.131	0.114	0.111	0.103	0.095	0.088

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

(2) See "Supplementary Financial Measures".

Selected Consolidated Financial Information

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US\$ other than percentages)				
Revenue	155,849,670	129,307,037	589,807,759	449,730,785
Net income	5,936,979	11,609,178	59,520,299	46,375,867
Earnings per share (\$USD):				
Basic	0.15	0.31	1.52	1.32
Diluted	0.14	0.29	1.41	1.22
Earnings per share (\$CAD):				
Basic	0.21	0.43	2.13	1.81
Diluted	0.20	0.40	1.97	1.67
Return on equity ⁽¹⁾	9%	27%	24%	36%
Adjusted Net Income ⁽²⁾	7,960,218	16,943,663	66,685,657	62,346,993
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$USD) ⁽²⁾ :				
Basic	0.20	0.45	1.71	1.78
Diluted	0.19	0.42	1.58	1.64
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$CAD) ⁽²⁾ :				
Basic	0.28	0.63	2.38	2.43
Diluted	0.26	0.59	2.21	2.25
Adjusted Return on Equity ⁽²⁾	12%	40%	27%	48%

(1) See “Supplementary Financial Measures”.

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

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
(US\$ other than percentages)			
Revenue	589,807,759	449,730,785	316,488,175
Net income	59,520,299	46,375,867	27,776,133
Earnings per share (\$USD):			
Basic	1.52	1.32	0.81
Diluted	1.41	1.22	0.76
Earnings per share (\$CAD):			
Basic	2.13	1.81	1.09
Diluted	1.97	1.67	1.02
Adjusted Net Income ⁽¹⁾	66,685,657	62,346,993	35,636,346
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$USD) ⁽¹⁾ :			
Basic	1.71	1.78	1.04
Diluted	1.58	1.64	0.97
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$CAD) ⁽¹⁾ :			
Basic	2.38	2.43	1.40
Diluted	2.21	2.25	1.31
Dividends:			
Dividends	21,020,481	13,985,253	10,134,015
Dividends per share	0.538	0.398	0.295

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

	As at December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
(US\$ other than percentages)			
Loans and advances receivable	459,764,282	375,164,992	259,313,236
Total Assets	671,786,802	551,007,422	344,263,104
Total Liabilities	410,608,427	340,892,960	242,743,919
Total Non-Current Liabilities	343,435,305	275,625,494	202,595,879

(US\$ other than percentages)

	Three months ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-IFRS financial measures				
Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances ⁽¹⁾	589,548,106	480,602,408	589,548,106	480,602,408
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances ⁽¹⁾	573,621,271	456,437,948	524,096,025	395,648,946
Net Charge-Offs ⁽¹⁾	82,954,240	58,201,962	264,274,977	182,601,768
Net Charge-Offs as % of Average CLAB ⁽¹⁾	14%	13%	13%	12%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	19,360,659	24,996,026	122,552,683	99,941,279
EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾	12%	19%	21%	22%
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	21,622,497	31,926,584	130,338,002	121,343,458
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾	14%	25%	22%	27%
Adjusted Net Income ⁽¹⁾	7,960,218	16,943,663	66,685,657	62,346,993
Adjusted Net Income Margin ⁽¹⁾	5%	13%	11%	14%
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$USD) ⁽¹⁾ :				
Basic	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$1.71	\$1.78
Diluted	\$0.19	\$0.42	\$1.58	\$1.64
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$CAD) ⁽¹⁾ :				
Basic	\$0.28	\$0.63	\$2.38	\$2.43
Diluted	\$0.26	\$0.59	\$2.21	\$2.25
Adjusted Return on Equity ⁽¹⁾	12%	40%	27%	48%
Industry Metrics				
Total Originations Funded ⁽¹⁾	220,896,069	175,542,515	774,263,664	586,436,066
Annualized Revenue Yield ⁽¹⁾	109%	113%	113%	114%
Cost Per Funded Origination ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.105	0.090	0.099	0.089
Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.245	0.193	0.229	0.191

(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 twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024

The following section provides an overview of our financial performance during the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2025 compared to the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2024.

	As at December 31,		% Change
	2025	2024	
Loans and advances receivable	459,764,282	375,164,992	23%
Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances ⁽¹⁾	589,548,106	480,602,408	23%

	Three months ended December 31,		% Change
	2025	2024	
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances ⁽¹⁾	573,621,271	456,437,948	26%
Total Originations Funded ⁽¹⁾	220,896,069	175,542,515	26%

	Year ended December 31,		% Change
	2025	2024	
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances ⁽¹⁾	524,096,025	395,648,946	32%
Total Originations Funded ⁽¹⁾	774,263,664	586,436,066	32%

	Three Months ended							
	2025				2024			
	Dec 31	Sept 30	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	Jun 30	Mar 31
Total Originations Funded ⁽¹⁾	220,896,069	205,303,622	194,394,548	153,669,425	175,542,515	150,041,053	144,075,888	116,776,610
Quarter over Quarter % change	8%	6%	27%	(12%)	17%	4%	23%	(3%)
New Customer % of Total Originations Funded ⁽¹⁾	43%	44%	43%	43%	47%	45%	47%	47%

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

Loans and advances receivable

Loans and advances receivable increased by 23% to a record balance of \$459.8 million as at December 31, 2025, compared to \$375.2 million as at December 31, 2024. The growth in these balances was driven predominantly by: i) the growth and record Total Originations Funded¹ from both existing and new customers; ii) the expansion of variable pricing and graduation capabilities; iii) the growth of the Bank Programs; iv) the ongoing growth of total originations through Fora in Canada and QuidMarket in the UK; v) the expansion of originations with existing and new key marketing channels; and vi) 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 twelve month periods ended December 31, 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). Continued investment in and refinement of these capabilities contributed meaningfully to the growth in loans and advances receivable relative to the comparable periods in 2024.

Ultimately, the growth in loans and advances receivable is driven primarily by Total Originations Funded¹ which increased by 26% to a quarterly record of \$220.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$175.5 million for the same period in 2024, and increased by 32% to a twelve-month record of \$774.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$586.4 million for the same period in 2024. The record Total Originations Funded¹ achieved during Q4 2025 also contributed to the significant year-over-year increase of 23% to loans and advances receivable. The year-over-year growth in Total Originations Funded¹ reflects a combination of organic growth across the Company’s North American programs and the full-year contribution from QuidMarket in 2025, compared to a partial-period contribution following the acquisition’s closing on November 15, 2024 (see “**Acquisition of QuidMarket**” in “**Business Overview**” above). During Q4 2025, we and our Bank Partners maintained a measured approach to originations through the middle part of the quarter in response to the macroeconomic environment and credit performance trends observed in late Q3 2025 and into Q4 2025 (see “**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**” above). As credit performance stabilized and improved through the quarter, originations were selectively increased during the back half of Q4, especially in December, resulting in record quarterly Total Originations Funded¹ while maintaining disciplined underwriting standards. As referenced above, Total Originations Funded¹ 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. As conditions improved, we became increasingly comfortable originating a higher absolute level of new customer volume while maintaining portfolio quality. Please see “**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**” above for additional detail of the factors influencing the Loans and Advances receivable.

Although the Total Originations Funded¹ for Q4 2025 was a record, Propel and its Bank Partners have continued to maintain a disciplined and tighter 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. Notwithstanding the record level of originations achieved during the quarter, we believe there remained significant unmet consumer demand for credit, and that originations could have been materially higher had a less disciplined underwriting posture been adopted. Importantly, the majority of the quarter’s origination growth occurred in December, following confirmation that credit trends had stabilized. Had we elected to lean further into demand earlier in October and November, originations could have been meaningfully higher; however, we prioritized credit discipline and portfolio quality over near-term volume. 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 strong. 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 Balances¹

Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ increased by 23% to a record balance of \$589.5 million as at December 31, 2025, compared to \$480.6 million as at December 31, 2024. Our Average Combined Loan and Advances Balances¹ increased by 26% to \$573.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$456.4 million over the same period in 2024 and increased by 32% to \$524.1 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$395.6 million over the same period in 2024. The growth in our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ is a result of the same factors that drove loans and advances receivable growth (see above). Importantly, growth in Q4 2025 was heavily concentrated in the final month of the quarter, with approximately \$30 million of the \$32 million sequential increase in Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ occurring in December alone, reflecting the acceleration of originations late in the quarter following the stabilization of credit trends.

In addition, the MoneyKey Bank Service Program continues to grow and facilitates credit products across 16 states as at December 31, 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 Balances¹ and Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹. The Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ for the MoneyKey Bank Service Program grew by 42% for the three months ended December 31, 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 Balances¹ and Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹. 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 21% to a record \$155.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$129.3 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and 31% to a record \$589.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$449.7 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. This growth was primarily a result of the 26% growth in Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and 32% growth for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 as well as the growth in our LaaS program over the same periods. Revenue growth during the quarter also reflected the timing of originations, including increased origination volumes in the back half of Q4 2025, particularly in December, which contributed to higher Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ and revenue momentum exiting the quarter.

Our revenue growth and growth in Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹, 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 increase from Fora in Canada and from the ongoing expansion of our LaaS program as it is excluded in the calculation of Average and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹. Finally, the year-over-year increase in revenue reflects the full-year contribution from QuidMarket in 2025, compared to a partial-period contribution following the acquisition’s closing on November 15, 2024 (see “**Acquisition of QuidMarket**” in “**Business Overview**” above). 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. In addition, the Company’s tighter underwriting posture earlier in the quarter, followed by selective growth in originations in the back half of Q4 2025 as credit performance stabilized, influenced growth rates and product mix across programs. It should also be noted that revenue recognized within a given quarter is influenced not only by the level of balances and revenue yield, but also by the timing and rate of growth in those balances. When a disproportionate amount of balance growth occurs later in a quarter, particularly in the final month, the associated revenue is earned over subsequent periods, which can temper reported revenue growth within that quarter despite higher ending balances.

The growth in the Bank Programs under our CreditFresh brand is reflected in the charts below. CreditFresh revenue grew by 10% to \$98.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$89.0 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and grew by 17% to \$381.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$324.5 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. The revenue for the program represents record performance for both periods. The year-over-year growth rate in CreditFresh revenue was influenced by a more conservative approach to new customer originations and tightened underwriting maintained through portions of 2025, including into the middle part of Q4, which moderated growth relative to the Company's other programs. Revenue growth during the quarter was further influenced by, on balance, i) a higher proportion of originations from returning and existing customers, and ii) a greater proportion of new customer originations from consumers with lower-risk credit profiles, all else equal. This approach was deliberate and consistent with our emphasis on maintaining a prudent underwriting posture and generating higher-quality originations in the current macroeconomic environment. While this mix supported portfolio stability and improved credit performance, it also contributed to a reduction in the Annualized Revenue Yield¹ during the quarter, as discussed below. Products originated by Bank Partners through the CreditFresh brand represented 63% of Propel's revenues in the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to 69% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and 65% of Propel's revenues in the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to 72% 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 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 December 31, 2025.

The MoneyKey Bank Service Program was offered in 16 states as at December 31, 2025 through the originating Bank Partner. As reflected in the charts below, this program's revenue grew by 26% to \$23.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$18.6 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and grew by 32% to \$88.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$67.1 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 December 31, 2025 compared to 14% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and represented 15% of Propel's revenues in the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 similar to the corresponding period of the previous year. The high year-over-year revenue growth for the three and twelve-month periods ending December 31, 2025 reflects management's confidence in expanding originations in this program considering the strong and consistent credit performance experienced in recent periods and in the quarter. In addition, growth in the MoneyKey Bank Service Program reflects, in part, the migration of originations in certain states from MoneyKey direct lending and CSO products to bank-partner structures. This includes the transition of originations in Texas, the largest state under MoneyKey direct lending and CSO products, to the MoneyKey Bank Service Program, which contributed to stronger growth in the MoneyKey Bank Service Program and a corresponding year-over-year reduction of revenue within the MoneyKey direct lending and CSO products. Management views this evolution as a strategic simplification of the product structure, consolidating activity within scalable bank-partner programs. 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, accordingly, generate a higher revenue yield.

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 decreased by (5)% to \$8.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to the same quarter in the previous year. These revenues represent 5% of Propel's total revenues decreasing from 7% in the same quarter in 2024. Revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 increased by 3% to \$35.8 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 tighter 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. In addition, the year-over-year decline in revenue for the three-month period and the lower revenue mix reflects the Company's transition from direct lending and CSO structures to bank-partner programs under the MoneyKey Bank Service Program in certain states, as described above.

Revenue generated from the Company's Fora program increased by 37% to \$3.3 million for the three-month period ending December 31, 2025 and increased by 49% to \$12.2 million for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025. Given the macroeconomic uncertainty 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 tighter approach to originations. Notwithstanding this measured posture, Fora delivered significant revenue growth in 2025 compared to 2024 and achieved record revenue for the twelve month period ending December 31, 2025. Credit performance has continued to improve steadily and was supported by disciplined underwriting, and the Company's growing partnerships and data insights. We are encouraged by the progress of this program and the recent credit performance which are reaffirming our confidence towards building a significant and sustainable business in the Canadian market over time.

Revenue generated from the Company's LaaS program increased by 97% to \$5.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to the same quarter in the previous year and increased by 191% to \$18.0 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025. The revenue for the program represents record performance for both periods. The program represented 4% of Propel's total revenues for the three month period ending December 31, 2025, increasing from 2% in the comparable period in 2024, and represented 3% of Propel's total revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to 1% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The continued growth of the LaaS program during Q4 2025 contributed to greater revenue diversification during a period when the Company maintained a tighter underwriting posture across other programs earlier in the quarter, reflecting the capital-light flexible nature of the LaaS model. As mentioned above under "**Business Overview**", following the launch of the Pathward LaaS partnership, Propel expanded its LaaS platform in 2024 through two additional LaaS partnerships under the CreditFresh brand with its existing Bank Partners. Through its LaaS service offering, Propel earns fee income related to 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 Q4 2025, the Company together with its LaaS partners, continued to ramp up origination volume and the Company expanded its LaaS program into additional states at the end of the quarter. Consistent with our prudent approach to launching new business initiatives, the Company remains focused on ensuring that the LaaS program achieves all key operating and financial metrics including acquisition performance, conversion rates and default rates. To accomplish this, the Company continues to review and analyze extensive data including a number of cohorts of loan performance. During the quarter, we increased commitments from existing purchasers, while continuing to onboard and engage with additional purchasers to secure further commitments. With the capital now committed from existing purchasers and the commitments anticipated over the coming quarters, we anticipate continued growth in origination volume, supported by a large 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 addition of new LaaS partnerships, including the launch of Column, which expands Propel's LaaS platform into additional product structures and geographies, the ongoing onboarding of additional and the upsizing of commitments from existing third party financial institutions, and expansion into new states, we expect Propel's LaaS program to be an increasingly meaningful driver of growth for Propel in 2026 and beyond.

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 \$15.5 million to Propel’s overall revenue for the three month period ending December 31, 2025 and \$50.0 million for the twelve month period ending December 31, 2025. The revenue for the program represents record performance for both periods. The revenue represents 10% and 8% of Propel’s revenues in the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2025, respectively. This growth was driven by strong consumer demand in the UK, disciplined underwriting, product expansion, and the integration of Propel’s underwriting, marketing, and technological and operational expertise. Given the continued 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 in 2026 and beyond.

	Three months ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		Period to period change	
	Amount	Percentage of Revenues	Amount	Percentage of Revenues	Amount	Percentage
(US\$ other than percentages)						
MoneyKey direct lending and CSO	8,491,784	5%	8,920,013	7%	(428,229)	(5)%
CreditFresh Bank program	98,331,233	63%	89,016,312	69%	9,314,921	10%
MoneyKey Bank Service Program	23,492,960	15%	18,576,647	14%	4,916,313	26%
Fora direct lending	3,329,213	2%	2,434,427	2%	894,786	37%
QuidMarket direct lending	15,513,894	10%	5,964,197	5%	9,549,697	160%
Lending-as-a-Service fees	5,832,115	4%	2,961,670	2%	2,870,445	97%
Other revenue ⁽¹⁾	858,471	1%	1,433,771	1%	(575,300)	(40)%
Total Combined Revenue	155,849,670		129,307,037		26,542,633	21%

	Year ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		Period to period change	
	Amount	Percentage of Revenues	Amount	Percentage of Revenues	Amount	Percentage
(US\$ other than percentages)						
MoneyKey direct lending and CSO	35,837,205	6%	34,688,074	8%	1,149,131	3%
CreditFresh Bank program	381,188,260	65%	324,495,065	72%	56,693,195	17%
MoneyKey Bank Service Program	88,343,304	15%	67,097,031	15%	21,246,273	32%
Fora direct lending	12,211,256	2%	8,186,881	2%	4,024,375	49%
QuidMarket direct lending	49,964,929	8%	5,964,197	1%	44,000,732	NM ⁽²⁾
Lending-as-a-Service fees	18,042,861	3%	6,199,568	1%	11,843,293	191%
Other revenue ⁽¹⁾	4,219,944	1%	3,099,969	1%	1,119,975	36%
Total Combined Revenue	589,807,759		449,730,785		140,076,974	31%

(1) Other revenue includes deposit interest income, lead resales and recoveries on the acquired QuidMarket loan book.

(2) Not meaningful

Our Annualized Revenue Yield¹ for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025 decreased to 109% from 113% for the same period in 2024, and modestly decreased to 113% for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025 from 114% for the same period in 2024. The decrease in yield reflects the offsetting impact of factors that both decreased and increased the Annualized Revenue Yield¹ during the quarter. The Annualized Revenue Yield¹ for the three-month period was particularly impacted by the timing of originations during Q4 2025, including a significant increase in originations during the back half of the quarter, particularly in December, which contributed to higher Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ with limited corresponding revenue recognized within the quarter as referenced above. The decrease was also driven by the Company’s continued emphasis on originating higher credit quality loans, including: i) the record and higher proportion of originations from returning and existing customers, who typically qualify for low-cost of credit products, during Q4 2025; ii) a greater proportion of new customer originations within lower fee tiers and higher credit quality segments, consistent with our disciplined underwriting and pricing approach in the current macroeconomic environment; and iii) the continued aging of the loan portfolio and associated graduation of customers to lower cost of credit products, as well as the continued expansion of variable pricing functionality with our Bank Partners (see below for further discussion); and iv) 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. These factors were partially offset by higher yielding segments and programs that contributed positively to the Annualized Revenue Yield¹, including: i) the growing contribution from the UK following the Acquisition of QuidMarket, which typically offers products at a higher cost of credit (and consequently higher Annualized Revenue Yield¹) than most of the other products offered through Propel’s platform; and ii) the continued expansion of our LaaS service offering, which generates fee-based revenue that enhances the overall Annualized Revenue Yield¹.

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 Yield¹, we would expect these initiatives to reduce Net Charge-Off¹ rates for the portfolio over time while driving significant growth in Total Originations Funded¹ and Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹, as well as top and bottom line growth.

(US\$ other than percentages)	Three months ended December 31,		%
	2025	2024	Change
Revenue	155,849,670	129,307,037	21%
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances ⁽¹⁾	573,621,271	456,437,948	26%
Annualized Revenue Yield ⁽¹⁾	109%	113%	(4)%
	Year ended December 31,		%
	2025	2024	Change
Revenue	589,807,759	449,730,785	31%
Average Combined Loan and Advance Balances ⁽¹⁾	524,096,025	395,648,946	32%
Annualized Revenue Yield ⁽¹⁾	113%	114%	(1)%

(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 \$88.0 million for the three-months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$65.6 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year and increased by 33% to \$296.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$222.5 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. The provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue increased to 56% for the three months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to 51% in the corresponding period of 2024, and increased to 50% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to 49% for the corresponding period in 2024. The year-over-year increase in provision for loan losses and other liabilities reflects the full-year contribution from QuidMarket in 2025, compared to a partial-period contribution following the acquisition's closing on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above).

The increase in provision for loan losses and other liabilities during Q4 2025 reflects a combination of growth-related factors, credit performance dynamics originating in Q3 2025, and the timing of origination activity within the quarter, rather than a broad-based deterioration in underlying credit quality. In particular, provision levels during the quarter were impacted by: i) significant growth in originations during the back half of Q4 2025, especially in December, which resulted in a higher level of upfront provisioning under IFRS with limited corresponding revenue recognized during the period; ii) higher-than-anticipated charge-offs in Q4 2025 related to certain loan vintages originated during Q3 2025, which experienced weaker cure rates than originally forecast and continued higher delinquencies into Q4; and iii) temporary macroeconomic dislocations, including the US federal government shutdown that extended into the middle part of Q4 2025, which adversely impacted payment behavior for a subset of borrowers and delayed recoveries. During the middle of Q3 2025, the Company observed a notable increase in delinquencies in certain US portfolios, above typical seasonal patterns. In response, Propel and its Bank Partners implemented targeted underwriting adjustments and moderated new customer originations through the latter part of Q3 and into the early portion of Q4. While these actions were effective in stabilizing forward-looking credit performance, certain Q3 vintages exhibited lower-than-expected cure rates and continued poor credit performance and delinquency in Q4, which contributed to higher net charge-offs and an elevated provision expense during the quarter. As Q4 progressed, credit performance improved across the portfolio. Delinquency trends stabilized and repayment behavior improved as underwriting adjustments took effect and macro-related disruptions, including the US government shutdown, were resolved. Strong performance in the UK and continued improvement in Canada further supported overall portfolio stability. The QuidMarket portfolio delivered consistently strong results throughout the quarter, benefiting from disciplined underwriting and a higher-quality customer base, while the Fora portfolio continued to demonstrate improving credit performance as underwriting refinements continued to take effect and the program scaled. As a result of the stabilization observed mid-way through Q4, management elected to accelerate originations during the back half of the quarter, particularly in December, while maintaining a disciplined underwriting posture. This decision contributed to record Total Originations Funded¹ and record Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ exiting the quarter. Approximately \$30 million of the Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ growth, representing roughly 5% sequential growth from November, occurred in December alone. While this acceleration strengthened the portfolio entering 2026, it also drove higher upfront provisioning under IFRS accounting, as revenue from these originations will be earned over future periods.

The provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue of 56% for Q4 2025 remains within the Company's targeted range and consistent with levels observed in prior periods of macroeconomic stress, including Q2 2022, when provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue increased to approximately 58% following a sharp rise in inflation and interest rates. In that prior cycle, elevated provisioning reflected a combination of macroeconomic pressure and portfolio re-pricing and was followed by a relatively rapid normalization as underwriting actions took hold, declining to approximately 54% in Q3 2022, 53% in Q4 2022 and 47% in Q1 2023. Management believes the Q4 2025 provision level appropriately reflects the Company's growth profile, portfolio mix, and the timing of originations during the quarter, and is indicative of strong underlying unit economics in a normalized growth environment. Management further believes that Q4 represented the peak in provision expense associated with the credit dynamics observed in late 2025, and expects provision levels to improve in subsequent periods as underwriting adjustments take effect and portfolio trends continue to stabilize.

As outlined in prior MD&As, generally in periods of higher origination growth, the Company typically 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 56% is within our acceptable range to support profitable growth and is consistent with our expectations for normal seasonal patterns. 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) remained at 24% as at December 31, 2025, consistent with December 31, 2024. This stability reflects the offsetting impact of portfolio growth and maturation, a higher proportion of returning and existing customers, and increased origination volume at higher credit quality tiers, partially offset by elevated macroeconomic uncertainty and the modest increase in delinquencies observed earlier in the year. Generally, a loan portfolio that has a higher proportion of returning and existing customers will typically have a lower allowance for future credit losses as compared to a portfolio with newer customers. This is because many returning and existing customers demonstrate an ability and propensity to make their loan repayments reliability over a sustained period of time. Taken together, allowance levels remain consistent with management’s expectations and reflect the continued stability of the portfolio as it grows, matures and diversifies across geographies and products. 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. Allowances reflect portfolio-specific factors discussed above, including credit performance trends and portfolio aging, which support a measured and disciplined reserve position. The expected credit loss model also incorporates forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions, including interest rate and inflation expectations. These inputs are updated each reporting period and ensure that allowance levels remain appropriately calibrated to both portfolio performance and prevailing economic conditions.

Overall, despite elevated provisioning during Q4 2025, the Company continues to grow profitably with strong unit economics and disciplined credit risk management. The dynamics observed during Q4 2025 are consistent with historical periods of macro-driven volatility experienced by the Company and reflect a deliberate and measured approach to balancing growth and credit quality. The actions taken throughout Q3 and Q4 2025 have strengthened the portfolio exiting the year, and management believes the portfolio remains well positioned as macroeconomic conditions evolve.

(US\$ other than percentages)	Three months ended December 31,		%
	2025	2024	Change
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	87,998,912	65,582,578	34%
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a % of Revenue ⁽¹⁾	56%	51%	10%
Net Charge-Offs ⁽¹⁾	82,954,240	58,201,962	43%
Net Charge-Offs as a % of Average CLAB ⁽¹⁾	14%	13%	8%

(US\$ other than percentages)	Year ended December 31,		%
	2025	2024	Change
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	296,862,147	222,495,877	33%
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a % of Revenue ⁽¹⁾	50%	49%	2%
Net Charge-Offs ⁽¹⁾	264,274,977	182,601,768	45%
Net Charge-Offs as a % of Average CLAB ⁽¹⁾	13%	12%	8%

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

Net Charge-Offs

Net Charge-Offs¹ increased by 43% to \$83.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$58.2 million over the same quarter in 2024, and increased by 45% to \$264.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$182.6 million over the same period in 2024. Net Charge-Offs¹ 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). While provision for loan losses and other liabilities includes a forward-looking component reflecting expected future credit losses, Net Charge-Offs¹ measure realized losses and therefore largely reflect origination activity, credit conditions, and underwriting decisions from prior periods. As such, Net Charge-Offs¹ typically lag changes in underwriting posture and macroeconomic conditions. Both measures are useful to assess the credit performance of the portfolio.

Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances¹, increased to 14% for the three months ended December 31, 2025 from 13% for the same quarter in 2024, and increased to 13% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 from 12% for the same period in 2024. The increase during Q4 2025 reflects the realization of losses associated primarily with loan vintages originated during Q3 2025, which experienced higher delinquency levels and lower-than-anticipated cure rates, as discussed in the “Provision for loan losses and other liabilities” section above. These dynamics were further influenced by temporary macroeconomic disruptions, including the longest US federal government shutdown in history that extended into the middle of Q4 2025, which negatively impacted payment behavior and delayed recoveries for a subset of borrowers. Importantly, the Net Charge-Offs ratio observed in Q4 2025 remains within management’s targeted range and is consistent with historical periods of elevated macroeconomic pressure. By way of comparison, Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances¹ reached 15% in Q2 2022, driven by the rapid increase in inflation and interest rates during that period, before stabilizing in subsequent quarters as underwriting actions took effect and portfolio performance normalized. Management views the Q4 2025 Net Charge-Offs ratio through a similar lens, reflecting a lagged response to earlier macro and credit dynamics rather than a deterioration in current-period underwriting quality. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, the Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances¹ was negatively impacted by approximately \$2.0 million relating to a change in an accounting estimate for the QuidMarket loans and advances receivable (see Note 2 in the Company’s Q2 2025 Financial Statements for further detail). As credit performance stabilized through the latter part of Q4 2025, delinquency trends improved across the portfolio, reflecting the underwriting tightening implemented in Q3 and early Q4, improved consumer payment behavior following the resolution of the US Federal government shutdown, and continued strength in the UK and Canada. The QuidMarket portfolio continued to perform strongly throughout the period, benefiting from disciplined underwriting and a higher-quality customer base, while the Fora portfolio demonstrated further improvement as underwriting refinements and portfolio seasoning took hold.

Overall, we expect Net Charge-Offs as a percentage of Average Combined Loans and Advance Balances¹, when measured over time and adjusted for seasonal and other demand-related fluctuations, to decrease as our enhanced underwriting and AI capabilities, which are approved by our Bank Partners, continue to mature, and as the products facilitated through our platform increasingly 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 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 Advance Balances¹ to benefit from the continued scaling of Fora, as our Canadian operation becomes a more meaningful contributor to the portfolio. Fora has historically experienced 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 14% experienced in Q4 2025 is within the range that management considers 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 2026 (see our “**2026 Operating and Financial Targets**” above) as well as ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty including tariff dynamics and elevated interest rates, particularly in the US, there are a number of factors that we expect will mitigate any potential increase. 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 have historically demonstrated more resilience than prime borrowers and have generally performed better through recent periods of economic uncertainty; ii) continued refinements to underwriting and acquisition strategy that have driven 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 within targeted ranges; and iv) ongoing operational and technological enhancements that are deployed across Propel’s platform.

Acquisition and data expense²

Acquisition and data expense increased by 48% to \$23.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$15.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. The Company also experienced an increase in acquisition and data expense of 47% to \$76.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 from \$52.0 million over the same period in 2024. The increase for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025 is due to the higher Total Originations Funded¹ over the comparable period and an increase in the Cost Per Funded Origination¹. In addition, acquisition and data expense increased as the Company deliberately increased marketing investment during the back half of Q4 2025, particularly in December, to support higher origination volumes following improved credit performance and stabilization across key portfolios. The drivers for the higher Cost Per Funded Origination¹ are discussed further below. Furthermore, the year-over-year increase in acquisition and data expense reflects the full-year contribution from QuidMarket in 2025, compared to a partial-period contribution following the acquisition’s closing 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 Funded¹ grew by 26% to \$220.9 million from \$175.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2024 and increased by 32% to \$774.3 million from \$586.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2024. Origination volumes accelerated meaningfully during the back half of Q4 2025 as management elected to lean into strong consumer demand following the stabilization of credit trends observed mid-quarter. The growth during the three months and twelve months ended December 31, 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 Origination¹ is the new customer originations proportion of Total Originations Funded¹ where the vast majority of these expenses are incurred. The New Customer % of Total Originations Funded¹ was 43% equaling \$94.7 million in Q4 2025 compared to 47% equaling \$81.6 million in Q4 2024 and 43% equaling \$333.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to 46% equaling \$271.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024. This translated to year-over-year growth in new customer originations of 16% and 23% for the three months and twelve months ended December 31, 2025, respectively. As a result of the acceleration in new customer originations late in the quarter, particularly in December, and the upfront nature of marketing, data and underwriting costs incurred at the time of origination, acquisition and data expense increased disproportionately in Q4 2025 relative to revenue. The majority of these costs are expensed immediately when loans are funded, whereas the associated revenue is earned over the life of the loan, creating a timing mismatch in periods of rapid late-quarter growth. Therefore, a primary driver of the acquisition and data expense growth was the continued strength from the new customer origination portion of Total Originations Funded¹ described above as well as the acceleration of the originations over the later part of the quarter.

The higher growth in acquisition and data expenses was also driven by the increase in the Cost Per Funded Origination¹. The Cost Per Funded Origination^{1,3} increased to \$0.105 in Q4 2025 as compared to \$0.090 in Q4 2024 and increased to \$0.099 for the twelve months ended December 31, 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 Origination¹, acquisition and data expense Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination^{1,3} increased to \$0.245 for Q4 2025 as compared to \$0.193 for Q4 2024 and increased to \$0.229 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$0.191 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024.

There are a number of factors that drive the acquisition and data expense and consequently the Company's Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination¹ that make up the overall acquisition strategy.

Firstly, as described in prior quarter MD&As, the Company has gradually increased its organic marketing spend since early 2023. During Q4 2025, management increased organic marketing spend to capitalize on strong demand conditions once credit performance stabilized, particularly in December. In addition, during the seasonally strong fourth quarter, the Company strategically allocated a greater proportion of marketing spend toward higher-value origination cohorts that are expected to generate attractive lifetime economics. These allocations were made within disciplined return thresholds and reflect management's confidence in the long-term performance of these vintages. Organic marketing initiatives include pay-per-click and SEM/SEO marketing, direct mail and other direct branded spend that requires some upfront investment and time to translate into increased origination volume. It has been the Company's experience that customers originated through organic marketing channels perform better from a credit perspective as compared to those customers originated through other marketing channels through third parties. Therefore, despite the higher organic marketing expense in the immediate term, we expect the better relative credit performance along with the longer term brand development will result in continued strong and increasing profitability, and as a result we and our Bank Partners are comfortable continuing to operate on this basis. As noted above, organic marketing spend contributes meaningfully to building Propel's consumer facing brands over the long term. The recent increased organic marketing spend contributed to the higher Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination¹ over the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025 discussed above. However, the level of expense is within the acceptable range to achieve targeted profitability during a period of significant growth. Furthermore, this strategic increase in marketing investment contributed to higher acquisition and data expense in Q4 2025, with the associated revenue expected to be realized in subsequent periods.

Secondly, another key component of the expense on a Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination¹ and overall Cost Per Funded Origination¹ basis is the cost to underwrite and adjudicate the new customer originations. Data costs, including data and products leveraged from credit bureaus and third-party partners, remain a meaningful driver of acquisition and data expense. During Q4 2025, the Company continued to incur higher underwriting and verification costs per funded loan as part of a deliberate decision to expand application flow given the strong market demand while maintaining a tighter acceptance rate following the modest delinquency trends observed in Q3 2025 and early Q4 2025. This resulted in higher data and underwriting expenses per funded loan during the period. While this contributed to a higher Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination¹, management views these incremental costs as a prudent investment to preserve portfolio quality and support sustainable growth as origination volumes increased late in the quarter.

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 Yield¹), and a lower provision for loan losses and other liabilities as a percentage of revenue. As noted in the "Provision for Loan Losses and Other Liabilities" section above, QuidMarket has continued to exhibit strong and stable credit performance, which partially offset higher provision levels elsewhere in the portfolio and supported overall portfolio stability during the period. This profile enables the program to absorb higher acquisition and data expenses while generating strong margins and profitability. Although QuidMarket increases the Cost Per Funded Origination¹ and Cost Per New Customer Funded Origination¹, these costs are effectively offset by its lower loss rates and higher yield profile and remain fully 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. A key strategic initiative for 2026 is the continued diversification and expansion of our marketing footprint, including onboarding new strategic partners, deepening relationships with existing aggregators and marketplaces, expanding direct mail and organic channels, leveraging multiple AI tools to enhance the Company's marketing strategy, and investing in brand and performance marketing initiatives to broaden our reach across the credit spectrum. Central to this strategy is the enhanced deployment of AI-driven acquisition capabilities, supported by enriched third-party and proprietary data, to optimize channel selection, customer targeting, pricing and conversion in real time. Together, these initiatives are designed to improve marketing efficiency, increase conversion rates and support scalable, profitable growth. 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 Origination¹ 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 12% to \$12.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$11.5 million over the corresponding quarter in 2024 and increased by 22% to \$48.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$39.5 million over the corresponding period in 2024. This increase was due to the overall growth in our business as reflected by the 21% and 31% increase in revenue for the three and twelve-month periods ending December 31, 2025, respectively, as well as the 23% increase in Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹, and continued wage growth in the broader economy. Furthermore, the increase in the year-over-year salaries, wages, and benefits expense reflects the full-year contribution from QuidMarket in 2025, compared to a partial-period contribution following the acquisition's closing on November 15, 2024 (see "**Business Overview**" above), including the associated addition of personnel and integration-related costs. For context, transaction-related salaries and benefits totaled approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2024, respectively, which were included in the prior-year periods. These costs were non-recurring in nature. 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 resulting revenues driving increasing operating leverage in the business. This is highlighted by a decrease in salaries, wages and benefits as a percentage of revenue to 8.2% for the three months ending December 31, 2025 compared to 8.9% in the 2024 comparative period and a decrease to 8.2% for the twelve months ending December 31, 2025 compared to 8.8% in the 2024 comparative period. We note that certain components of these expenses, particularly contact center headcount, are variable with overall loan volume and new customer originations, while corporate and infrastructure-related costs are more fixed in nature.

Furthermore, the business continues to realize meaningful efficiencies in people-related costs across our contact center operations as a result of ongoing enhancements to operational processes, automation, and technology through ongoing investment in AI applications. Customer experience is a key pillar of Propel's mission, and we continue to focus on delivering a streamlined, low-friction experience across the full customer lifecycle, from origination and servicing through repayment by expanding self-service capabilities and increasing the use of digital (non-voice) communication channels. These initiatives include additional self-service repayment options, automated customer outreach and interaction tools, and continued automation across origination and loan funding processes. Together, these enhancements reduce reliance on live agents, improve agent productivity, and drive lower unit costs over time while maintaining a high standard of service.

We have also continued to benefit from operating efficiencies driven by enhancements to ‘LEO’, the user interface to our proprietary JAG loan management system, which supports originations processing across the MoneyKey, CreditFresh and Fora programs. During 2025, we further enhanced our proprietary AI-powered underwriting software, increasing automation across the customer acquisition journey. As a result, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2025 all represented the highest proportion of auto-decisioned originations in Propel’s history. In Q1 2025, we introduced an industry leading AI platform to enhance contact-center productivity and customer experience through real-time interaction guidance, knowledge assistance, and workflow automation. Deployment of this platform has progressed well and has expanded beyond customer acquisition and servicing into payment processing and collections. In addition, we implemented AI-powered virtual digital agents (chatbots) to support customer interactions, with these tools now handling up to approximately 65% of web-chat interactions end-to-end for the programs in which they have been deployed. These initiatives are expected to further improve scalability and operating leverage while maintaining strong customer satisfaction outcomes. Looking beyond customer-facing operations, we have initiated controlled pilot programs using generative AI tools across several internal functions, including software development and testing, communications, marketing, compliance and project and program management. These initiatives are already delivering measurable productivity gains; for example, our software development team recently doubled unit test coverage within a six-month period. We plan to continue expanding and accelerating these deployments in 2026 to unlock additional efficiencies, improve insight generation and enhance collaboration and execution across both operational and corporate teams.

Collectively, these initiatives have contributed to a reduction in salaries, wages and benefits as a percentage of revenue for both the three month and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2025, as noted above. At the same time, we continue to incur incremental infrastructure and personnel expenses to support the growth of our LaaS program, launched in mid-2023, and other recent business initiatives including Propel Bank which was launched in Q4 2025. We expect these programs to deliver meaningful economic benefits as they continue to scale. Furthermore, the Company’s business development pipeline remains strong, with several initiatives in active development that we believe will positively impact 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. In anticipation of these future launches, we have made deliberate investments in personnel and infrastructure to support the build-out and execution of these initiatives. These initial costs—primarily reflected in higher corporate and technology-related headcount—are essential to position the Company for sustained growth. Although these investments have impacted 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 alongside continued productivity improvements across other areas of the business. For example, as discussed above, operational efficiencies have allowed us to optimize contact center staffing levels, and the resulting 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 balance underscores our disciplined approach to managing near-term costs while strategically allocating resources to drive long-term profitable growth.

General and administrative expense

General and administrative expenses (“**G&A**”) decreased by 8% to \$3.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$4.0 million over the corresponding quarter in 2024 and decreased by 1% to \$13.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$13.9 million over the corresponding period in 2024. Our G&A as a percentage of revenue decreased to 2.3% in Q4 2025 from 3.1% in the prior period and decreased to 2.3% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 from 3.1% in the prior year. The year-over-year decrease for the quarter and the full year primarily reflects the absence of approximately \$0.4 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, of non-recurring costs related to the acquisition of QuidMarket. These costs were incurred during Q3 and Q4 2024 and were primarily comprised of third-party professional fees, including legal, financial, accounting, regulatory and other advisors. Excluding the impact of these prior-year transaction-related fees, G&A increased by 3% for the three months ended December 31, 2025 and 21% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, primarily driven by higher telephony and communication costs and increased professional and other external services fees. These increases supported not only the record level of Total Originations Funded¹ and the ongoing scale-up of LaaS, but also the advancement of multiple new business development initiatives, including the recently announced Column partnership and the launch of Propel Bank (see “**Business Overview**” above). In particular, the Company incurred incremental legal, professional, tax, and structuring advisory expenses related to the formation, regulatory preparation, and operational readiness of these new initiatives. While these initiatives have not yet contributed to revenue, they are expected to meaningfully expand the Company’s product offerings, geographic reach, and long-term growth potential. G&A expenses for the current period also include the full-year contribution from QuidMarket in 2025, compared to a partial-period contribution following the acquisition’s closing on November 15, 2024 (see “**Business Overview**” above).

On a normalized basis, excluding non-recurring transaction-related costs, G&A as a percentage of revenue decreased to 2.3% for the three months ended December 31, 2025 from 2.7% in the prior period, and decreased to 2.3% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 from 2.5% in the prior period. This year-over-year profile reflects two dynamics: i) incremental, deliberate expenditures to advance and launch new business initiatives that have not yet contributed to revenue, including product development, regulatory and structuring work, and systems and infrastructure enhancements; and ii) ongoing efficiency gains across the Company’s core operations, as prior technology and process investments continue to drive productivity improvements. While initiative-related expenses resulted in higher overhead in absolute dollars, excluding these investments, the Company continued to realize operating leverage, with core G&A supporting higher revenue without a proportional increase in cost. Management views these near-term investments as foundational, positioning the Company for long-term growth and margin expansion as new initiatives scale and begin contributing to revenue. Importantly, this reduction in G&A as a percentage of revenue was achieved despite ongoing upfront investment required to develop and commercialize the new programs and partnerships. These investments—largely concentrated in legal, tax, structuring, and other professional services—are essential to support the Company’s long-term growth strategy and the expansion of its product and distribution capabilities. The ability to reduce G&A as a percentage of revenue while progressing multiple new initiatives underscores the Company’s disciplined approach to cost management and scalability. In parallel, ongoing enhancements to the Company’s infrastructure - including the rollout of the ‘LEO’ user interface (mentioned above), AI-powered contact center platform and expanded use of digital interaction channels (including web chat and SMS) and optimization of our computer telephony integration - are generating measurable operational efficiencies, further positioning the Company to capture substantial operating leverage and future growth across both existing and new business lines.

Processing, technology and program servicing

Processing, technology and program servicing costs increased by 40% to \$8.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$6.3 million for the same three-month period in 2024, and increased by 62% to \$32.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$20.1 million over the corresponding period in 2024. The increase in processing, technology and program servicing expense for the three months and twelve months ended December 31, 2025 was primarily due to: i) the 26% year-over-year growth in our Total Originations Funded¹ and consequently the 23% year-over-year growth in our Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ discussed above and ii) the significant expansion of the LaaS program, as demonstrated by the 97% and 191% year-over-year increase in revenue for the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 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 increased as a percentage of LaaS revenue to 60% from 59% for the three month period ended December 31, 2025 and decreased to 69% from 71% for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025. The increase in LaaS servicing costs as a percentage of LaaS service fees during the quarter primarily reflects timing-related investments associated with the ramp-up of new and expanding programs, including onboarding additional purchasers and supporting increased origination volumes late in the quarter. 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 the full-year contribution from QuidMarket in 2025, compared to a partial-period contribution following the acquisition’s closing on November 15, 2024 (see “**Business Overview**” above).

	Three months ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	
(US\$ other than percentages)	Amount	Amount	% Change
LaaS service fees	5,832,115	2,961,670	97%
Processing, technology and other program costs	5,364,949	4,604,903	17%
LaaS servicing costs	3,515,247	1,738,836	102%
Total processing, technology and program servicing expense	8,880,196	6,343,739	40%
LaaS servicing costs as a % of LaaS service fees	60%	59%	
	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	
(US\$ other than percentages)	Amount	Amount	% Change
LaaS service fees	18,042,861	6,199,568	191%
Processing, technology and other program costs	20,122,169	15,740,296	28%
LaaS servicing costs	12,450,676	4,402,369	183%
Total processing, technology and program servicing expense	32,572,845	20,142,665	62%
LaaS servicing costs as a % of LaaS service fees	69%	71%	

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 3% to \$8.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$8.6 million for the same three-month period in 2024 and by 9% to \$34.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$31.9 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 meaningfully offset by the reduction of central bank rates by both the Bank of Canada and the Federal Reserve since 2024 (see “**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**” for further discussion on central bank policy rates). Furthermore, the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 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 20% to \$312.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$260.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024. Our average daily facility outstanding increased by 24% to \$290.5 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$233.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 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 10.6% in the three months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to 12.7% in the three months ended December 31, 2024 and decreased to 11.3% in the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to 13.2% in the twelve months ended December 31, 2024.

The decrease in the average effective interest rate on the Company’s credit facilities for the three months and twelve months ended December 31, 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 December, 31 2025 3-month SOFR decreased to 3.66% from 3.99% at September 30, 2025. If interest rates decrease further, this will naturally be a tailwind for the business and expand profitability.

As at December 31, 2025, the debt-to-equity² ratio for the Company was 1.27/1. With the sizable credit available under the debt facilities, the facilities structure from an advance rate perspective, and the relatively low debt-to-equity² 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 December 31,			
	2025	2024	Period over period change	
(US\$ other than percentages)	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage
Effective interest on credit facilities	8,267,560	8,284,042	(16,482)	—%
Average daily facility outstanding	312,864,337	260,765,523	52,098,814	20%
Average effective interest rate on credit facilities	10.6%	12.7%		
Other credit facility costs ⁽¹⁾	371,711	230,486	141,225	61%
Interest expense on lease liabilities	230,773	65,828	164,945	251%
Total Interest Expense	8,870,044	8,580,356	289,688	3%

	Year ended December 31,		Period over period change	
	2025	2024	Amount	Percentage
(US\$ other than percentages)				
Effective interest on credit facilities	32,723,281	30,801,409	1,921,872	6%
Average daily facility outstanding	290,524,793	233,613,155	56,911,638	24%
Average effective interest rate on credit facilities	11.3%	13.2%		
Other credit facility costs ⁽¹⁾	1,318,703	783,881	534,822	68%
Interest expense on lease liabilities	693,621	265,482	428,139	161%
Total Interest Expense	34,735,605	31,850,772	2,884,833	9%

(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 upsized that closed on April 25, 2025. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below.

Net income

Net income decreased by 49% to \$5.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 from \$11.6 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 28% to a record of \$59.5 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 from \$46.4 million for the same period in 2024. The increase in net income for the twelve-month period relative to 2024 was driven primarily by overall growth in revenues and loan and advance balances, effective management of the business, and disciplined operating, risk and financial management. The increase was also supported by the full-year contribution from the Acquisition of QuidMarket, which closed on November 15, 2024 (see “**Business Overview**” above). The decrease in net income for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025 compared to the prior-year quarter primarily reflects higher upfront expenses incurred in Q4 2025 to support accelerated origination growth late in the quarter, particularly during December, with the associated revenue expected to be recognized over future periods. As discussed in detail under “Provision for loan losses and other liabilities” and “Acquisition and data expense,” these upfront costs included higher initial provisioning on increased origination volumes and elevated marketing and data expenses incurred to capitalize on strong consumer demand following the stabilization of credit performance mid-quarter. These timing dynamics weighed on quarterly net income despite strong underlying portfolio growth. In addition, net income for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025 was impacted by elevated Net Charge-Offs¹ recognized during the quarter that largely reflect origination activity from prior periods, particularly originations from earlier in 2025, including Q3, when the Company experienced a modest seasonal increase in delinquencies amid heightened macroeconomic uncertainty including the impact from the US federal government shutdown. As discussed in the “Net Charge-Offs” section above, charge-offs lag origination and delinquency trends, and therefore the elevated Net Charge-Offs¹ recognized in Q4 2025 reflect credit performance dynamics observed earlier in the year rather than deterioration in credit quality during the quarter itself. These charge-offs rolled through the income statement in Q4 2025, weighing on quarterly net income, even as credit performance stabilized and underwriting tightening implemented in mid-to-late Q3 began to positively impact newer vintages originated late in Q4. Management expects the benefit of these underwriting actions to become more evident in Net Charge-Offs¹ and net income in subsequent periods as higher-quality vintages season. As discussed above under “Salaries, wages, and benefits” and under “G&A”, the Company incurred approximately \$0.7 million (pre-tax) and \$3.2 million (pre-tax) of non-recurring transaction-related expenses relating to the Acquisition of QuidMarket during the three month and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2024, respectively. Removing these one-time expenses would have increased net income for the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2024. Notwithstanding this normalization, the Company would still have demonstrated significant growth in net income on a full-year basis in 2025. Furthermore, as discussed above under “Provision for loan losses and other liabilities”, the twelve month period was 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 twelve month period ended December 31, 2025.

As outlined in the sections above, Propel experienced significant growth in the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 where Ending Combined Loan and Advance Balances¹ increased by 23% year over year. As a result, revenue grew by 21% and 31% for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025, respectively. This growth was driven by the expansion of existing operations including: the (i) scaling of the Bank Programs across the CreditFresh and MoneyKey brands; (ii) expanded marketing reach through diversified partner relationships and acquisition strategies; (iii) continued expansion across 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) enhanced graduation and variable pricing capabilities; (v) the growing contribution of Fora and the LaaS program; and (vi) a full-year contribution from QuidMarket following its acquisition (see “**Business Overview**” above). Growth was further supported 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 on our platform. See “**Loans and advances receivable**” for further detail and drivers.

To realize the growth and initiatives outlined above, the Company incurred higher upfront costs in the current period while a significant portion of the associated economic benefit is expected to be realized over future periods. As such, in accordance with IFRS, we are required to take larger immediate expenses relating primarily to (i) provision for loan losses and other liabilities; (ii) acquisition and data expense; and (iii) other operating expenses including salaries, wages, and benefits and G&A as the Company continued to invest in infrastructure and capacity to support higher origination volumes and portfolio growth. As a result of these dynamics, the net income margin for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025 was 4% compared to 9% for the three month period ended December 31, 2024. Note that the prior-year quarter included approximately \$0.7 million (pre-tax) of non-recurring transaction-related expenses related to the Acquisition of QuidMarket comprised of \$0.3 million within salaries, wages and benefits and \$0.4 million within G&A (see “**Salaries, wages, and benefits**” and “**G&A**” above for further discussion). Overall, the year-over-year decline primarily reflects several timing and transitional factors during the quarter, including: (i) the timing of originations, with significant late-quarter growth requiring upfront provisioning and acquisition spend under IFRS accounting; (ii) the carry over impact of Q3 vintages that contributed to higher charge-offs in Q4; (iii) macroeconomic factors affecting certain customer cohorts, including the US government shutdown; and (iv) incremental start-up and infrastructure investments to support strategic initiatives, including the scaling of the LaaS program, the Column partnership and the launch of Propel Bank. For the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025, the net income margin remained the same at 10% from the same period in 2024. Excluding the approximately \$3.2 million (pre-tax) of non-recurring transaction-related expenses related to the Acquisition of QuidMarket incurred in the prior-year period, the net income margin for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2024 would have been modestly higher.

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 Q4 2025 nor when comparing the twelve months ended December 31, 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 31% for the three month period ended December 31, 2025 from 29% in same period in 2024 and increased to 29% for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025 from 28% for the same period in 2024. Excluding the non-recurring transaction-related expenses associated with the Acquisition of QuidMarket discussed above, total operating expenses would have represented 29% and 27% of revenue for the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2024, respectively. Operating expenses not including acquisition and data expense decreased to 16% of revenue for the three month period ended December 31, 2025 as compared to 17% for the same period in 2024 and remained the same at 16% for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025 as compared to same period in 2024. Excluding the non-recurring transaction-related expenses with the Acquisition of QuidMarket discussed above, total operating expenses not including acquisition and data expense would have represented 16% and 16% of revenue for the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2024, respectively. The factors driving the changes in year-over-year operating expenses as a percentage of revenue include: i) the scaling of the growth initiatives including 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 such as the Column partnership and Propel Bank (see “**Business Overview**”), which are expected to further expand our distribution channels, geographic reach, and product capabilities. We expect these

initiatives 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 uncertainty and elevated interest rates, particularly in the US, the Company continued to observe strong employment levels within its consumer segment and credit performance within targeted risk ranges. While delinquencies increased modestly earlier in the year, credit performance stabilized during Q4 2025 following targeted underwriting adjustments. While this credit performance is supported in part by healthy labour-markets, it also reflects the prudent underwriting posture maintained by us and our Bank Partners. Furthermore, our consumer segment has historically demonstrated resiliency through periods of economic stress, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Please see “**Macroeconomic Environment and Outlook**” above for additional factors influencing net income.

(US\$ other than percentages)	Three Months Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change
Net income	5,936,979	11,609,178	(49)%
Net income as % of revenue	4%	9%	
Earnings per share (\$USD):			
Basic	0.15	0.31	(51)%
Diluted	0.14	0.29	(51)%
Earnings per share (\$CAD):			
Basic	0.21	0.43	(52)%
Diluted	0.20	0.40	(51)%
Adjusted Net Income ⁽¹⁾	7,960,218	16,943,663	(53)%
Adjusted Net Income Margin ⁽¹⁾	5%	13%	
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$USD) ⁽¹⁾			
Basic	0.20	0.45	(55)%
Diluted	0.19	0.42	(55)%
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$CAD) ⁽¹⁾			
Basic	0.28	0.63	(56)%
Diluted	0.26	0.59	(55)%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	19,360,659	24,996,026	(23)%
EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾	12%	19%	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	21,622,497	31,926,584	(32)%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾	14%	25%	

(US\$ other than percentages)	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change
Net income	59,520,299	46,375,867	28%
Net income as % of revenue	10%	10%	
Earnings per share (\$USD):			
Basic	1.52	1.32	15%
Diluted	1.41	1.22	15%
Earnings per share (\$CAD):			
Basic	2.13	1.81	18%
Diluted	1.97	1.67	18%
Adjusted Net Income ⁽¹⁾	66,685,657	62,346,993	7%
Adjusted Net Income Margin ⁽¹⁾	11%	14%	
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$USD) ⁽¹⁾			
Basic	1.71	1.78	(4)%
Diluted	1.58	1.64	(4)%
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$CAD) ⁽¹⁾			
Basic	2.38	2.43	(2)%
Diluted	2.21	2.25	(2)%
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	122,552,683	99,941,279	23%
EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾	21%	22%	
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	130,338,002	121,343,458	7%
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽¹⁾	22%	27%	

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

Adjusted Net Income¹

Adjusted Net Income¹ decreased by 53% to \$8.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 from \$16.9 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 7% to a record of \$66.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 from \$62.3 million for the same period in 2024.

The year-over-year increase for the twelve-month period was primarily driven by strong revenue growth and disciplined expense management, partially offset by elevated provisioning and credit normalization experienced during portions of 2025. However, the growth rate of Adjusted Net Income¹ was lower than the corresponding increase in net income for two primary reasons. First, as discussed in sections above, sequential quarterly growth in Q3 and Q4 2025 was more measured relative to the comparable periods in 2024 due to macroeconomic uncertainty and a more tighter underwriting posture. As a result, growth in Stage-1 loan balances during the second half of 2025 was lower than in the prior year, leading to a smaller Stage-1 provision add-back in the adjusted results. The Stage-1 add-back remains a meaningful component of the adjustment to net income, and its magnitude is directly influenced by the timing and pace of portfolio growth. Second, the prior-year period included approximately \$3.2 million (pre-tax) of non-recurring transaction-related expenses associated with the acquisition of QuidMarket that were excluded from Adjusted Net Income¹. As a result, the net income comparison benefited from the absence of those one-time costs in 2024, while Adjusted Net Income¹ reflected a normalized baseline in both periods. In addition, higher operating investments during 2025, including expenditures related to new business initiatives such as Column and Propel Bank (see “**Business Overview**”), AI-driven technology development, and infrastructure enhancements that have not yet generated revenue, are not added back to the adjusted figure and therefore also contributed to the more moderate year-over-year growth in Adjusted Net Income¹. The decrease in the Adjusted Net Income¹ for the three-months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the prior period can be explained by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income (see above).

Adjusted Net Income¹ 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 Q4 2025 Financial Statements for further detail). For the twelve month period ended December 31, 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 period ending December 31, 2025, the Company experienced an unrealized gain of \$0.4 million (pre-tax) and during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2025, the Company experienced an unrealized gain of \$1.0 million (pre-tax) related to changes in foreign exchange rates. These were removed from the calculation of Adjusted Net Income¹ for those periods. Management believes Adjusted Net Income¹ is a truer reflection of business performance for the respective period. Notwithstanding the above, Adjusted Net Income¹ is impacted by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income.

EBITDA¹

EBITDA¹ decreased by 23% to \$19.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025, from \$25.0 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 23% to a record of \$122.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, from \$99.9 million for the same period in 2024. The movements in EBITDA¹ can be explained by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income (see above).

Adjusted EBITDA¹

Adjusted EBITDA¹ decreased by 32% to \$21.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2025 from \$31.9 million for the same period in 2024 and increased by 7% to a record of \$130.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 from \$121.3 million for the same period in 2024.

The year-over-year increase in Adjusted EBITDA¹ was primarily driven by strong revenue growth and disciplined expense management, partially offset by elevated provisioning and credit normalization experienced during portions of 2025. However, similar to Adjusted Net Income¹, the growth rate of Adjusted EBITDA¹ was lower than the corresponding increase in EBITDA for two primary reasons. First, as discussed in sections above, sequential quarterly growth in Q3 and Q4 2025 was more measured relative to the comparable periods in 2024 due to macroeconomic uncertainty and a more tighter underwriting posture. As a result, growth in Stage-1 loan balances during the second half of 2025 was lower than in the prior year, leading to a smaller Stage-1 provision add-back in the adjusted results. The Stage-1 add-back remains a meaningful component of the adjustment to EBITDA, and its magnitude is directly influenced by the timing and pace of portfolio growth. Second, EBITDA for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024 included approximately \$3.2 million (pre-tax) of non-recurring transaction-related expenses associated with the acquisition of QuidMarket, which were excluded from Adjusted EBITDA¹ in that period. As a result, the EBITDA comparison benefited from the absence of those one-time costs, while Adjusted EBITDA¹ reflected normalized results across both years. In addition, higher operating investments during 2025, including expenditures related to new business initiatives such as Column and Propel Bank (see “**Business Overview**”), AI-driven technology development, and infrastructure enhancements that have not yet generated revenue, are not added back to the adjusted figure and therefore also contributed to the more moderate year-over-year growth in Adjusted EBITDA¹. The decrease in the Adjusted EBITDA¹ for the three-months ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the prior period can be explained by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income (see above).

Adjusted EBITDA¹ 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 Income¹ 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 twelve month period ended December 31, 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 period ending December 31, 2025, the Company experienced an unrealized gain of \$0.4 million (pre-tax) and during the twelve month period ending December 31, 2025, the Company experienced an unrealized gain of \$1.0 million (pre-tax) related to changes in foreign exchange rates. Therefore, see “Adjusted Net Income” above for a discussion of how such adjustments impacted the twelve months ended months periods ending December 31, 2025. Furthermore, see “**Reconciliation of Non-IFRS measures**” in this MD&A. Management believes Adjusted EBITDA¹ is a truer reflection of business performance over the respective periods. Notwithstanding the above, Adjusted EBITDA¹ is impacted by similar dynamics and factors as those driving net income, EBITDA¹ and Adjusted Net Income¹.

Return on equity²

Return on equity² was 9% for the three months ended December 31, 2025 on an annualized basis compared to 27% for the same period in 2024 and was 24% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to 36% for the same period in 2024. As discussed in “**Supplemental Financial Measures**” above, return on equity² is derived from 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 equity² for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 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 twelve months ended December 31, 2025. Notwithstanding the decline, we believe a 24% return on equity² for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, demonstrates a very strong return on shareholders’ capital and we believe the QuidMarket transaction will continue contributing to meaningful shareholder returns going forward.

Adjusted Return on Equity¹

Adjusted Return on Equity¹ was 12% for the three months ended December 31, 2025 on an annualized basis compared to 40% for the same period in 2024 and was 27% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to 48% for the same period in 2024. As discussed in “**Supplemental Financial Measures**” and “**Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Industry Metrics**” above, Adjusted Return on Equity¹ is derived from Adjusted Net Income¹ 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 Equity¹ is presented on an annualized basis. Similar to the return on equity², the Adjusted Return on Equity¹ for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 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 Income¹ for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025. Notwithstanding the decline, we believe a 27% Adjusted Return on Equity¹ for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025, demonstrates a strong return on shareholders’ capital and we believe the QuidMarket transaction will continue contributing to meaningful shareholder returns going forward.

(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 EBITDA² and to Adjusted EBITDA² for the three and twelve month periods ending December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US\$ other than percentages)				
Net income	5,936,979	11,609,178	59,520,299	46,375,867
Interest and fees on credit facilities	8,639,271	8,514,528	34,041,984	31,585,290
Interest expense on lease liabilities	230,773	65,828	693,621	265,482
Depreciation and amortization	2,470,896	1,732,843	9,009,247	5,480,545
Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	2,082,740	3,073,649	19,287,532	16,234,095
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	19,360,659	24,996,026	122,552,683	99,941,279
EBITDA ⁽²⁾ Margin	12%	19%	21%	22%
Transaction costs	—	701,808	—	3,221,649
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	(401,157)	896,192	(1,027,758)	1,403,607
Provision for credit losses on current status accounts ⁽¹⁾	2,640,062	4,481,049	5,106,608	11,993,619
Non-cash change in accounting estimate ⁽¹⁾	—	—	1,357,245	—
Provisions for CSO Guarantee Liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities	22,933	851,509	2,349,224	4,783,304
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	21,622,497	31,926,584	130,338,002	121,343,458
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ⁽²⁾	14%	25%	22%	27%

(1) Provision and change in accounting estimates 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).

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

The following table provides a reconciliation of our Adjusted Return on Equity¹ for the three and twelve month periods ending December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US\$ other than percentages)				
Net income	5,936,979	11,609,178	59,520,299	46,375,867
Transaction costs, net of taxes ⁽²⁾	—	515,829	—	2,367,912
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments, net of taxes ⁽²⁾	(294,850)	658,701	(755,402)	1,031,651
Amortization of acquired intangible assets, net of taxes ⁽²⁾	360,787	240,525	1,443,148	240,525
Provision for credit losses on current status accounts, net of taxes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,940,446	3,293,571	3,753,357	8,815,310
Non-cash change in accounting estimate, net of taxes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	—	—	997,575	—
Provisions for CSO Guarantee Liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities net of taxes ⁽²⁾	16,856	625,859	1,726,680	3,515,728
Adjusted Net Income ⁽¹⁾	7,960,218	16,943,663	66,685,657	62,346,993
Multiplied by number of periods in year	x4	x4	x1	x1
Divided by average shareholders' equity for the period	260,674,252	169,109,776	244,722,312	129,028,416
Adjusted Return on Equity ⁽¹⁾	12%	40%	27%	48%

(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 twelve months ended December 31, 2025 and comparative 2024 period.

(3) 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 Income¹, and earnings per share to Adjusted Earnings per Share¹, for the three and twelve month periods ending December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US\$ other than percentages)				
Net income	5,936,979	11,609,178	59,520,299	46,375,867
Transaction costs net of taxes ⁽²⁾	—	515,829	—	2,367,912
Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments, net of taxes ⁽²⁾	(294,850)	658,701	(755,402)	1,031,651
Amortization of acquired intangible assets, net of taxes ⁽²⁾	360,787	240,525	1,443,148	240,525
Provision for credit losses on current status accounts, net of taxes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,940,446	3,293,571	3,753,357	8,815,310
Non-cash change in accounting estimate, net of taxes ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	—	—	997,575	—
Provisions for CSO Guarantee Liabilities and Bank Service Program liabilities net of taxes ⁽²⁾	16,856	625,859	1,726,680	3,515,728
Adjusted Net Income ⁽¹⁾	7,960,218	16,943,663	66,685,657	62,346,993
Adjusted Net Income Margin ⁽¹⁾	5%	13%	11%	14%
Adjusted Return on Equity ⁽¹⁾	12%	40%	27%	48%
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	39,357,716	37,326,076	39,096,683	35,102,888
Diluted	42,246,973	40,300,803	42,234,502	37,963,733
Earnings per share (\$USD):				
Basic	0.15	0.31	1.52	1.32
Diluted	0.14	0.29	1.41	1.22
Earnings per share (\$CAD):				
Basic	0.21	0.43	2.13	1.81
Diluted	0.20	0.40	1.97	1.67
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$USD) ⁽¹⁾ :				
Basic	0.20	0.45	1.71	1.78
Diluted	0.19	0.42	1.58	1.64
Adjusted Earnings per Share (\$CAD) ⁽¹⁾ :				
Basic	0.28	0.63	2.38	2.43
Diluted	0.26	0.59	2.21	2.25

(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 twelve months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 period.

(3) 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-Offs¹ to provision for loan losses and other liabilities for the three and twelve month periods ending December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US\$ other than percentages)				
Charge-offs	94,939,768	65,701,681	303,761,358	208,306,980
Recoveries	(11,985,528)	(7,499,719)	(39,486,381)	(25,705,212)
Net Charge-Offs ⁽¹⁾	82,954,240	58,201,962	264,274,977	182,601,768
Change in Provision for Loan Losses	4,455,672	6,625,585	26,431,475	32,134,419
Provision for loan losses	87,409,912	64,827,547	290,706,452	214,736,187
Movement in financial obligation ⁽²⁾	22,933	851,509	2,349,224	4,783,304
Other lending program costs	566,067	(96,478)	3,806,471	2,976,386
Provision for loan losses and other liabilities	87,998,912	65,582,578	296,862,147	222,495,877

(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 Balances¹ to loans and advances receivable for the periods ending December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (See “Material Accounting Policies and Estimates — Loans and advances receivable” in this MD&A):

(US\$ other than percentages)	As at December 31,	
	2025	2024
Ending Combined Loan and Advance balances ⁽¹⁾	589,548,106	480,602,408
Less: Loan and Advance balances owned by third party lenders pursuant to CSO program	(3,087,349)	(5,892,783)
Less: Loan and Advance balances owned by a NBFBI pursuant to the MoneyKey Bank Service program	(78,702,887)	(56,360,814)
Loan and Advance owned by the Company	507,757,870	418,348,811
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(137,659,188)	(111,227,713)
Add: Fees and interest receivable	67,677,786	52,592,513
Add: Acquisition transaction costs	21,987,814	15,451,381
Loans and advances receivable	459,764,282	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 Balances¹, 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 Balances¹ 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 Balances¹ 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 December 31, 2025		As at December 31, 2024	
	Max Borrowing Base	Amount Drawn	Max Borrowing Base	Amount Drawn
MoneyKey Facility	7,269,307	7,000,000	9,189,124	7,150,000
CreditFresh Facility	335,443,487	312,900,000	285,750,483	256,400,000
Fora Facility	19,171,850	11,138,250	9,522,823	9,522,823
Total	361,884,644	331,038,250	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 November 30, 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 December 31, 2025, the Company had net advances (draws net of repayments) of \$22.5 million from our credit facilities to bring the total drawn amount on our existing credit facilities to \$331.0 million. As of December 31, 2025, there were no other material changes to the contractual obligations and commitments, as disclosed in the September 30, 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 December 31, 2025, the Company was obligated to sell \$16.0 million through such forward contracts. At December 31, 2024 the Company was obligated to sell \$17.0 million through such forward contracts.

Cash Flows

Analysis of cash flows for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2025 compared to December 31, 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 December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
(US\$ other than percentages)				
Net income	5,936,979	11,609,178	59,520,299	46,375,867
Items not affecting cash	97,381,020	69,621,385	318,021,418	227,844,861
Net additions of loans and advances receivable and principal recoveries	(110,071,332)	(91,387,566)	(368,769,310)	(308,137,140)
Changes in working capital and other	(10,958,603)	(11,875,416)	(34,231,918)	(21,041,112)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(17,711,936)	(22,032,419)	(25,459,511)	(54,957,524)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities				
Advances from credit facilities, net of payments	22,500,000	21,049,651	57,766,224	72,470,379
Transaction costs on credit facilities	(9,201)	(460,462)	(1,613,005)	(460,462)
Payments on lease liabilities	(315,322)	(254,985)	(1,172,354)	(1,095,797)
Dividends paid	(5,910,007)	(4,132,444)	(21,020,481)	(13,985,253)
Common shares purchased for cancellation	(230,955)	-	(230,955)	-
Share issuance proceeds, net of issuance costs	-	76,811,944	-	76,811,944
Proceeds from options exercised	140,380	845,376	3,027,217	1,090,496
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	16,174,895	93,859,080	36,756,646	134,831,307
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities				
Purchases of property and equipment	(132,254)	(16,394)	(324,616)	(34,787)
Cost of internally generated intangible assets	(2,592,862)	(1,670,347)	(9,871,095)	(6,253,571)
Acquisition of QuidMarket, net of cash received	-	(65,608,704)	-	(65,608,704)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(2,725,116)	(67,295,445)	(10,195,711)	(71,897,062)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	574,219	(1,026,062)	2,325,077	(1,225,377)
Net change in cash	(4,262,157)	4,531,216	1,101,424	7,976,721
Cash, beginning of period	27,616,509	16,996,916	20,502,070	13,750,726
Cash, end of period	23,928,571	20,502,070	23,928,571	20,502,070

Operating Activities

Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities was \$(17.7) million for the three month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$(22.0) million for the corresponding period in 2024, and was \$(25.5) million for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$(55.0) million for the corresponding period in 2024.

For the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, net cash used in operating activities improved year over year, despite lower net income relative to the prior-year quarter. This improvement was driven primarily by higher non-cash items, including an increased provision for loan losses and other liabilities, reflecting continued growth in the loan portfolio. These non-cash add-backs were offset by higher net additions of loans and advances receivable, reflecting increased Total Originations Funded¹ during the quarter (see “**Results of Operations**” above), resulting in continued net cash usage from operating activities.

For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, the improvement in net cash used in operating activities relative to the prior year reflects higher net income and higher non-cash provisions, partially offset by higher net additions of loans and advances receivable and increased cash usage from changes in working capital and other items, consistent with the Company’s growth over the period.

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-Offs¹ 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 \$16.2 million for the three month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$93.9 million for the corresponding period in 2024, and was \$36.8 million for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$134.8 million for the corresponding period in 2024.

The primary driver for the decrease in both the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2025, was the bought deal offering used to finance the Acquisition of QuidMarket (see “**Business Overview**” above and “**2024 Bought Deal Offering**” later in this MD&A for further information). The bought deal offering, net of issuance costs, resulted in net proceeds of \$76.8 million and was used to fund the \$65.6 million net purchase price for QuidMarket (see “**Investing Activities**”) below. Furthermore, for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, net cash provided by financing activities primarily reflected higher advances under the Company’s credit facilities, which supported the growth in loans and advances receivable during the quarter. These inflows were partially offset by higher dividend payments and common share repurchases under the Company’s NCIB, consistent with the Company’s capital allocation strategy and ongoing return of capital to shareholders. For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, the lower net cash provided by financing activities compared to the prior year was also driven primarily by lower net advances under the Company’s credit facilities, reflecting, in part, the improvement in net cash used in operating activities relative to the prior-year period. The year-over-year decrease was also influenced by higher dividend payments and the use of the Company’s NCIB during 2025. The twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025 was also negatively impacted by a one-time transaction expense of approximately \$1.6 million relating to the recently upsized CreditFresh credit facility and the recently refinanced MoneyKey credit facility. Both transactions were completed in April 2025.

Overall, the Company continues to maintain ample access to funding through its credit facilities and remains well positioned to support portfolio growth, while balancing investment in the business with disciplined capital returns to shareholders.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$(2.7) million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$(67.3) million for the corresponding period in 2024 and was \$(10.2) million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$(71.9) million for the corresponding periods in 2024. The decrease in net cash used for both the three month and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2025 were driven by the \$65.6 million net purchase price for QuidMarket which closed on November 15, 2024 (see “**Business Overview**” above, and “**Business combinations**” later in this MD&A). The Acquisition of QuidMarket included the assumption of cash and certain liabilities, primarily relating to corporate taxation, which reduced the gross purchase price of \$71 million.

Furthermore, 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. These continued investments enable us to expand product and service offerings, integrate with new partners including banks, marketing and data partners, enhance our machine learning underwriting capabilities, optimize the online customer experience, and increase automation and ease-of-use for customer service agent activities in our proprietary loan management system, amongst other things. In addition to supporting ongoing enhancements across established programs such as the LaaS program, these investments are also directed toward recently launched strategic initiatives, including Column and Propel Bank (see “**Business Overview**” above) and future initiatives that have not yet been launched but are designed to expand the Company’s total addressable market. These enhancements to the Company’s technology and data infrastructure to support new product categories, additional Bank Partner integrations, and broader distribution capabilities. Collectively, these continued investments contribute to the Company’s operational efficiency, scalability, and long-term margin profile, reinforcing the technology-led foundation of Propel’s business model.

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.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
(US\$ other than percentages)		
<u>CSO Program Products (MoneyKey)</u>		
Fees from CSO program	14,956,247	13,294,942
<u>Bank Service Program Advances (MoneyKey)</u>		
Fees from Bank Service Program	88,343,304	67,097,031
As at		
(US\$ other than percentages)		
<u>CSO Program Products (MoneyKey)</u>		
Loans and advances receivable (On Balance Sheet)	3,845,728	4,586,302
CSO Guarantee Liability	212,611	488,161
CSO Obligation	1,362,339	3,375,352
Installment loan borrower balances (Off Balance Sheet)	3,087,349	5,892,783
Reserve balances (Reflected in Company's Restricted cash)	1,667,735	3,542,339
<u>Bank Service Program Advances (MoneyKey)</u>		
Loans and advances receivable (On Balance Sheet)	8,028,950	4,822,841
Bank Service Program liability	13,582,605	10,957,830
Bank Service Program obligation	1,431,668	1,013,256
Line of credit borrower balances (Off Balance Sheet)	78,702,887	56,360,814
Reserve balances (Reflected in Company's Restricted cash)	23,220,064	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 twelve months ended months ended December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 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 December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, we are exposed to interest rate risk on our credit facility balance of \$331.0 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 December 31, 2025 was \$7,385,496 (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 December 31, 2025:

	As at December 31, 2025			
	Carrying amount	Year 1	Year 2	Onwards
Accounts payable	13,933,837	13,933,837	-	-
Accrued liabilities	38,500,436	38,500,436	-	-
Income taxes payable	13,681,687	13,681,687	-	-
Amount drawn on credit facilities	331,038,250	11,138,250	-	319,900,000
Total	397,154,210	77,254,210	-	319,900,000

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 December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the following items are denominated in a foreign currency:

	As at			
	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	\$CAD	£GBP	\$CAD	£GBP
Cash	1,648,422	3,306,793	841,327	3,840,608
Restricted cash	351,050	-	678,732	-
Loans and advances receivable ..	35,461,149	28,106,902	21,038,694	14,020,013
Accounts payable	4,298,294	1,383,573	1,278,632	1,130,548
Accrued liabilities	3,566,309	190,523	4,157,983	145,515
Lease liabilities	8,606,186	799,444	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, 2025 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 judgment. 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, three 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 December 31,	
	2025	2024
Loan and Advance owned by the Company (including Fee and interest receivable) ⁽¹⁾		
Stage 1 - Performing	417,838,517	354,170,435
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	130,202,174	95,294,152
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	27,394,965	21,476,737
Total	575,435,656	470,941,324
Allowance for Credit Losses		
Stage 1 - Performing	(44,464,030)	(39,357,422)
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	(67,983,334)	(53,119,534)
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	(25,211,824)	(18,750,757)
Total	(137,659,188)	(111,227,713)
Allowance for Credit Losses %		
Stage 1 - Performing	(11)%	(11)%
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	(52)%	(56)%
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	(92)%	(87)%
Total	(24)%	(24)%
Loans and advances receivable (Less: Acquisition transaction costs) ⁽¹⁾		
Stage 1 - Performing	373,374,487	314,813,013
Stage 2 - Under-Performing	62,218,840	42,174,618
Stage 3 - Non-Performing	2,183,141	2,725,980
Total	437,776,468	359,713,611
Acquisition transaction costs	21,987,814	15,451,381
Loans and advances receivable	459,764,282	375,164,992

(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).

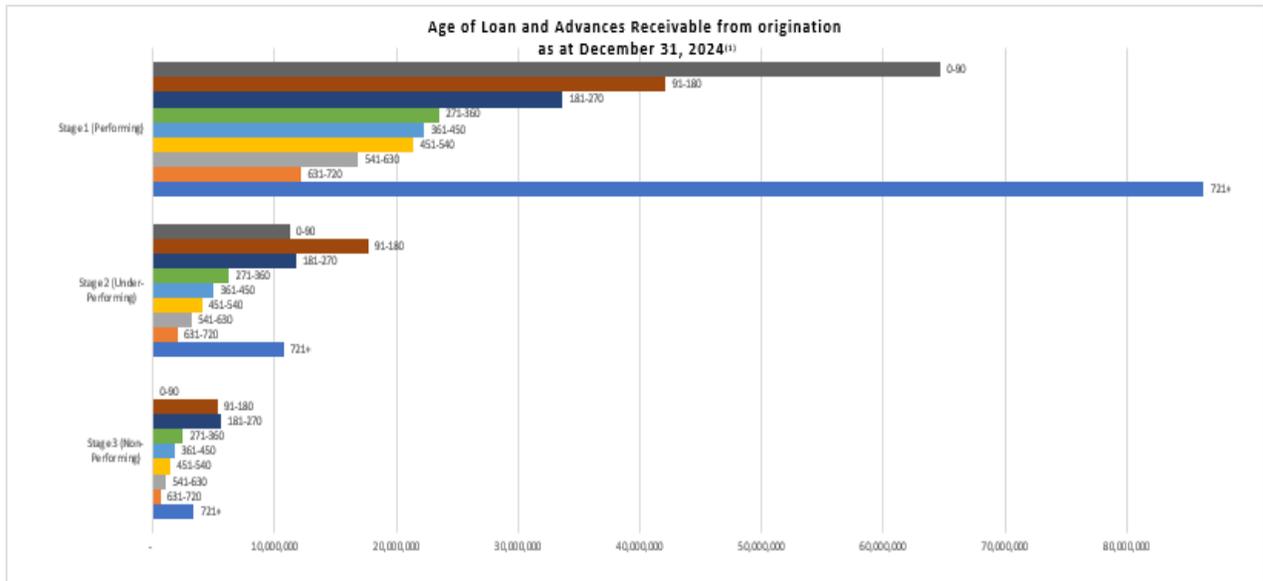
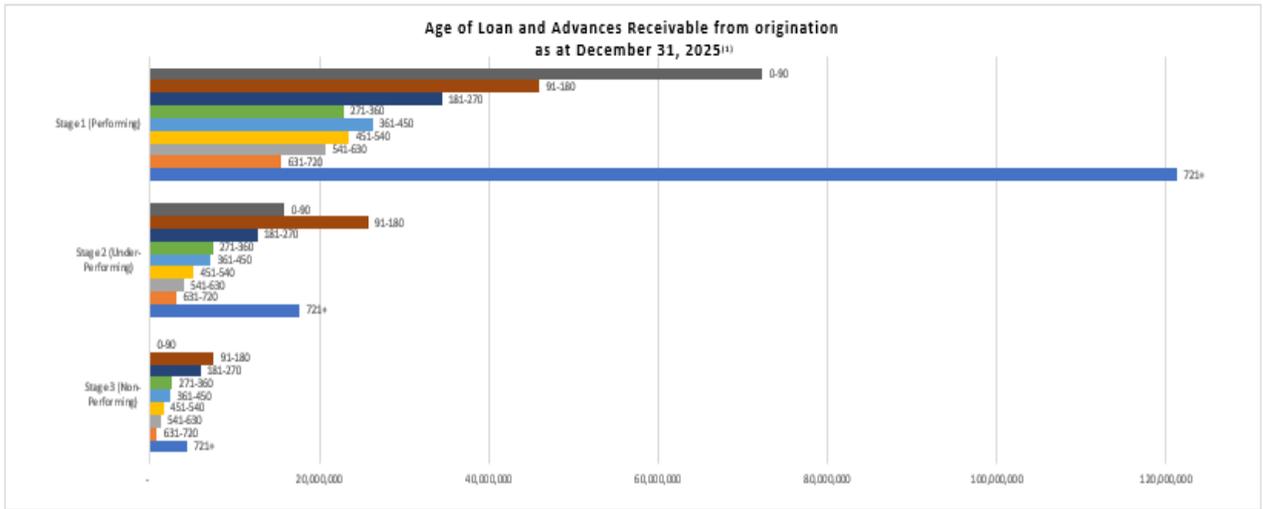
IFRS 9 impact on provision for loan losses and other liabilities

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 EBITDA¹ was approximately \$2.7 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$5.3 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024 and was approximately \$7.5 million for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2025 as compared to \$16.8 million for the twelve month period ended December 31, 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 EBITDA¹ as well as net income on an after-tax basis. Management includes an Adjusted EBITDA¹ as well as an Adjusted Net Income¹ metric in order to present supplemental financial metrics that we believe are more indicative of the actual portfolio credit and overall Company performance.

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



Notes:

- (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.

Business combinations

On November 15, 2024, the Company completed the purchase of all the shares of QuidMarket. This acquisition expands the Company's geographical footprint and provides credit solutions to more customers globally. The purchase price consisted of cash consideration of \$69,312,672 which was funded through the issuance of 4,186,000 subscription receipts (including 546,000 subscription receipts issued pursuant to the exercise in full by the underwriters of the over-allotment option). Each subscription receipt was redeemed on a one-to-one basis for a common share of Propel on closing of the transaction.

As per the terms set in the sale and purchase Agreement, the closing statements were based off of the preceding month end from the month of closing. As such, the Company consolidated QuidMarket and recognized profit and loss on a go forward basis as of November 1, 2024 and considered this the effective acquisition date. The table below summarizes the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the effective acquisition date.

	<u>As at November 1, 2024</u>
Assets	
Cash	3,703,968
Loans and advances receivable	12,576,384
Other current assets	357,696
Other non-current assets	216,432
Right-of-use assets	800,928
Software	648,000
Customer relationships	8,683,200
Brand	1,944,000
Goodwill	44,808,474
	<u>73,739,082</u>
Liabilities	
Other liabilities	844,909
Tax payables	1,813,187
Deferred tax liabilities	933,690
Lease liabilities	834,624
	<u>4,426,410</u>
Net identifiable assets	<u>69,312,672</u>

The current assets acquired consists primarily of loans and advances receivable balances which have a fair value of \$12.6 million. The gross contractual amount of these receivables is \$17.6 million.

Revenue and net income for the Company for the two months ending December 31, 2024 include \$6.6 million and \$1.5 million (before transaction costs), respectively from QuidMarket since the acquisition date. Revenue and net income for the Company would have been higher by approximately \$25.2 million and \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31 2024 if the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 2024.

As part of this acquisition, the Company incurred transaction costs of \$3.2 million included in operating expenses on the consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried in GBP and revalued at each reporting period at the prevailing market rate with revaluation recorded in the foreign currency translation reserve in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Goodwill was \$46,462,515 as at December 31, 2025 which is wholly attributable to the acquisition of QuidMarket which is the CGU to which it relates. Impairment testing was performed at December 31, 2025 and consisted of comparing the carrying value of the net assets of the CGU to the recoverable amount of that CGU as measured by discounting the expected future cash flows using a value-in-use approach. When determining the value-in-use of the CGU, the Company developed a discounted cash flow model where revenue and costs were forecasted based on actual operating results, 3 year operating budgets consistent with strategic plans presented to the Company's Board of Directors and a terminal growth rate of 3.0% (December 31, 2024 - 3.0%). The pre-tax discount rate used on the forecasted cash flows was 21.4% (December 31, 2024 - 22.4%).

No impairment charge of goodwill was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$nil).

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company applied the amended accounting standards, interpretations and annual improvement points that were effective as of January 1, 2025. The application of the amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company continuously monitors changes proposed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and analyzes the effect that changes in the standards may have on the Company's operations.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments introduce additional disclosures intended to enhance transparency around changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at FVTOCI, and clarify the timing of derecognition for financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. The Company has assessed the amendments and does not expect them to have a material impact on its financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ("IFRS 18"). IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, will modify the presentation of the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations by requiring income and expenses to be classified into three categories: operating, investing and financing. The standard also introduces new disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures, and additional requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. Adoption is retrospective, and the Corporation is currently assessing system changes, preparing draft disclosures, and planning comparative restatements.

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:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Salaries	6,878,514	5,486,059
Share-based compensation	2,406,356	1,284,566
	9,284,870	6,770,625

Share Capital

As of December 31, 2025, the share capital consisted of (i) an unlimited number of common shares, of which 39,363,365 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 2,877,350 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 terminated on November 10, 2025.

On November 12, 2025, the Company renewed its NCIB (the “**2025 NCIB**”). Pursuant to the 2025 NCIB, the Company proposed to purchase, from time to time, up to an aggregate 2,703,439 common shares representing approximately 10% of Propel’s public float. As at October 31, 2025, Propel had 39,354,219 common shares issued and outstanding, and the average daily trading volume for the six months prior to October 31, 2025, was 159,293. Under the 2025 NCIB, daily purchases will be limited to 39,823 common shares, representing 25% of the average trading volume, other than block purchase exemptions. The purchases were permitted to commence on November 14, 2025, and will terminate on November 13, 2026 or on such earlier date as the Company may complete its purchases pursuant to the 2025 NCIB. The 2025 NCIB will be conducted through facilities of the TSX or alternative trading systems, if eligible and will conform to their regulations. Purchases under the 2025 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 twelve month period ended December 31, 2025, the Company purchased and cancelled 15,000 common shares under its 2024 NCIB through open market purchases on the TSX at a volume weighted average price of C\$21.57 per common share for a total cost of approximately C\$324,000. For the three and twelve month period ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not purchase and cancel any common shares under the 2025 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 December 31, 2025.

Although the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were designed effectively as of December 31, 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 year ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s ICFR.

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

2025				2024			
Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
1.3947	1.3773	1.3841	1.4352	1.3982	1.3641	1.3683	1.3486
Year ended December 31, 2025				Year ended December 31, 2024			
1.3978				1.3698			

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”