

purebread

BRANDS INC.

Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2025

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the audited consolidated financial statements of Purebread Brands Inc. (formerly Coho Collective Kitchens Inc.) (the "**Company**") and includes its wholly-owned subsidiaries. This information has been prepared as of October 24, 2025.

The following MD&A is intended to assist in the understanding of the trends and significant changes in the financial condition and results of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025. This MD&A was written to comply with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* and Form 51-102F1 *Management Discussion and Analysis*.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, along with related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRS Accounting Standards), and all amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information contained herein contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws in Canada. Forward-looking information may relate to our future outlook and anticipated events or results and may include information regarding our financial position, business strategy, growth strategies, budgets, operations, financial results, taxes, dividend policy, plans and objectives. Particularly, information regarding our expectations of future results, performance, achievements, prospects or opportunities or the markets in which we operate is forward-looking information. In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "targets", "expects" or "does not expect", "outlook", "prospects", "strategy", "intends", "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", "will", "occur" or "be achieved". In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, intentions, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances contain forward-looking information. Statements containing forward-looking information are not historical facts but instead represent management's expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events or circumstances.

Forward-looking information is based on our opinions, estimates and assumptions in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that we currently believe are appropriate and reasonable in the circumstances. Despite a careful process to prepare and review the forward-looking information, there can be no assurance that the underlying opinions, estimates and assumptions will prove to be correct.

The forward-looking information contained herein represents our expectations as of the date of this MD&A. The Company does not have any policies to update or revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities laws in Canada. Forward-looking information in this MD&A relates to but is not limited to:

- the Company's expansion across Canada;
- the Company's business plans including the construction of additional locations, the creation of additional offerings, and the development of bespoke software offerings;
- use of available funds, including the proceeds raised in connection with the Offering;
- the growth of the Ghost Kitchen industry in the future;
- business objectives and milestones; and
- adequacy of financial resources.

We have based the forward-looking information largely on the Company's current expectations, estimates, assumptions, and projections about future events and financial and other trends that the Company believes, as of the date of such statements, may affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Such expectations, estimates, assumptions, and projections, many of which are beyond our control, include, but are not limited to: the assumption that additional offerings and that any additional financing needed will be available on reasonable terms; our ability to successfully market our products to customers and members; expectations regarding trends and competitive conditions in the our industry; no material changes to the regulatory environment in which we operate; the assumption that we will be able to increase our capacity and that such added capacity will enable us to increase sales volume; the assumption that our operating costs will not increase materially; our ability to maintain, enhance, and grow our appeal within our addressable market; our ability to attract and retain key personnel; and the impact of competition. Forward-looking information regarding treatment by governmental authorities assumes no material change in regulations, policies, or the application of the same by such authorities.

Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking information as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this MD&A:

- our reliance on key personnel;
- protection of our intellectual property rights;
- the effect of competition on our business;
- government regulation of the food industry creating risks and challenges;
- the effect of product labelling requirements;
- price of raw materials;
- consumer trends;
- our supply chain management;
- availability of suppliers of raw materials;
- limited or disrupted supply of key ingredients;
- failure to successfully develop and scale technological platforms (or to do so in a cost efficient manner);
- the effect of climate change
- consolidation in the food retail business;
- cybersecurity;
- food safety and consumer health;
- brand value;
- reputation risk;
- disruption at any of our facilities;
- failure to successfully establish our future facility in Vancouver;
- failure to expand production capacity;
- risks associated with leasing commercial and retail space;
- effect of product innovation;
- failure to retain current members and/or recruit new members;
- litigation risk;
- third party reliance for shipping and payment processing;
- failure to meet social responsibility metrics;
- speculative nature of investment risk;
- our history of losses;
- liquidity and future financing risk;

- additional funding requirements and risks;
- dividend risk;
- increased costs of being a publicly traded company;
- general global economic risk;
- labour shortages;
- fuel/energy cost increases;
- member credit risk and insolvency;
- availability of sufficient insurance coverage at an affordable price;
- conflicts of interest; and
- the other factors discussed under “*Risk Factors*”.

This list of factors should not be construed as exhaustive. All subsequent forward-looking information attributable to our Company herein is expressly qualified in its entirety by the cautionary statements contained in or referred to herein.

OVERVIEW

Description of Business

Coho Commissary:

Coho Commissary (“Coho”) is a growth stage, community-driven, commercial real estate, and food technology company. Coho's principal business activities involve providing private and shared kitchen and production space to food-based businesses in Canada. The Company specializes in offering commercial commissary/Ghost Kitchens, defined herein as private kitchens available for rent to food-based businesses. Coho serves as a turnkey solution for a diverse range of clients, from startups to restaurant groups, seeking efficient and cost-effective kitchen solutions.

Each customer, referred to as a “Member”, is a revenue-generating company that has signed a membership agreement with Coho for an agreed-upon term. The concept aligns with the rapidly growing trend in the food-delivery industry, catering to delivery-only and virtual restaurant concepts known as “Ghost Kitchens.”

Coho distinguishes itself through a high-touch approach to supporting Member businesses. The Company aims to increase lifetime value, identify and support high-potential, scalable brands, and turn Members into brand advocates. Coho's mission is to nurture dreams, supercharge businesses, and innovate in the food and beverage industry. The Company's services include access to shared kitchen facilities, marketing services, pre-negotiated deals with suppliers, and business consultation services. Coho's model allows Members to avoid costly buildouts of physical facilities, mitigating uncertainties related to build-time, permits, and health authority approvals. Coho plays a pivotal role in helping Members navigate the challenges traditionally associated with the legacy restaurant industry, known for its high costs and low margins.

Purebread Bakery Inc. (“Purebread Bakery”):

In addition to Coho Commissary, the Company's portfolio now includes Purebread Bakery, a thriving cafe and retail establishment. Purebread Bakery is dedicated to crafting exceptional bakery products, providing delightful cafe services, and offering unique retail experiences. With a commitment to quality and innovation, Purebread Bakery has become a beloved destination for food enthusiasts seeking a diverse range of artisanal baked goods and a cozy cafe atmosphere.

Purebread Bakery's offerings include an array of handcrafted pastries, artisanal bread, delectable desserts, and specialty coffee. The cafe environment invites customers to savor these delights while enjoying a warm and inviting ambiance. The retail section complements the cafe experience, allowing customers to take home their favorite Purebread Bakery creations or explore unique gifts.

This strategic addition of Purebread Bakery to the Company's business portfolio further strengthens the Company's position in the market. It aligns with the Company's commitment to providing comprehensive solutions across various

segments of the food-based business landscape. The acquisition of Purebread Bakery enhances the Company's ability to support and cater to the evolving needs of its Members while bringing exceptional culinary experiences to a broader audience.

Corporate History

Purebread Brands Inc. (formerly Coho Collective Kitchens Inc.) (the "Company") was incorporated on June 7, 2019 under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia. The Company's principal business activities are the provision of Commercial Commissary Kitchens and rental of these kitchens to food based businesses in Canada. Subsequent to September 20, 2023, the Company's principal business activities include the operations of Purebread. Bakery Inc. ("Purebread Bakery"), which currently runs eight bakery and café locations across British Columbia. The Company's registered office is at 2900-550 Burrard Street Vancouver, BC V6C 0A3.

On May 22, 2024, the Company changed its name to Purebread Brands Inc. and on May 24, 2024 commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the ticker symbol "BRED".

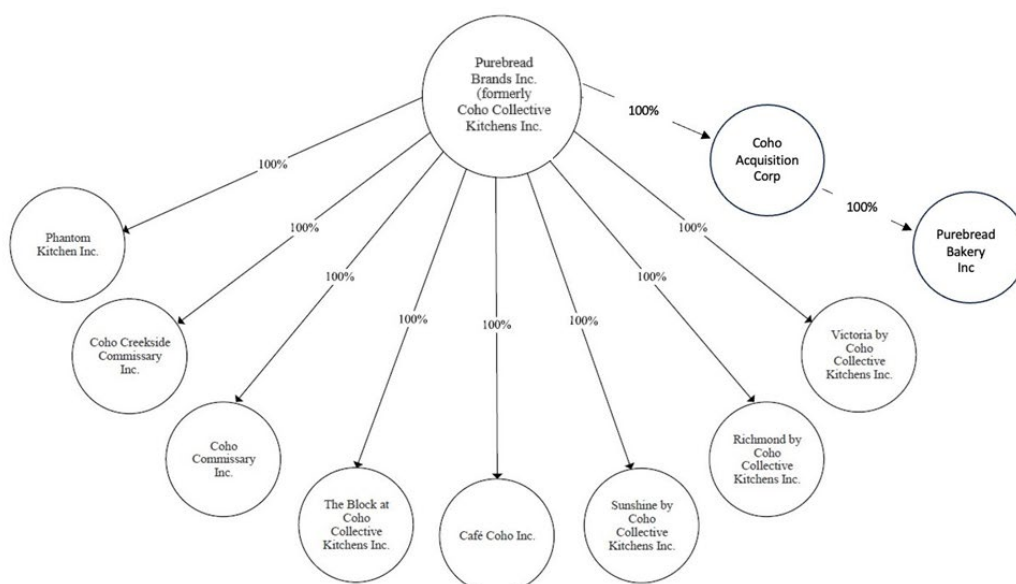
Intercorporate Relationships

We have ten wholly-owned subsidiaries which were incorporated pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) to provide flexibility for intercorporate organizational needs as they arise. The wholly-owned subsidiaries, all of which are operating entities as at March 31, 2025, were incorporated on the following dates:

1. Coho Commissary Inc. – January 14, 2018
2. Coho Creekside Commissary Inc. – October 22, 2018
3. The Block at Coho Collective Kitchens Inc. – May 28, 2019
4. Cafe Coho Inc. – September 25, 2019
5. Sunshine by Coho Collective Kitchens Inc. – January 19, 2021
6. Richmond by Coho Collective Kitchens Inc. – May 31, 2021
7. Phantom Kitchen Inc. – June 22, 2021
8. Victoria by Coho Collective Kitchens Inc. – January 5, 2023
9. Coho Acquisition Corp. – May 26, 2023
10. Purebread Bakery Inc. ⁽¹⁾ – September 25, 1997

⁽¹⁾ Purebread Bakery Inc. was acquired on September 20, 2023 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coho Acquisition Corp.

The following organizational chart illustrates the intercorporate relationships of the Company:



Corporate Reorganizations

Several of the above entities came into existence before June 7, 2019. However, it was on this date that the Company was incorporated. Following the incorporation, the preexisting entities were brought in as wholly-owned subsidiaries. Prior to this date, the Commissary, Block, and Creekside locations operated independently.

Industry Overview

Virtual Kitchen Market Overview

The Company operates in the flourishing global Ghost Kitchen market, valued at \$70.4 billion USD in 2023. This industry is rapidly evolving and attracting substantial attention and funding, as evidenced by notable companies such as Cloud Kitchens, Kitchen United, Reef Technologies (based in the United States of America), and JustKitchen (based in Taiwan).

Ghost Kitchens, also known as "cloud kitchens" or "virtual kitchens," provide a transformative solution for food businesses by offering large commercial kitchen facilities without the capital expenditures associated with traditional brick-and-mortar establishments. The Company's diverse membership spans from small consumer packaged goods ("CPG") manufacturers selling at markets to larger restaurant businesses streamlining their operations. The platform accommodates over 100 members across various food production categories, including farmers market vendors, bakers, CPG producers, and restaurants. A notable segment within the Company's membership comprises virtual-only restaurants, leveraging third-party delivery partners like UberEats, DoorDash, and SkipTheDishes—the fastest-growing segment for the Company.

Ghost Kitchens have reshaped the dynamics of the food industry, capitalizing on the increasing demand for delivery-only concepts. The Company's strategic positioning aligns with this trend, allowing its members to meet the rising consumer demand for delivery food while benefiting from shared kitchen spaces.

The advantages of Ghost Kitchens over traditional models include increased efficiency in delivery-only concepts, overcoming challenges related to retail and industrial rent, credit facilities, and city permitting. Moreover, the model addresses the challenge of accessing qualified talent, a pertinent issue in the hospitality sector. By reducing labor requirements for its members, the Company's Ghost Kitchen model proves effective in mitigating staffing challenges faced by the industry.

Anticipating sustained momentum, the Company is well-positioned to capitalize on the growing demand for food delivery while facilitating its members in addressing evolving consumer needs.

Bakery and Cafe Retail Industry Overview:

In a strategic move to enhance its presence in the Bakery and Cafe Retail industry, the Company recently acquired Purebread Bakery. This sector is characterized by dynamic trends and consumer preferences, providing ample opportunities for growth and innovation.

Purebread Bakery's specialization in crafting premium baked goods aligns seamlessly with the escalating consumer demand for high-quality and artisanal offerings in the Bakery and Cafe Retail industry. The market is witnessing a surge in consumer preferences for unique flavors, locally sourced ingredients, and experiential dining, and the combined business is poised to capitalize on these evolving dynamics.

Diverging from the Ghost Kitchen model, which predominantly focuses on delivery-only concepts, the Bakery and Cafe Retail industry introduces a physical presence through brick-and-mortar establishments. This hybrid approach positions the newly formed entity to cater to both the increasing demand for delivery services and the enduring appeal of in-person dining experiences.

The acquisition strategically expands the Company and Purebread Bakery's footprint, providing access to a broader consumer base through Purebread Bakery's existing network of physical locations. In an industry where ambiance and convenience play pivotal roles, this expanded market presence enhances the overall competitiveness of the combined business.

Additionally, the Bakery and Cafe Retail industry shares certain challenges with the Ghost Kitchen market, such as difficulties in securing suitable retail and industrial facilities. Purebread Bakery's established presence contributes valuable insights and experience, reinforcing the Company's ability to navigate and overcome these challenges effectively.

As the Ghost Kitchen industry continues to experience sustained momentum due to the growing preference for food delivery, the combined business strategically leverages this trend. The Company's operational efficiencies, coupled with Purebread Bakery's brand reputation and product portfolio, position the Company for sustained growth and success in the competitive landscape of the Bakery and Cafe Retail industry.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected financial data for the indicated period:

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	16,033,581	10,617,699	2,551,079
Net loss	(14,576,579)	(7,675,457)	(6,071,318)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.63)	(0.38)	(0.35)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	(347,776)	(1,740,528)	(2,774,391)
Total assets	18,996,911	29,559,469	12,991,614
Total current liabilities	26,046,243	16,535,962	5,589,762
Total non-current liabilities⁽²⁾	10,456,435	16,327,307	8,711,975

Notes:

- (1) Defined as earnings (or loss) from operations before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, adjusted for share based compensation, accretion, and loss on provision for facility related obligations, and is a non-IFRS measure discussed in the "Adjusted EBITDA" section.
- (2) Non-current liabilities are comprised of lease obligation, other loans, convertible debentures, acquisition earn-out, deferred income tax liability and vendor take-back note.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue increased to \$16,033,581, compared to \$10,617,699 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in revenue was driven by strong retail revenue generated from the Company's subsidiary, Purebread Bakery.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company incurred a net loss of \$14,576,579, compared to \$7,675,457 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in net loss for the year ended March 31, 2025 was primarily due to losses on derecognition of right of use asset and property and equipment, loss on provision for facility related obligations during the year ended March 31, 2025. In addition, increased amortization, accretion, interest, occupancy cost, salaries and benefits, and supplies, all of which was attributable to the acquisition of Purebread Bakery on September 20, 2023 contributed to the increase in net loss.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had bank indebtedness of \$ 259,050 (March 31, 2024 - \$116,401), receivables of \$65,411 (March 31, 2024 - \$145,691), inventory of \$204,653 (March 31, 2024 - \$165,171) and prepaid expenses of \$255,871 (March 31, 2024 - \$2,134,334). Current assets as at March 31, 2025 totaled \$415,249 (March 31, 2024 - \$1,450,242) the decrease was largely due to the decrease in prepaid expense due to the write off of prepaids associated with some Coho locations that were discontinued during the year.

Property and equipment as at March 31, 2025 was \$1,572,586 (March 31, 2024 - \$5,073,602). The decrease in property and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2025 was due amortization and the derecognition of leasehold improvements associated with leases that were terminated.

The Company has signed lease agreements for its commercial kitchens and bakery locations. The fair value of the right-of-use assets and lease obligations were determined by discounting future lease payments at the incremental borrowing rates applicable on the date of acquisition. Right-of-use assets as at March 31, 2025 were \$5,302,050 (March 31, 2024 - \$10,434,731). The decrease in right-of-use assets was primarily due to the derecognition of right of use assets relating to leases that were terminated during the year ended March 31, 2025. This was offset by the right of use asset recognized as a result of the opening of the Company's West 4th Avenue Purebread Bakery location and the renewal of the Purebread Function junction lease.

Goodwill as at March 31, 2025 was \$6,987,016 (March 31, 2024 - \$6,987,016), resulting from the Company's acquisition of Purebread Bakery on September 20, 2023. Intangible assets as at March 31, 2024 was \$4,609,324 (March 31, 2024 - \$4,618,924), resulting from the Company's acquisition of Purebread Bakery's brand and customer relationship on September 20, 2023.

Given the nature of the business, there are substantial non-current assets including right-of-use assets on the balance sheet and amortization of these assets has a substantial impact on the income statement and statement of cash flows.

The Company had current liabilities of \$26,046,243 as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - \$16,535,962). Non-current liabilities, which are comprised of lease obligation, other loans, convertible debentures, acquisition earn-out, deferred income tax liability and vendor take-back note as at March 31, 2025 were \$10,456,435 (March 31, 2024 - \$16,327,307).

Shareholders' equity is comprised of share capital of \$19,475,341 (March 31, 2024 - \$19,465,497), other reserves of \$2,482,407 (March 31, 2024 - \$2,324,719), obligation to issue shares of \$207,080 (March 31, 2024 - \$Nil), subscriptions received in advance of \$25,000 (March 31, 2024 - \$25,000) and deficit of \$39,695,595 (March 31, 2024 - \$25,119,016).

Working capital, which is comprised of current assets less current liabilities, was \$(25,630,994) as at March 31, 2025, compared to working capital of \$(15,085,720) as at March 31, 2024. The decrease in working capital

position as at March 31, 2025, compared to March 31, 2024, was primarily due to an increase in: (i) trade payables and accrued liabilities, (ii) current portions of lease obligations, (iii) other loans and (iv) promissory notes.

In connection to the Company's acquisition of Purebread Bakery on September 20, 2023, the Company entered into a letter of agreement with the Bank of Montreal ("BMO"), setting out the terms under which BMO provided a senior secured \$5,500,000 non-revolving Term Facility (the "Term Facility") to the Company. As at March 31, 2025, the remaining balance due on the Term Facility is \$4,742,577 (March 31, 2024 - \$5,146,940).

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2025 was 23,162,335 compared to 20,167,462 for the year ended March 31, 2024.

ADJUSTED EBITDA (NON-IFRS MEASURE)

Adjusted EBITDA is a metric used by management which is defined as earnings (or loss) from operations before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, adjusted for share based compensation, accretion and non-recurring transaction costs.

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Net loss	(14,576,579)	(7,675,457)	(6,071,318)
Amortization	1,687,563	1,906,638	1,327,197
Accretion	348,977	268,022	47,779
Interest	3,592,574	2,160,536	904,519
Share based compensation	167,532	768,996	288,914
Loss on derecognition of right-of-use asset and lease obligation	2,603,240	-	-
Loss on derecognition of property and equipment	3,060,808	-	-
Gain on forgiveness of loan	(97,144)	-	-
Loss on provision for facility related obligations	2,478,988	-	-
Loss on write-off of prepaid expenses	386,265	-	-
Non-recurring transaction costs ⁽¹⁾	-	830,737	728,518
Adjusted EBITDA	(347,776)	(1,740,528)	(2,774,391)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024

The following table shows the revenue and gross profit generated by segment for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Block	1,318,995	1,185,172
Collective	8,274	41,344
Commissary	393,017	364,489
Creekside	-	8,147
East Hastings	77,130	88,180
Pandora	407,788	461,780
Purebread Bakery	13,565,440	6,990,166
Sechelt	105,290	-
Sunshine	60,760	1,203,290
Victoria	96,887	129,956
White Rock	-	145,174
Total Revenue	16,033,581	10,617,699
Cost of Sales (Retail)	6,010,622	3,637,451
Gross Profit	10,022,959	6,980,248

During the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue increased to \$16,033,581, compared to \$10,617,699 in the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in revenue for the year ended March 31, 2024, was driven by strong retail revenue generated from Purebread Bakery.

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Operating Expenses		
Advertising and promotion	85,812	52,397
Amortization	1,687,563	1,906,638
Accretion	348,977	268,022
Interest	3,592,574	2,160,536
Occupancy cost	3,438,625	2,176,976
Office and miscellaneous	517,031	654,611
Professional fees	1,133,807	2,104,116
Salaries and benefits	4,433,831	3,981,509
Share based compensation	167,532	768,996
Subcontractor	152,927	105,106
Supplies	608,702	557,213
Total Operating Expenses	16,167,381	14,736,120

During the year ended March 31, 2025, total operating expenses increased to \$16,167,381, compared to \$14,736,120 for the year ended March 31, 2024. This increase was primarily due to an increase of amortization, interest, occupancy cost, and salaries and benefits related to the acquisition of Purebread Bakery on September 20, 2023.

Amortization: During the year ended March 31, 2025, amortization decreased to \$1,687,563, compared to \$ 1,906,638 in the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease was as a result of the derecognition of some right of use assets and the related leasehold improvements during the year ended March 31, 2025. This was partially offset by: (i) additions to property and equipment at the Company's shared kitchen locations and Purebread Bakery locations, and (ii) additions to right-of-use assets attributable to the Company's new shared kitchen locations and Purebread Bakery locations.

Interest: During the year ended March 31, 2025, interest increased to \$3,592,574, compared to \$2,160,536 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase was driven by: (i) additions to lease obligations attributable to the Company's new shared kitchen locations and Purebread Bakery locations (ii) the BMO Term Facility and vendor take-back note associated with the Purebread Bakery acquisition, and (iii) increase in other loans.

Occupancy cost: During the year March 31, 2025, occupancy cost increased to \$3,438,625, compared to \$ 2,176,976 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase was comprised of rental, repairs and maintenance costs, and utilities associated with the opening of new shared kitchen locations, and the addition of Purebread Bakery's production facility and operating locations.

Professional fees: During the year ended March 31, 2025, professional fees decreased to \$1,133,807, compared to \$2,104,116 in the year ended March 31, 2024. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company incurred legal, valuation and transaction fees associated with the acquisition of Purebread Bakery on September 20, 2023. As such, the decrease in professional fees during the year ended March 31, 2024 was primarily due to a reduction in the professional fees listed above.

Salaries and benefits: During the year ended March 31, 2025, salaries and benefits increased to \$4,433,831, compared to \$3,981,509 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in salaries and benefits was primarily driven by the addition of retail staff, resulting from the Company's acquisition of Purebread Bakery on September 20, 2023.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2025	Quarter Ended December 31, 2024	Quarter Ended September 30, 2024	Quarter Ended June 30, 2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	3,557,207	3,737,360	4,703,297	4,035,717
Total operating expenses	4,373,307	3,371,177	4,059,119	4,363,778
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(10,063,362)	(1,540,511)	(1,066,950)	(1,905,756)
Net loss per share	\$(0.43)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.10)	\$(0.10)
	Quarter Ended March 31, 2024	Quarter Ended December 31, 2023	Quarter Ended September 30, 2023	Quarter Ended June 30, 2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	3,961,280	1,633,917	892,329	4,130,173
Total operating expenses	4,663,662	2,932,848	2,044,570	5,095,040
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(2,997,959)	(1,574,790)	(1,323,312)	(1,849,010)
Net loss per share	\$(0.15)	\$(0.10)	\$(0.10)	\$(0.10)

Revenue decreased to \$3,557,207 during the year ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$3,737,360 during the three months ended December 31, 2024, primarily due to customer foot traffic decreasing at the Company's Purebread Bakery locations during the winter season. Operating expenses increased to \$3,746,263 during the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$ 4,373,307 during the three months ended December 31, 2024, as a result of higher accretion and interest expense.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024

The following table shows the revenue and gross profit generated by segment for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Block	307,786	287,390
Collective	(27)	9,969
Commissary	95,744	88,173
East Hastings	-	38,565
Pandora	(978)	113,407
Purebread Bakery	3,170,308	3,326,940
Sechelt	105,290	-
Sunshine	(120,916)	51,260
Victoria	-	41,590
White Rock	-	3,985
Total Revenue	3,557,207	3,961,280
Cost of Sales (Retail)	1,292,855	2,366,598
Gross Profit	2,264,352	1,594,682

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, revenue decreased to \$4,373,307, compared to \$4,663,662 in the three months ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2025, was driven by lower revenue from Coho Collective Kitchens, with a net decrease of \$247,441. Purebread Bakery revenue decreased marginally by \$156,632 (4%).

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Operating Expenses		
Advertising and promotion	73,807	5,762
Amortization	79,833	463,140
Accretion	52,071	219,851
Interest	1,460,150	977,355
Occupancy cost	1,360,177	941,124
Office and miscellaneous	30,696	289,553
Professional fees	200,022	529,211
Salaries and benefits	953,935	583,019
Share based compensation	(9,743)	435,889
Subcontractor	29,783	39,370
Supplies	142,576	179,388
Total Operating Expenses	4,373,307	4,663,662

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, total operating expenses decreased to \$4,373,307, compared to \$4,663,662 three months ended March 31, 2024. This decrease was primarily due to share-based compensation, professional fees, amortization, interest, occupancy cost, and salaries and benefits which is in line with management's cost-reduction efforts and continued focus on streamlining the business.

Amortization: During the three months ended March 31, 2025, amortization decreased to \$79,833, compared to \$ 463,140 during the three months ended March 31, 2024. The decrease was as a result of the derecognition of some right of use assets and the related leasehold improvements during the year ended March 31,2025.

Interest: During the three months ended March 31, 2025, interest increased to \$ 1,460,150, compared to \$ 977,355 during the three months ended March 31, 2024. The increase was driven by a higher loan balance as at March 31,2025 compared to March 31,2024 as well as higher interest charges during the current period.

Occupancy cost: During the three months ended March 31, 2025, occupancy cost increased to \$1,360,177, compared to \$ 941,124 during the three months ended March 31, 2024. The increase was primarily driven by the write-off of occupancy-related prepaid expenses totaling \$402,788, associated with the discontinued Coho Richmond location.

Office and miscellaneous: During the three months ended March 31, 2025, office and miscellaneous expenses decreased to \$30,696, compared to \$289,553 during the three months ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in share-based compensation was due to the discontinuation of operations at some Coho Kitchen locations.

Professional fees: During the three months ended March 31, 2025, professional fees decreased to \$200,022, compared to \$529,211 during the three months ended March 31, 2024. The decrease was as a result of the Company incurring legal, valuation and transaction fees associated with the acquisition of Purebread Bakery during the last quarter of the 2024 financial year. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, there were no such expenses incurred.

Share based compensation: During the three months ended March 31, 2025, share based compensation decreased to \$(9,743), compared to \$435,889 during the three months ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in share-based compensation was due to the absence of option and RSU grants during the 2025 fiscal year, as well as the full vesting of previously outstanding awards.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had bank indebtedness of \$259,050, compared to \$116,401 on March 31, 2024.

Working capital, which is comprised of current assets less current liabilities, was \$(25,630,994) as at March 31, 2025, compared to a working capital of \$(15,085,720) as at March 31, 2024. The Company has, to date, financed growth through equity financing, credit facilities, shareholder loans, and convertible debentures.

Working capital is subject to the timing of collection of receivables and the payment of payables and expenses.

- As at March 31, 2025, the Company had amounts due to the Company's former CEO of \$1,242 (March 31, 2024 – \$3,380), of which \$79,725 is due from the CEO and included in loans to shareholders, and \$80,967 is due to the former CEO for unpaid salaries and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. These balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.
- As at March 31, 2025, the Company had amounts due to the Company's interim CEO/COO and a company controlled by the interim CEO/COO of \$525,652 (March 31, 2024 - \$81,932), of which \$428,527 is due to the interim CEO/COO and included in loans from shareholders, and \$97,125 is due to the interim CEO/COO for unpaid salaries and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. These balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

- As at March 31, 2025, the Company had amounts due to the Company's former CMO of \$89,889 (March 31, 2024 – \$24,000), of which \$28,852 is due to the former CMO and included in loans from shareholders, and \$61,067 is due to the former CMO for unpaid salaries and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. These balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Cash Flow Analysis

Cash provided by operating activities during the year ended March 31, 2025, was \$1,145,426, compared to cash used in operating activities of \$3,037,159 during the year ended March 31, 2024. Cash provided in operating activities during the year ended March 31, 2025, increased due to items not involving cash and changes in working capital. During the year ended March 31, 2025, items not involving cash provided cash of \$12,597,366 compared to cash provided of \$4,211,436 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in cash provided from items not involving cash was driven by increases in: (i) amortization of right-of-use assets, (ii) accretion of non-interest bearing loans and convertible debentures, and (iii) interest (iv) Loss on derecognition of property and equipment (v) Loss on derecognition of right of use assets and lease liabilities (vi) Loss from write off of prepaid expenses during the year ended March 31, 2025. During the year ended March 31, 2025, cash provided by changes in working capital totaled \$3,124,639, compared to cash provided of \$626,308 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in cash provided from changes in working capital was driven by increases in: (i) prepaid expenses and (ii) trade payables and accrued liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2025.

Cash used in investing activities during the year ended March 31, 2025, was \$228,919 compared to \$8,498,707 during the year ended March 31, 2024, primarily due to: (i) an decrease in purchase of property and equipment, (ii) a decrease in payables related to capital expenditures, and (iii) the cash paid for acquisition of Purebread Bakery on September 20, 2023.

Cash used in financing activities during the year ended March 31, 2025, was \$1,090,337, compared to cash provided of \$11,160,031 during the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in cash provided by financing activities during the year ended March 31, 2024 was due to: (i) decrease in loan, promissory note and term facility advances, (ii) decrease in proceeds from share issuances, and (iii) decrease in proceeds in convertible debentures.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturities, including lease payments at the respective reporting dates of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities, which are based on contractual non-discounted cash flows and the earliest date the Company can be required to pay:

	Maturity			Total
	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Greater than 5 years	
Bank indebtedness	\$ 259,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 259,050
Trade payable and accrued liabilities	8,756,844	-	-	8,756,844
Customer deposits	308,110	-	-	308,110
Equipment deposit	399,908	-	-	399,908
Lease obligation	1,777,374	6,736,719	5,445,740	13,959,833
Other loans	5,701,287	332,550	-	6,033,837
Promissory notes	635,200	-	-	635,200
Convertible debentures	2,071,082	-	-	2,071,082
Term Facility	4,742,577	-	-	4,742,577
Vendor take-back note	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
	\$ 26,151,432	\$ 7,069,269	\$ 5,445,740	\$ 38,666,441

Capital Resources

On September 20, 2023, the Company announced the closing of its acquisition of Purebread Bakery. Under the Purchase Agreement, Coho Acquisition Corp., Coho's wholly owned subsidiary, acquired all of the issued and outstanding securities of Purebread Bakery from the Vendors (the "**Acquisition**").

In order to complete the Acquisition, the Company entered into a letter of agreement with the Bank of Montreal ("BMO" or the "Lender"), setting out the terms under which BMO provided a senior secured \$5,500,000 non-revolving term facility (the "Term Facility") to the Company and is repayable on demand. The Term Facility was used to finance a portion of the cash consideration of the Acquisition (refer to Note 5 of the audited consolidated financial statements). The Term Facility is secured by a first ranking security interest over all present and after-acquired personal property of Coho Acquisition Corp., which holds all of the issued and outstanding shares of Purebread Bakery. The Term Facility amortizes over an 84-month period, with repayments on a monthly basis. Monthly principal repayments are calculated as a percentage of the original loan amount, based on the following payment schedule:

- Years 1 to 3 – 12.0% annually plus applicable interest and mandatory repayments
- Years 4 to 5 – 15.0% annually plus applicable interest and mandatory repayments
- Year 6 – 16.0% annually plus applicable interest and mandatory repayments
- Year 7 – 18.0% annually plus applicable interest and mandatory repayments

Interest on the Term Facility is payable monthly in arrears and the interest rate is determined by the ratio of the Company's total funded debt ("TFD") to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"). At the end of each reporting quarter, the TFD to EBITDA ratio is calculated and agreed upon by the Company and BMO, and the applicable interest rate is determined by an interest rate grid. The interest rate grid is divided into predetermined ranges of the TFD to EBITDA ratio, and provides the applicable interest rate on the Term Facility, calculated as prime plus a margin for the corresponding predetermined range. The interest rate does not exceed prime plus 2.0%.

The Term Facility is subject to a cash flow sweep whereby mandatory repayments are required on an annual basis, calculated as a percentage of free cash flow after debt repayment at the end of each fiscal year. The cash flow sweep remains in effect unless the Company's TFD to EBITDA ratio is reduced to 2.5:1.0 or below. As of March 31, 2025, the Company is not in compliance with the required TFD TO EBITDA ratio.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recorded \$399,961 (March 31, 2024 - \$268,692) in interest expense in connection to the Term Facility, repaid interest of \$280,515 (March 31, 2024 - \$228,895), and repaid principal of \$523,809 (March 31, 2024 - \$392,857). As at March 31, 2025, the remaining balance due is \$4,742,577 (March 31, 2024 - \$5,146,940).

In addition to the Term Facility, the Company closed a brokered private placement of 5,289,037 units of the Company (each a "**Unit**") at a price of \$0.85 per Unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$4,495,682 on September 20, 2023.

The Company has, to date, financed growth through equity financing, credit facilities, shareholder loans, and convertible debentures. As described in the restatement note to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, on October 3, 2025, the Company received a demand letter from BMO for immediate repayment of approximately \$5,209,930 under an existing credit agreement (Note 21). BMO also issued a Notice of Intention to Enforce Security under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada), giving BMO the right to enforce its security against assets of Purebread Bakery starting October 14, 2025, unless consent is given for earlier action.

The Company is exploring options to repay the debt, including refinancing, recapitalization, or a third-party assumption or purchase of the outstanding obligations.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support its business. The Company's board of directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company is dependent upon external financing or borrowings to fund the expansion of its manufacturing facilities. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There are no restrictions on the Company's capital.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of March 31, 2025, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

- As at March 31, 2025, the Company had amounts due to the Company's former CEO of \$1,242 (March 31, 2024 – \$3,380), of which \$79,725 is due from the CEO and included in loans to shareholders, and \$80,967 is due to the former CEO for unpaid salaries and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. These balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.
- As at March 31, 2025, the Company had amounts due to the Company's interim CEO/COO and a company controlled by the interim CEO/COO of \$525,652 (March 31, 2024 - \$81,932), of which \$428,527 is due to the interim CEO/COO and included in loans from shareholders, and \$97,125 is due to the interim CEO/COO for unpaid salaries and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. These balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.
- As at March 31, 2025, the Company had amounts due to the Company's former CMO of \$89,889 (March 31, 2024 – \$24,000), of which \$28,852 is due to the former CMO and included in loans from shareholders, and \$61,067 is due to the former CMO for unpaid salaries and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. These balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recorded \$473,842 (March 31, 2024 - \$475,125) in key management compensation to the Company's former CEO, Interim CEO/ COO, former CFO, and former CMO.

As at March 31, 2025, 208,750 stock options granted to the Company's directors were outstanding. Each stock option entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price between \$0.55 and \$2.50 for a period of five years following the grant date. The fair value of the options granted totaled \$169,652 (March 31, 2024 - \$169,652) of which \$ 38,586 was recognized as share-based compensation during the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - \$31,139).

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

In preparing the audited consolidated financial statements, the Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future that affected the amounts recorded. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, expectations of future events and other factors considered by management to be reasonable. The estimates and assumptions that could result in a material impact to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are outlined below:

Property and equipment

Depreciation of property and equipment is dependent upon estimates of useful lives which are determined through the exercise of judgement. The assessment of any impairment of these assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.

Determination of lease obligation

The recognition of lease obligations include estimates for incremental borrowing rates, lease terms and variable lease payments. In assessing the lease term the Company considers significant leaseholds improvements undertaken, the rates for extension option periods, the costs of lease termination, and the importance of the lease to the operation. These are based on management's best estimate and in this regard may be significantly different from those determined based on future operational results.

Intangible assets

The recognition of lease obligations include estimates for incremental borrowing rates, lease terms and variable lease payments. In assessing the lease term the Company considers significant leaseholds improvements undertaken, the rates for extension option periods, the costs of lease termination, and the importance of the lease to the operation. These are based on management's best estimate and in this regard may be significantly different from those determined based on future operational results.

Recognition and valuation of deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred taxes is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future or whether taxable temporary differences will reverse such that deferred tax assets can be utilized. Recognition therefore involves a degree of estimation and judgement regarding the future financial performance or the timing of the reverse deferred tax liabilities where deferred tax assets have been recognized.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of estimated discounts. The Company considered the terms of the sales contract as well as industry practices, taking into consideration the type of customer, the nature of the transaction and the specific circumstances of each arrangement.

Share-based compensation

The Company measures the cost of share-based compensation transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based compensation, including warrants and performance warrants issued in private placements and consideration for acquisition of Phantom, requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected term, volatility, and forfeiture rate. The expected term is determined based on management's estimate of the period of time between grant date and exercise date. Volatility is determined using a comparable peer group until such time as sufficient trading history is available for the Company's own shares.

Leases

As a lessee: At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative fair values. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term equipment leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

As a lessor: The Company determines at the inception of the lease whether the lease is an operating or finance lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case the lease is considered as finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

Identification and valuation of intangible assets acquired in business combinations

In a business combination, all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recorded at their fair values. One of the most significant estimates relates to the determination of the fair value of intangible assets. For any intangible asset identified, depending on the type of intangible asset and the complexity of determining its fair value, management with assistance from an independent valuation expert develops the fair value using appropriate valuation techniques which are based on a forecast of the total expected future net cash flows. In determining the fair value of the intangible assets at the acquisition date, the Company's significant assumptions include the future net cash flows and in the discount rate applied. Certain fair values may be estimated at the acquisition date pending confirmation or completion of the valuation process. Where provisional values are used in accounting for a business combination, they may be adjusted retrospectively in subsequent periods. However, the measurement period will last for one year from the acquisition date.

Goodwill impairment testing and recoverability of non-financial assets

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible asset impairment testing requires management to make estimates in the impairment testing model. On an annual basis, the Company tests whether goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are impaired. The recoverable value is determined using discounted future cash flow models, which incorporate estimates regarding future events, specifically future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates. The Company uses judgment in determining the grouping of assets to identify its cash-generating units ("CGUs") for purposes of testing for impairment. Management has determined that the Company's operations represent two CGUs. In testing for impairment, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination, which involves judgement.

Use of judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgements, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgements applying to the Company's financial statements including the assessment of going concern.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Classification of Financial Instruments:

a. Fair Value of financial instruments

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial instruments under IFRS 9 as at March 31, 2025:

Financial asset/liability	Classification under IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Acquisition receivable	Amortized cost
Bank indebtedness	FVTPL
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Customer deposits	Amortized cost
Equipment deposit	Amortized cost
Loans from shareholders	Amortized cost
Other loans	Amortized cost
Promissory notes	Amortized cost
Derivative liability	FVTPL
Convertible debentures	Amortized cost
Term Facility	Amortized cost
Vendor take-back note	Amortized cost
Acquisition earn-out	FVTPL

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 introduces a new three-stage expected credit loss model for calculating impairment for financial assets and no longer requires a triggering event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. An entity is required to recognize expected credit losses when financial instruments are initially recognized and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognized at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the financial instruments. In addition, IFRS 9 requires additional disclosure requirements about expected credit losses and credit risk.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods, if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTPL or amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss. Gains or losses on financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories as follows:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

This category comprises derivatives and financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of the financial instruments by valuation technique:

LEVEL 1 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

LEVEL 2 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or indirectly such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions.

LEVEL 3 – Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable market data.

The carrying value of cash, receivables, bank indebtedness, trade payables and accrued liabilities, customer deposits, equipment deposit, loans from shareholders, other loans – current portion and promissory notes approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments or their ability to undergo prompt liquidation.

The carrying value of cash, receivables, bank indebtedness, trade payables and accrued liabilities, customer deposits, equipment deposit, loans from shareholders, other loans – current portion and promissory notes approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments or their ability to undergo prompt liquidation.

b. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash and receivables. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk with respect to cash by investing available cash with major regulated financial institutions. The Company's cash is not subject to any external restrictions.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company's receivables were all current. The Company monitors collectability of receivables on an ongoing basis to determine credit risk. As at March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had \$nil in allowance for doubtful accounts.

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due and arises principally from the Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities, other loans, and convertible debentures. The Company manages its liquidity risk to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had bank indebtedness of \$259,050 (March 31, 2024 – \$116,401) to settle current liabilities of \$25,787,193 (March 31, 2024 - \$16,535,962). Most of the Company's current liabilities have

contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company expects to meet its obligations through cash flow from operations, debt, as well as equity financing.

d. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company continuously monitors interest rates and economic conditions. At March 31, 2025, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk regarding its variable rate loans (refer to Notes 15 and 19 of the audited consolidated financial statements) with outstanding balances totaling \$6,517,891. A 1% change in the interest rate on the loans would have a pre-tax impact of \$65,179 on net loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- a. During the subsequent period, the Company completed a debt-to-equity conversion agreement under which it will issue 3,739,162 common shares and 1,869,561 share purchase warrants to settle \$3,559,556 of outstanding debt at a conversion price of \$0.25 per unit.

Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share, exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issuance.

- b. On September 5, 2025, the Company formally transitioned the operations of one of its rental locations, Sunshine by Coho Collective Kitchens Inc. to the landlord.
- c. On April 8, 2025, the Company completed a 1-for-5 reverse stock split of its common shares. The consolidation took effect at the close of business on that date.
- d. During the subsequent period, the Company issued 21,042 common shares upon the vesting of RSUs.

RESTATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On October 3, 2025, the Company received a demand letter from BMO for immediate repayment of approximately \$5,209,930 under an existing credit agreement (Note 21). BMO also issued a Notice of Intention to Enforce Security under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada), giving BMO the right to enforce its security against assets of Purebread Bakery starting October 14, 2025, unless consent is given for earlier action.

The Company is exploring options to repay the debt, including refinancing, recapitalization, or a third-party assumption or purchase of the outstanding obligations.

As a result, the Company has restated its consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2025 to reflect additional disclosure of this event. This restatement did not affect the previously reported net income, total liabilities, or shareholders' equity. The restatement from the previously issued financial statements are primarily found in this note and in note 1.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company had the following shares and securities convertible into shares outstanding at the following dates:

Description	Authorized	Outstanding as at the date of this MD&A	Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Outstanding as at March 31, 2024
Common Shares	Unlimited	26,926,263	23,166,055	23,156,680
Warrants	Not applicable	5,467,034	3,597,453	3,877,357
Options	Aggregate grant of Options and Restricted Share Units not to exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares	738,000	817,000	1,111,000
Restricted Share Units	Aggregate grant of Options and Restricted Share Units not to exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares	649,209	706,083	799,625
Convertible Debentures ⁽¹⁾	Not applicable	1,650	1,650	1,650
Convertible Debentures ⁽²⁾	Not applicable	\$530,223	\$530,223	\$530,223

⁽¹⁾ On May 24, 2023, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$1,650,000 (the "Offering"). The Offering was a non-brokered private placement of 1,650 convertible debentures of the Company (the "CAD Convertible Debentures"), at a price of \$1,000 per CAD Convertible Debenture, for gross proceeds of \$1,650,000. There were no finder, broker, or agent fees payable by the Company in connection with the Offering. The CAD Convertible Debentures bear interest at a rate of 8% per annum, calculated and payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on June 30, 2023. The CAD Convertible Debentures will mature on March 31, 2026. The principal amount of each CAD Convertible Debenture will be convertible into common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.75 per common share at the option of the holder thereof. At the election of the Company, all interest accrued on the CAD Convertible Debentures may be payable in cash or, subject to approval by the TSXV, common shares issued at the market price (as such term as defined in the policies of the TSXV) at the time of any such settlement.

⁽²⁾ On December 22, 2023, the Company issued convertible debentures for gross proceeds of \$530,223 (\$400,000 USD) (the "USD Convertible Debentures"). The USD Convertible Debentures bear interest at a rate of 10.5% per annum, calculated and payable quarterly in arrears, commencing on March 22, 2024. The USD Convertible Debentures will mature on December 22, 2025. The principal amount of each USD Convertible Debenture will be convertible into common shares of the Company at a price of \$1.25 per common share at the option of the holder thereof. At the election of the Company, all interest accrued on the USD Convertible Debentures may be payable in cash or, subject to approval by the TSXV, common shares equal to the 20-day volume weighted average price of the Company's common shares for the 20 trading days prior to the payment date of the interest payment.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

No new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the year ended March 31, 2025, were adopted by the Company.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

Management has established processes which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the audited financial statements; and (ii) the audited financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of the operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by audited financial statements.

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings* ("NI 52-109"), the Company will be permitted to utilize the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate which does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing the Certificate will not be making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of: (i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and (ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP. The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware of inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis. DC&P and ICFR, as defined in NI 52-109, may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's products are subject to extensive regulation by numerous governmental agencies which may restrict the Company's ability to market and sell its products.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Company should be considered highly speculative due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of development. Potential investors should consult with their professional advisors to assess an investment in the Company. In evaluating the Company and our business, investors should carefully consider the risk factors below. These risk factors are not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with an investment in our Company or in connection with our operations.

The following are certain factors relating to our Company's business, which prospective investors should carefully consider before deciding whether to purchase Common Shares. The following information is a summary only of certain risk factors and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information set out elsewhere in this MD&A. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones we are facing. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also impair operations. If any such risks actually occur, the business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Relating to our Business

Reliance on Key Personnel

The Company is strongly dependent on the business and technical expertise of our management team and there is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term. Company success will depend in large measure on certain key personnel including Andrew Barnes, Amrit Maharaj, Jennifer Chan, and Michael Yam. The loss of the services of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the business and prospects as it may not be

able to find suitable individuals to replace them on a timely basis. The contributions of the existing management team to the immediate and near term operations are likely to be of central importance.

Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of management. The amount of time and expertise expended on affairs by each of the management team and directors will vary according to needs. The Company has acquired key-person insurance policies for Andrew Barnes, Amrit Maharaj, Jennifer Chan, and Michael Yam. No further key-person insurance has been secured and there is, therefore, a risk that the departure of any member of management, our board, or any key employee or consultant, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

The Company relies on unpatented proprietary expertise, facility design, recipes and formulations and other trade secrets to develop and maintain competitive position. Success depends, to a significant degree, upon ability to protect and preserve intellectual property. All of employees are subject to confidentiality provisions contained in their employment offers which prohibit them from disclosing information acquired by them during, as a consequence of or in connection with their employment. The Company relies on these agreements to protect intellectual property rights. Nevertheless, trade secrets are difficult to protect.

Competition

The industry the Company operates in is very competitive and the industry has accelerated in the most recent year. The Company faces potential competition from numerous brands that either a) offer virtual kitchen facilities to small to large food producers, or b) operate Ghost Kitchens across multiple locations worldwide. Many of these competitors have substantial financial backing and established brand reputation. Competition is based on facility availability, facility specialization, location, community service offering, customer service orientation, and price. Failure to compete against other similar companies and products could have a material adverse effect on business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to Establish Additional Locations

The Company intends to open additional locations to serve as Growth Locations and expand geographically. If the Company is not able to successfully establish these locations, it will forego the operational and financial benefits expected to derive from the short term growth once fully operational.

Disruption at our Facilities

Currently, most of our revenue is driven from our six operating locations. A natural disaster, fire, power interruption, work stoppage or other calamity at these facilities, or at any future facility at which the Company serves its Members and the general public, would significantly disrupt its ability to deliver services and operate as a business. If any material amount of machinery or inventory were damaged, the Company would be unable to meet contractual obligations and cannot predict when, if at all, the Company could replace or repair such machinery, which could materially adversely affect business, financial condition and results of operations.

The COVID-19 Outbreak and its Effect on the Company's Business

In December 2019, COVID-19 was reported to have surfaced in Wuhan, China. COVID-19 has since spread rapidly throughout many countries, and, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. In an effort to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, many countries, including Canada, have imposed unprecedented restrictions on travel. As a result, there have been business closures and a substantial reduction in economic activity in countries that have had significant outbreaks of COVID-19. The Company's business may be impacted by the recent COVID-19 outbreak. It is currently not possible to predict how long the pandemic will last or the time that it will take for economic activity to return to prior levels. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant financial market volatility and uncertainty in recent months. A continuation or worsening of the levels of market disruption and volatility seen in the past few years could have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to access capital, business, results of operations and financial condition, and on the market price of its

Common Shares. The extent of this potential disruption on the Company's business cannot be assessed as the full extent of the outbreak and its impact on the global economy cannot be predicted.

Government Regulation of the Virtual Kitchen Industry Creates Risks and Challenges

The Company's operations are subject to regulation by government agencies including, among others, Vancouver Coastal Health, the City of Vancouver, the District of North Vancouver, and Island Health. These agencies regulate the Company's facility maintenance, product processing, packaging, storage, distribution, advertising, and food safety standards. Facilities are subject to inspection by federal, provincial, and local authorities. The Company strives to maintain compliance with all laws and regulations and maintain all permits and licenses relating to operations. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that it is in compliance with all such laws and regulations, have all necessary permits and licenses, and will be able to comply with such laws and regulations, or obtain such permits and licenses in the future. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations and permits and licenses could subject us to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on financial condition and results of operations. In addition, enforcement of existing laws and regulations, changes in legal requirements and/or evolving interpretations of existing regulatory requirements may result in increased compliance costs and create other obligations, financial or otherwise, that could adversely affect business, financial condition or results of operations.

Price of Raw Materials

Costs of the building supplies, equipment, ingredients and packaging for products are volatile and can fluctuate due to conditions that are difficult to predict, including global competition for resources, weather conditions, consumer demand and changes in governmental trade and agricultural programs. Volatility in the prices of raw materials and other supplies we purchase could increase our cost of sales and reduce our profitability. Moreover, the Company may not be able to implement product price increases to cover any increased costs, or any price increases implemented may result in lower sales volumes. If the Company is not successful in managing raw material costs, and unable to increase our prices to cover increased costs or if such price increases reduce sales volumes, then such increases in costs will adversely affect business, results of operations and financial condition.

Consumer Trends

The Company is focused on the development, manufacture, marketing and distribution of virtual kitchen facilities. Member demand could change based on a number of possible factors, including local laws, competition, real estate prices, entrepreneurial activity, and shifts in preference for various product attributes. If consumer demand for services and facilities decreases, business and financial condition would suffer. In addition, design of virtual kitchen facilities are subject to evolving Member preferences that we may not be able to accurately predict or respond to. Member trends could change based on a number of possible factors, including economic factors and social trends. A significant shift in Member demand away from facilities and services could reduce sales, which would harm our business and financial condition.

Climate Change

There is concern that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may have an adverse impact on global temperatures, weather patterns and the frequency and severity of extreme weather and natural disasters. If such climate change, or policy measures aimed at reducing climate change, negatively effect raw material costs or electricity costs, we may be subject to decreased availability or less favorable pricing for certain commodities that are necessary for facilities and services.

Cybersecurity

A compromise of security systems could result in confidential information about employees, Members, their customers, or suppliers being accessed by unauthorized persons. A breach of information security laws and regulations could also adversely affect reputation, financial condition and results of operations. This could result in litigation or the imposition of penalties against the Company. Additionally, a security breach could require that we expend

significant additional resources on remediation or improvement. This could include changes in information security systems. Aside from costs, system remediation and improvement could result in a disruption of operations.

Food Safety and Consumer Health

The Company is subject to risks that affect the food industry in general, including risks posed by food spoilage, accidental contamination, product tampering, consumer product liability, and the potential costs and disruptions of a product recall. We manage these risks by maintaining strict and rigorous controls and processes in all our facilities and distribution systems. However, we cannot assure that such systems will eliminate the risks related to food safety. Members could be required to recall certain or a large portion of products in the event of contamination or adverse test results or as a precautionary measure. There is also a risk that not all of the product subject to the recall will be properly identified, or that the recall will not be successful or not be enacted in a timely manner. A product recall could result in significant losses due to its costs, destruction of product inventory and lost sales due to the unavailability of the product or potential loss of current or new Members as a result of an adverse impact on our reputation. In addition, once purchased by consumers, we have no further control over products and consumers may prepare our products in a manner that is inconsistent with our directions which may adversely affect the quality and safety of our products. Any product contamination could subject us to product liability claims, adverse publicity and government scrutiny, investigation or intervention, resulting in increased costs and decreased sales. Any of these events could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Brand Value

Company success largely depends on its ability to maintain and grow the value of Commissary, Block, Sunshine, Victoria, Pandora, Richmond, Collective, Purebread Bakery, and any future brands. Maintaining, promoting and positioning brands and reputation will depend on, among other factors, the success of facility and service offerings, food safety, quality assurance, marketing and merchandising efforts and its ability to provide a consistent, high-quality Member and customer experience. Brand value is based on perceptions of subjective qualities, and any incident that erodes the loyalty of customers or suppliers, including adverse publicity or a governmental investigation or litigation, could significantly reduce the value of our brand and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Internet Search Algorithms

In order to attract new Members and customers and retain existing Members and customers, it is important that the Company's brands show up prominently in internet search results. Changes to internet search engines' algorithms or terms of service could cause our website to appear less prominently in search results.

Reputation Risk

Real or perceived quality or food safety and cleanliness concerns or failures to comply with applicable food regulations and requirements, whether or not ultimately based on fact and whether or not involving us or incidents involving our competitors, could cause negative publicity and reduced confidence in us and our products, which could cause harm to our brand, reputation and sales, and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The growing use of social and digital media increases the speed and extent that information or misinformation and opinions can be shared. Negative publicity about us, our brand or products on social or digital media could seriously damage our reputation. Without a favorable perception of our brand and products, our sales and profits could be negatively impacted.

Risks Associated with Leasing Commercial and Retail Space

The Company does not own any real estate. Instead, it leases its commissary facilities, office spaces, parking lots, and retail locations. Accordingly, it is subject to all of the risks associated with leasing, occupying and making tenant improvements to real property, including adverse demographic and competitive changes affecting the location of the property and changes in availability of and contractual terms for leasable commercial and retail space. Changes in areas around facilities, that result in reductions in customer foot traffic or otherwise render the location unsuitable could cause revenue to be less than expected.

Effect of Service and Facility Innovation

Company growth in part depends on its ability to develop and market new facilities, services, and improvements to existing locations that appeal to Member preferences. The success of innovation and service offerings is affected by Company ability to anticipate changes in Member preferences, the technical capability of our team in developing and testing facility prototypes, including complying with applicable governmental regulations, the success of our management and sales and marketing team in introducing and marketing new products and positive acceptance by our current and future Membership. Failure to develop and successfully market and sell new facilities and services may inhibit our growth, sales and profitability.

Failure to retain current Members and/or recruit new Members

Company success, and its ability to increase revenue and operate profitably, depends in part on its ability to acquire new Members and retain existing Members, so that they continue to purchase the Company's products. The Company may fail to acquire or retain customers across our different revenue channels due to negative value and quality perceptions.

Litigation Risk

We may become party to litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business and this could adversely affect our business. Should any litigation in which we become involved be determined against us, such a decision could adversely affect our ability to continue operating. Even if we are involved in litigation and win, litigation can redirect significant resources. Litigation may also create a negative perception of our brand and the market price for the Common Shares could be impacted by litigation.

Failure to meet expectations of our Company Values & Metrics

Company reputation could be harmed if it takes actions that are perceived to be misaligned with our values.

Any harm to reputation resulting from setting these metrics or failure or perceived failure to meet such metrics could impact: employee engagement and retention; the willingness of buyers and sellers and partners and vendors to do business with us; or investors' willingness to purchase or hold our Common Shares, any of which could adversely affect business, financial performance, and growth.

Risks Associated with Acquisitions

The Company will be pursuing a strategy of growth through acquisitions. Acquisitions involve a number of known and unknown risks, including diversion of management's attention, failure to retain key acquired personnel, unanticipated events or circumstances, and legal liabilities, some or all of which could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Company can complete any acquisition it pursues on favourable terms, that any acquired businesses, products or technologies will achieve anticipated revenues and income, or that any acquisitions completed will ultimately benefit the business. An acquisition could also result in a potentially dilutive issuance of equity securities. The failure of the Company to successfully manage its strategy of growth through acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Management of Growth

The Company's operations place significant demands on managerial, financial and human resources. The Company's ability to continue its rate of growth will depend on a number of factors, including the availability of capital, existing and emerging competition and the ability to recruit and train additional qualified personnel. Moreover, as the Company's business grows, the Company will need to devote additional resources to improving its operational infrastructure and continuing to enhance its scalability in order to maintain the performance of its business.

General Risks Relating to our Company

Speculative Nature of Investment Risk

An investment in the Common Shares carries a high degree of risk and should be considered as a speculative investment. We have a limited operating history, have not paid dividends, and are unlikely to pay dividends in the immediate or near future.

History of Losses

The Company has experienced net losses since incorporation. We anticipate that our operating expenses and capital expenditures will increase substantially in the foreseeable future as we continue to invest to increase our commissary facilities, customer base, supplier and distributor network, invest in further virtual kitchen facilities, hire additional employees and enhance our service capabilities. Our expansion efforts may prove more expensive than anticipated, and it may not succeed in increasing sales and margins sufficiently to offset the anticipated higher expenses. We incur expenses in developing our facilities, the supplies to run our shared-kitchen and retail operations, and marketing the facilities and services we offer. In addition, many of our expenses, including the costs associated with our existing and proposed future production facilities, are fixed. Accordingly, we may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability, and we may incur significant losses for the foreseeable future.

Negative Cash Flow

The Company has experienced negative cash flows from operations since incorporation. If it is not able to obtain further financing, business operations may fail. The Company had positive cash flow from operating activities of \$1,145,426 for the year ended March 31, 2025. It had bank indebtedness in the amount of \$259,050 and a negative working capital of \$(25,630,994) as at March 31, 2025. It is anticipated that the Company will require additional financing while it operates and expands new business. Consequently, the net proceeds from sales of securities may be used to fund anticipated negative cash flow from operating activities in future periods. There can be no assurance that any financing will be available to us, or if it will be offered on terms and conditions acceptable. The Company's inability to obtain additional financing in a sufficient amount when needed and upon terms and conditions acceptable to us, could have a material adverse effect on the Company. If additional funds are raised by issuing equity securities, dilution to existing or future shareholders will result. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms when needed, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate the expansion of our new business.

Additional Funding Requirements and Risks

The Company will need to raise funds in the future through equity or debt. The sale of additional equity may result in additional dilution to shareholders and such securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the Common Shares. To the extent that the Company relies upon debt financing, we will incur the obligation to repay the funds borrowed with interest and may become subject to covenants and restrictions that restrict operating flexibility. No assurance can be given that additional equity or debt financing will be available or that, if available, it can be obtained on terms favourable to the Company. If sufficient funding is not secured, then we may not be able to establish and run a viable business.

Dividend Risk

We have not paid dividends in the past and do not anticipate paying dividends in the near future. We expect to retain earnings to finance further growth and, where appropriate, retire debt.

Global Economic Risk

Adverse and uncertain economic conditions may impact consumer demand for our facilities and services. Consumers may shift to lower-priced or other perceived value offerings during economic downturns. In addition, consumers may choose to purchase private label products rather than branded products because they are generally less expensive. Our success depends upon, among other things, our ability to maintain and increase sales volume with our existing Members, our ability to attract new customers and our ability to provide products that appeal to Members at the right price. Prolonged unfavorable economic conditions may have an adverse effect on our sales and profitability.

Risks Related to the Common Shares

Share Price Volatility Risk

As a Company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, external factors outside of our control, such as announcements of quarterly variations in operating results, revenues and costs, and sentiments toward stocks, may have a significant impact on the market price of the Common Shares. Global stock markets, including the TSX Venture Exchange, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations from time to time. There can be no assurance that an active or liquid market will develop or be sustained for the Common Shares.

Use of Net Proceeds and Available Funds

Our Board and/or management will have discretion in the actual application of the net proceeds, and may elect to allocate net proceeds if they believe it would be in our best interests to do so. Our shareholders may not agree with the manner in which the Board and/or management chooses to allocate and spend the net proceeds. The failure by the Board and/or management to apply these funds effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects.