



WonderFi Technologies Inc.  
(formerly Austpro Energy Corporation)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three and Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2022

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## INTRODUCTION

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for WonderFi Technologies Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, "the Company"), dated November 11, 2022, should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and its accompanying notes for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 ("interim financial statements"), along with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and its accompanying notes ("annual financial statements") for the year ended September 31, 2021.

Some of the information in this MD&A contains forward-looking statements that are based on assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties. See the "Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" section of this MD&A for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with those statements.

The Company's interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All amounts in this MD&A, the Company's interim financial statements and the annual financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted.

The Company utilizes non-IFRS measures in assessing operating performance. Non-IFRS financial performance measures exclude the impact of certain items and are used internally when analyzing operating performance. Please refer to the "Caution Regarding Non-IFRS Measures" section of this MD&A for more information. This MD&A contains various terms related to the Company's business and industry which are defined in the "Glossary" section of this MD&A.

The Company has changed its financial year end from September 30 to December 31, as set out in the Company's public filing with respect thereto on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) as of August 12, 2022. Accordingly, the current interim condensed consolidated financial statements and comparatives are prepared for the three and twelve months ending September 30, 2022.

## COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Company operates through two reportable segments with three corporate subsidiaries: Decentralized Finance segment ("DeFi Segment" or "DeFi") with WonderFi Technologies Inc. ("WonderFi"), and Centralized Finance segment ("CeFi Segment" or "CeFi") with Bitbuy Holdings Inc. ("Bitbuy") and Coinberry Limited. ("Coinberry").

WonderFi's operations seek to simplify user interaction with the emerging business sector of Decentralized Finance through its suite of software products. WonderFi's team of industry experts have over 20 years of cumulative experience building blockchain applications and is focused on integrating protocols and simplifying the complexities that are preventing wider adoption of the technology.

Bitbuy's mission is to provide a convenient, secure, trusted and compliant trading platform for Canadians seeking efficient pricing of Digital Assets denominated in Canadian dollars. Bitbuy provides value to its users by fostering connectivity to Canadian fiat payment systems, enabling its users to move funds from their existing financial institutions to Bitbuy's platform (the "Platform") so as to execute self-directed purchase or sale transactions using Digital Asset trading pairs listed on the Platform.

Coinberry, registered with the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA") and Canada's first pure-play licensed crypto broker, is one of Canada's leading crypto asset trading platforms with over \$1 billion transacted to date. Coinberry currently features 39 of the top cryptocurrency trading pairs and approximately 225,000 registered users.

With the acquisition of Bitbuy together with Coinberry, WonderFi maintains one of the largest communities of Web3 users in Canada and is one of Canada's largest employers of crypto-industry professionals. As of the date hereof, WonderFi has 85 full-time employees.

## BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

### Acquisition of Coinberry

On July 4, 2022, the Company announced the closing of the previously announced acquisition of Coinberry Limited ("Coinberry Acquisition"). Under the terms of the Coinberry Acquisition, among other things, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Coinberry. The consideration paid consisted of an aggregate of 28,925,645 newly issued common shares of WonderFi, the majority of which were subject to certain lock-up requirements. A copy of the definitive agreement with respect to the Coinberry Acquisition is available on the Company's SEDAR profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

### Corporate Restructuring

On August 2, 2022, in connection with the acquisitions of Bitbuy and Coinberry, Michael Arbus, CEO of Bitbuy, stepped down from the Company on mutually agreed terms and Andrei Poliakov, Head of Brokerages of WonderFi and President of Coinberry departed from the Company. Dean Skurka, President of Bitbuy continued to provide overall leadership support to both Bitbuy and Coinberry in his role of Head of Exchanges at WonderFi.

### OTCQB Listing

On August 16, 2022, the Company announced that after a successful application process, the Company's common shares will begin trading on the OTCQB Venture Market ("OTCQB") on August 17, 2022, at the opening of the market under its current stock symbol "WONDF". The Company's shares will continue be listed and trade on the TSX under the symbol "WNDR", and will continue to trade under the symbol A3C166 on the Frankfurt Exchange.

### **Submission of NASDAQ listing application and filing of SEC registration statement**

On August 22, 2022, the Company announced that it had submitted an application to list its common shares on Nasdaq Capital Market ("NASDAQ") and has concurrently filed a registration statement with SEC in the United States.

The Company anticipates pursuing both a NASDAQ listing and registration of the Shares in the United States to enable the Company to accelerate its previously announced international expansion strategy to enhance shareholder value, while attracting institutional and retail investors globally. Listing of the Shares on NASDAQ and registration in the United States remains subject to the approval by NASDAQ and the SEC, as well as the satisfaction of all applicable listing and regulatory requirements. There can be no assurance that such approval will be obtained or that the listing of the Shares will ultimately be consummated.

### **Acquisition of Blockchain Foundry**

On September 1, 2022, the Company announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of Blockchain Foundry Inc. ("BCF"), a leading North American blockchain development firm ("BCF Acquisition"). The acquisition is anticipated to further solidify the Company as a Canadian leader in the digital asset space.

Subsequent to the quarter, on November 7, 2022, the Company announced the closing of the BCF Acquisition. Under the terms of the BCF Acquisition, among other things, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of BCF. The consideration paid consisted of an aggregate of 26,285,794 newly issued common shares of WonderFi with certain lock-up requirements.

### **Filing of Base Shelf Prospectus**

On September 9, 2022, the Company announced that it had filed a final short form base shelf prospectus (the "Base Shelf Prospectus") with each of the Provinces of Canada.

The Company believes that the Base Shelf Prospectus will provide the Company with financial flexibility and efficient access to Canadian capital markets, allowing the Company to pursue its growth and acquisition initiatives.

The Base Shelf Prospectus filing allows the Company to make offerings of common shares of the Company (the "Common Shares"), warrants, units, debt securities, subscription receipts, units or a combination of the foregoing, up to an aggregate total of CAD\$100 million during the 25-month period that the Base Shelf Prospectus remains effective. Such securities may be offered in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined based on market conditions at the time of sale and set forth in one or more shelf prospectus supplement(s). Information regarding the use of proceeds from a sale of such securities will be included in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Each prospectus supplement will contain specific information concerning, among other matters, the securities to be issued and the use of proceeds from any such issuance. There is no certainty that any securities will be offered or sold under the Shelf Prospectus and any prospectus supplement within the 25-month period that it is effective. A copy of the Base Shelf Prospectus, and any shelf prospectus supplements that may be filed in the future, can be found under the Company's SEDAR profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

### **Voting results from shareholder meeting**

On September 13, 2022, the Company announced the results of its annual general shareholder meeting ("AGM") held virtually on September 12, 2022. Shareholders of the Company approved all the resolutions details presented at the meeting namely setting the number of and electing directors, appointment Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP as the auditor, approving certain amendments to the articles of the Company and the Company's equity incentive plan. Report of voting results is available on the Company's SEDAR profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

### **Bitbuy to launch stock trading**

On September 29, 2022, the Company announced a partnership between Bitbuy and AlpacaDB Inc. ("Alpaca"). The partnership is expected to enable Bitbuy to offer its users fractional trading and investing in thousands of US stocks and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") in an integrated experience within the existing Platform.

Bitbuy anticipates it will utilize Alpaca's Broker API to provide Bitbuy customers with real-time fractional trading and instant settlement. Bitbuy stock trading is expected to be offered in conjunction with Alpaca and brokerage services through a leading Canadian investment bank and IIROC member. The Company's banking partner will look to route, execute, clear and custody all customer accounts and trades. Bitbuy stock trading is expected to go live in Q1 2023 and the official launch date will be announced prior to.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

(CAD\$ except where indicated)

| For the periods ended as indicated           | 3 months ended |              |           | 12 months ended |                  |           |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
|  | Sep. 30 2022   | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change  | Sep. 30 2022    | Sep. 30 2021 (2) | % Change  |
| Revenue                                      | 3,329,627      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 6,479,881       | -                | <i>nm</i> |
| Salaries and wages                           | 4,392,172      | 39,489       | <i>nm</i> | 9,029,979       | 134,756          | <i>nm</i> |
| Professional fees and consulting             | 1,314,491      | 833          | <i>nm</i> | 14,795,810      | 446,534          | <i>nm</i> |
| Share-based payments                         | 2,208,128      | 569,161      | 288%      | 6,960,767       | 1,067,924        | 552%      |
| Marketing                                    | 1,460,035      | 353,400      | 313%      | 5,907,228       | 355,860          | <i>nm</i> |
| Bank and transaction fees                    | 584,957        | 5,390        | <i>nm</i> | 1,366,333       | 5,390            | <i>nm</i> |
| G&A expenses                                 | 4,758,991      | 3,028,042    | 57%       | 10,442,667      | 3,130,388        | 234%      |
| Operating loss                               | (11,389,147)   | (3,996,315)  | 185%      | (42,022,903)    | (5,140,852)      | 717%      |
| <i>Operating margin</i>                      | <i>(342%)</i>  | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>(649%)</i>   | <i>nm</i>        | <i>nm</i> |
| Net financial expenses (income)              | (280,735)      | (370,244)    | -24%      | (4,930,956)     | (78,242)         | <i>nm</i> |
| Net loss before taxes                        | (11,108,412)   | (3,626,071)  | 206%      | (37,091,946)    | (5,062,610)      | 633%      |
| Income tax recovery                          | (1,625,355)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (1,510,895)     | -                | <i>nm</i> |
| Net loss                                     | (9,483,057)    | (3,626,071)  | 162%      | (35,581,051)    | (5,062,610)      | 603%      |
| Basic loss per share                         | (0.05)         | (0.08)       | -38%      | (0.28)          | (0.15)           | 87%       |
| EBITDA <sup>(1)</sup>                        | (8,329,053)    | (3,624,688)  | 130%      | (31,764,724)    | (5,062,761)      | 527%      |
| <i>EBITDA margin <sup>(1)</sup></i>          | <i>(250%)</i>  | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>(490%)</i>   | <i>nm</i>        | <i>nm</i> |
| Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(1)</sup>               | (5,063,072)    | (1,390,474)  | 264%      | (16,670,857)    | (1,878,785)      | 787%      |
| <i>Adjusted EBITDA margin <sup>(1)</sup></i> | <i>(152%)</i>  | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>(257%)</i>   | <i>nm</i>        | <i>nm</i> |

nm: not meaningful

(1) EBITDA, EBITDA margin, Adjusted EBITDA, and Adjusted EBITDA margin are non-IFRS performance measures; please refer to the heading "Caution Regarding Non-IFRS Financial Performance Measures" at the end of this MD&A regarding the use of non-IFRS Measures.

(2) The Company incorporated on January 30, 2021. 12 months ended September 30, 2021 represents activity from January 30, 2021, to September 30, 2021.

### Revenues

Revenues were \$3.3 million and \$6.5 million for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2022, compared to \$nil for the same three and twelve months ended period in 2021. Revenue in 2022 was from CeFi operations which include Bitbuy and Coinberry. Bitbuy was acquired on March 25, 2022 and Coinberry was acquired on July 4, 2022

CeFi has five revenue streams:

- Trading fees charged when customers buy or sell cryptocurrencies;
- Fees earned when cryptocurrencies are transferred out by customers;
- Withdrawal fees charged when customers withdraw Canadian dollars into and from the platform;
- Over-the-Counter ("OTC") spreads applied to OTC trades, representing the difference between the purchase price of cryptocurrencies the OTC desk is able to source from external liquidity providers and the selling price the OTC desk offers to its customers; and
- Market making revenue earned when trades that take place within the platform are matched to orders placed by internal liquidity providers, which in turn offsets those trades with external liquidity providers using an arbitrage strategy, effectively supplying added liquidity to the marketplace.

## Operating expenses

The Company's operating expenses were \$14.7 million and \$48.5 million for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, compared to \$4.0 million and \$5.1 million for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2021.

The operating expenses of DeFi were \$6.1 million and \$31.2 million for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2022, and \$4.0 million and \$5.1 million for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2021.

The DeFi operating expense increase of \$2.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021 was mainly due to \$1.0 million increase in salaries and wages, \$0.5 million increase in marketing for business expansion, \$1.2 million increase in professional fees and consulting with \$0.5 million paid by shares relating to the Coinberry Acquisition, and \$1.6 million increase in share-based payments, partially offset by \$2.1 million decrease in one-off listing fees, mostly paid by shares, in the three months ended September 30, 2021.

The DeFi operating expense increase of \$26.1 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the twelve months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to \$3.4 million increase in salaries and wages, \$3.7 million increase in marketing for business expansion, \$13.3 million increase (\$6 million increase paid by shares) in professional fees and consulting with \$11.2 million related to one-time expenses for acquisitions and the TSX listing, and \$5.9 million increase in share-based payments.

The operating expenses of CeFi were \$8.6 million and \$17.3 million for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2022, and \$nil for the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2021. The operating expense increase was due to the acquisition of Bitbuy and Coinberry.

The CeFi operating expenses of \$8.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 mainly included \$3.3 million salaries and wages, \$0.6 million marketing, \$0.5 million bank and transaction fees, \$0.9 million IT expenses, and \$2.7 million amortization on the estimated intangible assets acquired with the Bitbuy Acquisition.

The CeFi operating expenses of \$17.3 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2022 mainly included \$5.5 million salaries and wages, \$1.0 million professional fees and consulting, \$1.8 million marketing, \$1.2 million bank and transaction fees, \$1.4 million IT expenses, and \$5.1 million amortization on the estimated intangible assets acquired with the Bitbuy Acquisition.

## RECONCILIATION OF NON-IFRS MEASURES

### Reconciliation of consolidated net loss to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(CAD\$ except where indicated)

| For the periods ended as indicated        | 3 months ended |              |          | 12 months ended |              |          |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
|   | Sep. 30 2022   | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change | Sep. 30 2022    | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change |
| Net loss before tax                       | (11,108,412)   | (3,626,071)  | 206%     | (37,091,946)    | (5,062,610)  | 633%     |
| Interest income                           | (10,722)       | (104)        | nm       | (26,043)        | (1,929)      | nm       |
| Interest expense                          | 10,302         | -            | nm       | 16,259          | -            | nm       |
| Depreciation and amortization             | 2,779,779      | 1,487        | nm       | 5,337,006       | 1,778        | nm       |
| EBITDA                                    | (8,329,053)    | (3,624,688)  | 130%     | (31,764,724)    | (5,062,761)  | 527%     |
| Share-based payments                      | 2,208,128      | 569,161      | 288%     | 6,960,767       | 1,067,924    | 552%     |
| Revaluation (gain) loss in digital assets | (711,673)      | (283,553)    | 151%     | 4,988,938       | 14,562       | nm       |
| Changes in FV of warrant liabilities      | (743,933)      | -            | nm       | (16,370,368)    | -            | nm       |
| Changes in FV of investments              | 1,433,852      | -            | nm       | 1,433,852       | -            | nm       |
| Share issuance cost                       | -              | -            | nm       | 2,305,885       | -            | nm       |
| Other non-cash financial expenses         | (258,562)      | (86,587)     | 199%     | 2,720,519       | (90,875)     | nm       |
| One-time transaction expenses             | 1,338,169      | 2,035,193    | -34%     | 13,054,274      | 2,192,365    | 495%     |
| Adjusted EBITDA                           | (5,063,072)    | (1,390,474)  | 264%     | (16,670,857)    | (1,878,785)  | 787%     |

### Reconciliation of net loss to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for DeFi segment

(CAD\$ except where indicated)

| For the periods ended as indicated        | 3 months ended |              |          | 12 months ended |              |      |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|------|
|   | Sep. 30 2022   | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change | Sep. 30 2022    | Sep. 30 2021 | %    |
| Net loss before tax                       | (6,186,496)    | (3,626,071)  | 71%      | (24,077,743)    | (5,062,610)  | 376% |
| Interest income                           | (10,410)       | (104)        | nm       | (25,731)        | (1,929)      | nm   |
| Interest expense                          | 3,306          | -            | nm       | 3,336           | -            | nm   |
| Depreciation and amortization             | 3,871          | 1,487        | 160%     | 11,453          | 1,778        | 544% |
| EBITDA                                    | (6,189,729)    | (3,624,688)  | 71%      | (24,088,685)    | (5,062,761)  | 376% |
| Share-based payments                      | 2,208,128      | 569,161      | 288%     | 6,960,767       | 1,067,924    | 552% |
| Revaluation (gain) loss in digital assets | (555,864)      | (283,553)    | 96%      | 4,595,062       | 14,562       | nm   |
| Changes in FV of warrant liabilities      | (743,933)      | -            | nm       | (16,370,368)    | -            | nm   |
| Changes in FV of investments              | 1,433,852      | -            | nm       | 1,433,852       | -            | nm   |
| Share issuance cost                       | -              | -            | nm       | 2,305,885       | -            | nm   |
| Other non-cash financial expenses         | (61,202)       | (86,587)     | -29%     | 916,092         | (90,875)     | nm   |
| One-time transaction expenses             | 518,269        | 2,035,193    | -75%     | 12,234,374      | 2,192,365    | 458% |
| Adjusted EBITDA                           | (3,390,478)    | (1,390,474)  | 144%     | (12,013,021)    | (1,878,785)  | 539% |

### Reconciliation of net loss to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for CeFi segment

(CAD\$ except where indicated)

| For the periods ended as indicated        | 3 months ended |              |           | 12 months ended |              |           |
|---|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
|   | Sep. 30 2022   | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change  | Sep. 30 2022    | Sep. 30 2021 | %         |
| Net loss before tax                       | (4,921,919)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (13,014,206)    | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Interest income                           | (309)          | -            | <i>nm</i> | (309)           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Interest expense                          | 6,995          | -            | <i>nm</i> | 12,922          | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Depreciation and amortization             | 2,775,909      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 5,325,554       | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| EBITDA                                    | (2,139,324)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (7,676,039)     | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Share-based payments                      | -              | -            | <i>nm</i> | -               | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Revaluation (gain) loss in digital assets | (155,809)      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 393,877         | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Changes in FV of warrant liabilities      | -              | -            | <i>nm</i> | -               | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Changes in FV of investments              | -              | -            | <i>nm</i> | -               | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Share issuance cost                       | -              | -            | <i>nm</i> | -               | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Other non-cash financial expenses         | (197,361)      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 1,804,426       | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| One-time transaction expenses             | 819,900        | -            | <i>nm</i> | 819,900         | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Adjusted EBITDA                           | (1,672,594)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (4,657,836)     | -            | <i>nm</i> |

## REPORTING SEGMENTS

### DeFi

(CAD\$ except where indicated)

| For the periods ended as indicated | 3 months ended |              |           | 12 months ended |              |           |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
|                                    | Sep. 30 2022   | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change  | Sep. 30 2022    | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change  |
| Revenue                            | -              | -            | <i>nm</i> | -               | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Salaries and wages                 | 1,049,455      | 39,489       | <i>nm</i> | 3,524,425       | 134,756      | <i>nm</i> |
| Professional fees and consulting   | 1,198,044      | 833          | <i>nm</i> | 13,772,411      | 446,534      | <i>nm</i> |
| Share-based payments               | 2,208,128      | 569,161      | 288%      | 6,960,767       | 1,067,924    | 552%      |
| Marketing                          | 840,697        | 353,400      | 138%      | 4,081,505       | 355,860      | <i>nm</i> |
| Bank and transaction fees          | 118,218        | 5,390        | <i>nm</i> | 195,058         | 5,390        | <i>nm</i> |
| G&A expenses                       | 706,204        | 3,028,042    | -77%      | 2,685,449       | 3,130,388    | -14%      |
| Operating loss                     | (6,120,746)    | (3,996,315)  | 53%       | (31,219,615)    | (5,140,852)  | 507%      |
| <i>Operating margin</i>            | <i>nm</i>      | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>nm</i>       | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> |
| Net financial expenses (income)    | 65,750         | (370,244)    | -118%     | (7,141,872)     | (78,242)     | <i>nm</i> |
| Net loss before taxes              | (6,186,496)    | (3,626,071)  | 71%       | (24,077,743)    | (5,062,610)  | 376%      |
| Income tax recovery                | -              | -            | <i>nm</i> | -               | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Net loss                           | (6,186,496)    | (3,626,071)  | 71%       | (24,077,743)    | (5,062,610)  | 376%      |
| EBITDA                             | (6,189,729)    | (3,624,688)  | 71%       | (24,088,685)    | (5,062,761)  | 376%      |
| <i>EBITDA margin</i>               | <i>nm</i>      | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>nm</i>       | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> |
| Adjusted EBITDA                    | (3,390,478)    | (1,390,474)  | 144%      | (12,013,021)    | (1,878,785)  | 539%      |
| <i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>      | <i>nm</i>      | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>nm</i>       | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> |

## CeFi

| (CAD\$ except where indicated)<br>For the periods ended as indicated | 3 months ended |              |           | 12 months ended (1) |              |           |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
|  | Sep. 30 2022   | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change  | Sep. 30 2022        | Sep. 30 2021 | % Change  |
| Revenue  | 3,329,627      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 6,479,881           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Salaries and wages   | 3,342,717      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 5,505,554           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Professional fees and consulting                                     | 116,447        | -            | <i>nm</i> | 1,023,399           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Share-based payments   | -              | -            | <i>nm</i> | -                   | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Marketing  | 619,338        | -            | <i>nm</i> | 1,825,723           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Bank and transaction fees  | 466,740        | -            | <i>nm</i> | 1,171,276           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| G&A expenses   | 4,052,787      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 7,757,218           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Operating loss   | (5,268,403)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (10,803,290)        | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| <i>Operating margin</i>  | <i>(158%)</i>  | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>(167%)</i>       | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> |
| Net financial expenses (income)                                      | (346,484)      | -            | <i>nm</i> | 2,210,916           | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Net loss before taxes  | (4,921,919)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (13,014,206)        | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Income tax recovery  | (1,625,355)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (1,510,895)         | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| Net loss   | (3,296,564)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (11,503,311)        | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| EBITDA   | (2,139,324)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (7,676,039)         | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| <i>EBITDA margin</i>   | <i>(64%)</i>   | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>(118%)</i>       | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> |
| Adjusted EBITDA  | (1,672,594)    | -            | <i>nm</i> | (4,657,836)         | -            | <i>nm</i> |
| <i>Adjusted EBITDA margin</i>  | <i>(50%)</i>   | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> | <i>(72%)</i>        | <i>nm</i>    | <i>nm</i> |

(1) The acquisition of Bitbuy was completed on March 25, 2022 and the acquisition of Coinberry was completed on July 4, 2022. The twelve months ended September 30, 2022 represents Bitbuy activity from March 25, 2022 to September 30, 2022 and Coinberry activity from July 4, 2022 to September 30, 2022.

## SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

| (CAD\$ except where      | Q4 2022    | Q3 2022     | Q2 2022    | Q1 2022     | Q4 2021     | Q3 2021     | Q2 2021 (1) |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue                  | 3,329,627  | 2,896,275   | 253,979    | -           | -           | -           | -           |
| EBITDA                   | (8,329,05) | (8,861,149) | (8,881,03) | (5,693,488) | (3,624,688) | (993,967)   | (444,106)   |
| Adjusted EBITDA          | (5,063,07) | (4,863,070) | (3,935,16) | (2,809,550) | (1,390,474) | (444,593)   | (43,718)    |
| Net loss                 | (9,483,05) | (11,332,88) | (9,070,35) | (5,694,754) | (3,626,071) | (1,021,075) | (415,464)   |
| Basic net loss per share | (0.05)     | (0.07)      | (0.07)     | (0.08)      | (0.08)      | (0.03)      | (0.02)      |

(1) The Company incorporated on January 30, 2021. Q2 2021 represents 60 days of activity from January 30, 2021, to March 31, 2021.

The Company is generally not subject to seasonality. Factors that may impact revenues and profitability include Cryptocurrency price and volatility as well as Cryptocurrency adoption as a store of value and medium of exchange. Please also refer to the "Risk Factors" section below for a more comprehensive description of risks that may impact revenues and profitability.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

### Cash Flows

(CAD\$ except where indicated)

| For the periods ended as indicated             | 12 months ended |              |              |           |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
|  | Sep. 30 2022    | Sep. 30 2021 | \$ Change    | % Change  |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 20,346,956      | -            | 20,346,956   | <i>nm</i> |
| Cash provided by (used in):                    |                 |              |              |           |
| Operating activities                           | (21,081,393)    | (5,649,573)  | (15,431,821) | 273%      |
| Investing activities                           | (43,603,536)    | (5,806)      | (43,597,730) | <i>nm</i> |
| Financing activities                           | 52,693,748      | 25,971,308   | 26,722,440   | 103%      |
| Foreign exchange effect on cash                | (62,969)        | 31,027       | (93,996)     | -303%     |
| Cash, end of the period                        | 8,292,806       | 20,346,956   | (12,054,151) | -59%      |

### Cash flows used in operating activities

Cash used in operating activities increased from \$5.6 million between January 30, 2021 and September 30, 2021 for DeFi only, to \$21.2 million during the twelve months ended September 30, 2022 for both DeFi and CeFi due to the acquisitions.

Out of the \$21.2 million cash used in operating activities for the twelve months ended September 30, 2022, \$9.6 million was used by DeFi and \$11.5 million was used by CeFi.

The \$4.0 million increase in cash used in DeFi operating activities was primarily due to increased salaries and wages, marketing, IT expenses and insurance premiums totaling \$8.4 million, \$3.6 million of professional fees and consulting paid by cash relating to the acquisitions, and \$1.9 million other professional fees, partially offset by \$10.5 million digital assets sold for cash during the period.

The \$11.5 million in cash used in CeFi operating activities included \$8.5 million used in Bitbuy operating activities from March 25, 2022 to September 30, 2022 and \$3.1 million (out of which, \$0.5 million was one-off restructuring cost) used in Coinberry operating activities from July 4, 2022 to September 30, 2022.

### Cash flows used in investing activities

Cash used in investing activities was \$43.6 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2022, compared to \$6K in investing activities for the period from January 30, 2021, to September 30, 2021. The main investing activities included \$38.6 million in cash consideration for the acquisition of Bitbuy and investment in Coinberry, FTX Trading Ltd and Coral Capital Holdings LLC's venture fund totalling \$3.5 million, \$0.6 million loan to a related party, and \$1.2 million cash collateral for Bitbuy's Digital Asset inventory loan.

### Cash flows from financing activities

Cash provided by financing activities was \$52.7 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2022, compared to \$26.0 million for the January 30, 2021, to September 30, 2021 period. During the twelve months ended September 30, 2022, the Company raised \$62.8 million from private placements and incurred \$5.6

million in share issuance costs. The Company also repurchased shares of \$5.1 million through its Share Buyback Program.

### **Working Capital**

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had working capital of \$11.6 million compared to working capital of \$24.8 million as at September 30, 2021. The \$13.2 decrease in working capital was primarily due to the addition of \$7.0 million trade and other payables from CeFi and \$11.5 million cash used in CeFi operating activities from March 25, 2022 to September 30, 2022.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, Digital Assets, customer deposits, amounts due to liquidity providers, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and, unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of such financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to the short-term or demand nature of the instruments.

### **Capital Resources**

The Company's capital management objective is to provide the financial resources that will enable the Company to maximize the return to its shareholders while optimizing its cost of capital, as well as to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments as required in light of changes in economic conditions and the risks to which the Company is exposed. The Company's strategy for achieving this objective is to maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital, at an acceptable level of risk, to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations as they come due, and to ensure the Company has sufficient financial resources to fund its organic and acquisitive growth plans. Financing decisions are generally made on a specific transaction basis and depend on such things as the Company's needs, capital markets and economic conditions at the time of the transaction. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable, given the size of the Company.

The Company anticipates that its existing financial resources as well as additional financial resources that may be accessed through potential offerings are sufficient to meet its working capital requirements beyond the next 12 months. The Company may require additional financing may be required in the future. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing equity, obtaining debt financing, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets.

## SHARE CAPITAL

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 213,945,787 common shares outstanding, 10,949,669 options outstanding with 4,400,049 vested and 6,526,039 unvested stock options, 27,105,424 warrants outstanding and 3,097,500 restricted stock units. There are no preferred shares outstanding.

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of November 11, 2022, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS & RISKS

The Company's financial assets include cash, receivables, Digital Assets and other assets. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, accrued liabilities, and lease liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments expose it primarily to credit, liquidity, concentration, and Digital Assets risks. Please refer to the Financial Instruments & Risk Management section of the Company's MD&A for the year ended September 30, 2021, for a description of these risks and how they are managed, as well as Notes 3 and 5 to the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2021, for a description of how fair values are determined.

During the twelve months ended September 30, 2022, there were no material changes to the risks related to financial instruments other than those listed below related to the operations of CeFi and no changes in the financial instrument classifications, compared to year-end 2021. Furthermore, the methodology used to determine the fair value of financial instruments has not changed during the twelve months ended September 30, 2022.

### **Credit risk and custody of Digital Assets**

The Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments and the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them are as follows:

#### **DeFi (WonderFi)**

Digital asset prices are affected by various forces including global supply and demand, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation and global political and economic conditions. In addition, the Company may not be able to liquidate its Digital Assets at its desired price if required as Digital Assets have a limited history and fair value historically has been volatile. A decline in the market prices for Digital Assets could negatively impact the Company's future operations.

The Company holds Digital Assets with a total value of \$2,545,949. As at September 30, 2022, had the market price of the Company's holdings of Digital Assets changed by 10% with all other variables being constant, the corresponding digital asset value change would amount to approximately \$254,595.

### **CeFi (Bitbuy and Coinberry)**

Users of the CeFi platform transact through a hosted digital wallet solution. A digital wallet is a collection of public Digital Asset addresses and their associated private key(s). It is designed such that only the owner of a Digital Asset can send its Digital Assets, only the intended recipient of the Digital Assets can unlock what the owner sent, and the transactional validation and Digital Assets ownership can be verified by any third-party participant in the relevant blockchain. The Digital Assets viewed through CeFi's wallets are warehoused primarily by third-party Digital Asset custodians, each providing varied levels of insurance in connection with the value of the Digital Assets held at or via the custodian. CeFi does not self-custody users' Digital Assets, and Digital Assets can be withdrawn to individual users' personal wallets. The aggregate value of the asset balances held by Digital Asset trading platforms, such as the Platform (via wallet addresses at the custodians) is commonly referred to as assets under custody ("AUC"). As of September 30, 2022, CeFi has AUC of over \$247 million.

CeFi's primary third-party Digital Assets custodians are "BitGo" and "Gemini". "BitGo" is operating via BitGo Trust Company, Inc., a trust company chartered in South Dakota, BitGo New York Trust Company LLC, a limited purpose trust company in New York, and their affiliates, with Crypto Currency Security Standard ("CCSS"), SOC1 and SOC2 reporting and auditing designations, holding qualified custody certification under the Advisers Act and is a member of the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center ("FS-ISAC"), which is the only global cyber intelligence sharing community solely focused on financial services. BitGo states it is one of the largest global custodians of Digital Assets with over USD\$16B of Digital Assets under custody as of December 2020.

Digital Assets held by BitGo are insured by a syndicate of insurers in the Lloyd's of London and European Marketplace. Certificates of insurance evidencing coverage have been made available to CeFi. BitGo's insurance policies for all cold storage include coverage of up to an aggregate of US\$100 million of custodied assets across its users. The \$100 million policy covers Digital Assets where the private keys are exclusively held by BitGo in the event of: (i) third-party hacks, copying or theft of private keys; (ii) insider theft or dishonest acts by BitGo employees or executives; and (iii) loss of keys. In addition to BitGo's insurance policies, CeFi is mandated as an approved marketplace and restricted dealer to purchase additional insurance coverages over custodied Digital Assets. These policies include coverage over hot wallet balances, the requirement to maintain the 10% of the value of hot wallet balances in fiat at a Canadian financial institution, in addition to a crime policy which provides additional coverage over cold storage assets.

The Company is unaware of any matter with regards to BitGo's operations that would adversely affect its ability to obtain an unqualified audit opinion on its audited financial statements. BitGo is not a related party of Bitbuy or Coinberry. BitGo has advised the Company that there have been no breaches or other similar incidents involving BitGo resulting in the loss or theft of Digital Assets. BitGo does not use sub-custodians. BitGo holds Digital Assets under custodial arrangements that are segregated and do not form part of the

assets of BitGo in the event of an insolvency event proceeding. CeFi's Digital Assets are available for delivery to a digital wallet at Bitbuy and Coinbase's direction. BitGo has a Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery plan, a copy of which has been provided to the Company. BitGo provides copies of annual SOC audits that are completed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, commonly referred to as Deloitte.

"Gemini" operates via Gemini Trust Company, LLC, a fiduciary and qualified custodian under New York Banking Law licensed by the State of New York to custody digital assets. Gemini is SOC 1 Type II and SOC 2 Type II certified. Gemini carries \$200 million in custody insurance coverage.

To date, no definitive statements from bankruptcy courts or regulators in Canada have been released as to how Digital Assets will necessarily be treated in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of regulated crypto asset trading platforms, including Bitbuy and Coinbase. As such, custodially held Digital Assets could be subject to bankruptcy proceedings and customers could be treated as general unsecured creditors. Customers may find Digital Asset custodial services less attractive and reductions in use of the CeFi's platform as a result could adversely impact our business, operating results, and financial condition.

The Company limits its credit risk of digital assets and fiat by placing it with cryptocurrency exchanges or liquidity providers for which the Company has performed internal due diligence procedures. The Company deems these procedures necessary as some exchanges and liquidity providers are unregulated and not subject to regulatory oversight. Furthermore, cryptocurrency exchanges engage in the practice of commingling their clients' assets in exchange wallets. When digital assets are commingled, transactions that are not recorded on the applicable blockchain ledger are only recorded by the exchange. Therefore, there is a risk around the occurrence of transactions, or the existence of period end balances represented by exchanges and liquidity providers. The Company's due diligence procedures around exchanges and liquidity providers include, but are not limited to, internal control procedures around on-boarding new exchanges which includes review of the exchanges anti-money laundering ("AML") and know-your-client ("KYC") policies by the Company's Chief Compliance Officer, constant review of market information specifically regarding the exchanges security and solvency risk, setting balance limits for each account based on risk exposure thresholds and preparing daily asset management reports to ensure limits are being followed and having a fail-over plan to move cash and digital assets held on an exchange in instances where risk exposure significantly changes. As of each reporting period, the Company assesses if there may be expected credit losses requiring recognition of a loss allowance. As of September 30, 2022, the Company is exposed to credit risk to the extent that the exchanges and liquidity providers are subject to same. While the Company intends to only transact with counterparties (exchanges and liquidity providers) that it believes to be creditworthy, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Company will not sustain a material loss on a transaction as a result.

The Company also utilizes third party exchanges, market makers, OTC desks ("counterparties") or marketplaces, in the execution of customer trades. Trade execution and the settlement is typically completed just milli-seconds after the customer's submission of a trade order, however there is credit risk that counterparties may not fulfill their obligations or be delayed in fulfilling their obligations. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to its use of these counterparties is remote. In the remote case of a

counterparty does not fulfilling its obligation, the Company expects to use its inventory to complete the trade.

### **Credit risk and custody of fiat balances**

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its cash and funds held in trust. To minimize the credit risk, the Company places its own corporate cash with major financial institutions.

CeFi users' fiat balances are held with a number of Canadian financial institutions. As a registered marketplace and restricted dealer (as such terms are defined under applicable Canadian securities laws), CeFi is also required, pursuant to its registration, to purchase a Financial Institution Bond (FIB) policy, adding additional insurance coverage to user's Fiat deposits.

Some corporate Fiat and Digital Assets of CeFi are held on account with select third-party Digital Asset trading platforms. These deposits are held on account to help facilitate successful completion of customer purchases and sales of Digital Assets. These Digital Assets are transferred amongst CeFi's digital custodian accounts and Fiat funds are transferred between financial institutions on an ongoing basis. The Company is unaware of any matter with respect to matters stated in this section that would adversely affect its ability to obtain an unqualified audit opinion on its audited financial statements.

### **Fiat currency risk**

The Company's expenses are primarily denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company's corporate office is based in Canada and current exposure to exchange rate fluctuations is minimal. As at September 30, 2022, the Company was exposed to currency risk through the cash held that are denominated in US dollars. As at September 30, 2022, the Company held \$2,798,928 (US\$2,043,789) of its cash in US Dollars. A 10% depreciation of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in approximately \$279,893 in the Company's loss for the period. Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar would have the opposite effect.

### **Counterparty risk**

Counterparty risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a third party fails to meet its contractual obligations, including those associated with long-term deposits and equipment prepayments. The Company is exposed to counterparty risk primarily through its deposits held with Canadian financial institutions, and digital assets held with digital asset Custodians.

### **Commitments and liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to pay its financial obligations when they become due. The Company's policy is to monitor its cash balances and planned cash flows generated from operations

and financing activities to ensure, to the extent possible, that it maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its projected financial obligations.

While the Company believes it has sufficient liquidity through its current cash balances and cash flow from operations to meet ongoing payment obligations, it may need to secure additional sources of financing in the future. If the Company were unable to obtain such financing, then the Company may have difficulty meeting its payment obligations. Under these circumstances, the Company's growth plans, and ongoing operations could be adversely impacted.

Lease liabilities includes financial obligations with contractual maturities, inclusive of interest, presented in Canadian dollars as of September 30, 2022, are as follows:

| <b>Commitments</b> | <b>September 30, 2022</b> |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 2022               | 60,320                    |
| 2023               | 232,232                   |
|                    | <hr/>                     |
|                    | 292,552                   |

## OTHER RISK FACTORS

Including, and with respect to the acquisition of Bitbuy and Coinberry, the Company is subject to a number of other risks and uncertainties and is affected by several factors which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, operating results, and/or future prospects. These risks should be considered when evaluating an investment in the Company and may, among other things, cause a decline in the price of the Company's securities.

Prior to the acquisition of Bitbuy and Coinberry, the risks and uncertainties which Management considered the most material to the Company's business are described in the section entitled, "Financial Instruments and Risk Management" of the Company's MD&A for the year-ended September 30, 2021, dated December 15, 2021, and are hereby incorporated by reference. Other than the disclosure above, the acquisition of Bitbuy and Coinberry has introduced other risks and uncertainties to the Company and investors should carefully consider the following risks when making an investment decision concerning the securities of the Company, as further set out below.

### Risks related to Digital Assets

#### Unforeseeable risks

Digital Assets have gained commercial acceptance only within recent years and, as a result, there is little data on their long-term investment potential. Additionally, due to the rapidly evolving nature of the Digital Asset market, including advancements in the underlying technology, changes to Digital Assets may expose users to additional risks which are impossible to predict as of the date of this MD&A, but may include the risk of substantial loss of investment.

### **Changes in the value of Digital Assets may affect trading**

Investing in Digital Assets is speculative, prices are volatile and market movements are difficult to predict. Supply and demand for Digital Assets can change rapidly and is affected by a variety of factors, including regulation and general economic trends. The markets for Digital Assets have experienced much larger fluctuations than other markets, and there can be no assurances that erratic swings in price will slow in the future. In the event that the price of Digital Assets decline, the value of an investment in the Company will also likely decline. Several factors may affect the price and volatility of Digital Assets, including, but not limited to: (i) global demand for Digital Assets, depending on the acceptance of Digital Assets by retail merchants and commercial businesses; (ii) the perception that the use, holding and trading of Digital Assets is safe and secure, and the related lack of or inconsistency in regulatory restrictions, particularly across various jurisdictions; (iii) conversely, heightened regulatory measures restricting the use of Digital Assets as a form of payment or the purchase of Digital Assets; (iv) investor's expectations with respect to the rate of inflation; (v) interest rates; (vi) currency exchange rates, including exchange rates between Digital Assets and fiat currency; (vii) fiat currency withdrawal and deposit policies on Digital Asset trading platforms and liquidity on such Digital Asset trading platforms; (viii) interruption of services or failures of major Digital Asset trading platforms; (ix) general governmental monetary policies, including trade restrictions and currency revaluations; and (x) global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations, including increased threat or terrorist activities.

### **Access, loss or theft**

There is a risk that some or all of our users' holdings of Digital Assets could be lost, stolen, destroyed or rendered inaccessible, potentially by the loss or theft of the private keys held by custodians associated with the public addresses that hold our users' Digital Assets and/or the destruction of storage hardware. Multiple thefts of Digital Assets from other holders have occurred in the past. Because of the decentralized process for transferring Digital Assets, thefts can be difficult to trace, which may make Digital Assets a particularly attractive target for theft. CeFi has adopted security procedures intended to protect users' assets, but there can be no assurance that those procedures will be successful in preventing such loss, theft or restriction on access. Access to users' Digital Assets could be restricted by natural events (such as an earthquake or flood) or human actions (such as a terrorist attack). Users' Digital Assets held in custody accounts will likely be an appealing target for hackers or malware distributors seeking to destroy, damage or steal Digital Assets or private keys.

Security breaches, cyber-attacks, malware and hacking attacks have been a prevalent concern for trading platforms on which Digital Assets trades (such as the Platform). The Company obtains and processes sensitive customer data. Any real or perceived improper use of, disclosure of, or access to such data could harm the Company's reputation, as well as have an adverse effect on its business. Any cyber security breach caused by hacking, which involves efforts to gain unauthorized access to information or systems, or to cause intentional malfunctions or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware or other computer equipment, and the inadvertent transmission of computer viruses, could harm the Company's reputation and adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Digital Asset trading platforms may be at risk of cybersecurity breaches orchestrated or funded by state actors. For example, it has been reported that South Korean Digital Asset trading platforms have been subject to cybersecurity attacks by North Korean state actors with the intent of stealing Digital Assets, possibly with the intention of evading international economic sanctions. Any problems relating to the performance and effectiveness of security procedures used by the Platform and its custodians to protect users' Digital Assets, such as algorithms, codes, passwords, multiple signature systems, encryption and telephone call-backs will have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition and/or results of operations. Furthermore, if, and as users' Digital Assets holdings grow, the Platform's custodians may become a more appealing target for cyber security threats such as hackers and malware. Furthermore, cybersecurity attacks orchestrated or funded by state actors may be particularly difficult to defend against because of the resources that state actors have at their disposal.

No storage system is impenetrable, and storage systems employed by Bitbuy and Coinberry, and its custodians may not be free from defect or immune to force majeure events. Any loss due to a security breach, software defect or force majeure event generally will be borne by the Company.

Such storage systems and operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or insider malfeasance of an employee of CeFi or its custodians, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to CeFi's or its custodians' storage systems or private keys, data or users' Digital Assets. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of CeFi and its custodians to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Platform's infrastructure. CeFi and its custodians or any technological consultant engaged by them may periodically examine and propose modifications to storage systems, protocols and internal controls to address the use of new devices and technologies to safeguard CeFi's systems and users' Digital Assets. As the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event and often are not recognized until launched against a target, CeFi may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. If an actual or perceived breach of a storage system occurs, a loss of confidence in Digital Asset networks may decrease the market price of such Digital Assets. An actual or perceived breach may also cause users to liquidate their Digital Assets and/or abandon Bitbuy or Coinberry, which would adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations.

If users' Digital Asset holdings are lost, stolen or destroyed under circumstances rendering a party liable to CeFi, the responsible party may not have the financial resources sufficient to satisfy CeFi's claim. For example, as to a particular event of loss, the only source of recovery for CeFi may be limited to the relevant custodian or, to the extent identifiable, other responsible third parties (for example, a thief or terrorist), any of which may not have the financial resources (including liability insurance coverage) to satisfy a valid claim of CeFi.

### **Digital asset investment risks**

The further development and acceptance of Digital Assets is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. The slowing or stopping of the development or acceptance of Digital Assets may adversely affect the business operations of .

The growth of the Digital Assets industry is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting the industry's further growth and development include, but are not limited to: (i) continued worldwide growth in the adoption and use of Digital Assets; (ii) government and quasi-government regulation of Digital Assets and their use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of Digital Asset networks; (iii) changes in consumer demographics, demand and preferences; (iv) the maintenance and development of software protocols of Digital Asset networks; (v) the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including new means of using fiat currencies; (vi) the further development of additional applications and scaling solutions; and (vii) general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to Digital Assets, including negative consumer or public perception of Digital Assets generally.

### **Volatility**

The value of Digital Assets has historically been highly volatile. For example, during the period between November 1, 2020 and March 15, 2021, the value of Bitcoin rose by more than 300%. More recently, during the period between April 1, 2022 and September 30, 2022, the value of Bitcoin fell by over 58%. The value of the Digital Assets held by users could decline rapidly in future periods, including to zero, which could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

### **Settlement of transactions on digital asset networks**

There is no central clearing house for cash-to-Digital Asset transactions. The current practice is generally for the purchaser of a Digital Asset to send fiat currency to a bank account designated by the seller, and for the seller to broadcast the transfer of the Digital Asset to the purchaser's public wallet address upon receipt of the cash. The purchaser and seller monitor the transfer with a transaction identification number that is available immediately upon transfer and is expected to be included in the next block confirmation. When CeFi facilitates purchases of Digital Assets from a Digital Asset source, there is a risk that the Digital Asset source will not initiate the transfer on the Digital Asset network upon receipt of cash from the user, or that the bank where the Digital Asset source's account is located will not credit the incoming cash from the user for the account of the Digital Asset source. As a mitigant, CeFi will only allow its users to purchase Digital Assets once it can confirm that fiat currency has been successfully sent and is residing in a CeFi bank account. CeFi also maintains inventory of Digital Assets in the event that the source does not initiate the transfer on the Digital Asset network. Third-party Custodians of CeFi's Digital Assets are selected based on their stability, levels of insurance and reputation. However, there can be no assurance mitigants of this risk will be effective.

### **Momentum pricing**

The market value of Digital Assets may be affected by momentum pricing. Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, is impacted by anticipated future appreciation in value. Momentum pricing may result in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of Digital Assets, which inflates prices and may lead to increased volatility and potential loss of value.

### **Limited use**

Digital Assets have only recently become accepted as a means of payment for certain goods and services by certain major retail and commercial outlets and use of Digital Assets for such services remains limited and is generally restricted to only the most liquid of Digital Assets, such as Bitcoin and Ethereum. Price volatility undermines the utility of Digital Assets as a medium of exchange and the use of Digital Assets as a medium of exchange and payment method may always be low. A lack of continued growth as a medium of exchange and payment method, or a contraction of such use, may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the value of Bitcoin, either of which could adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations. There can be no assurance that such acceptance will grow, or not decline, in the future.

### **Scaling obstacles**

As the use of Digital Asset networks increases without a corresponding increase in throughput of the networks, average fees and settlement times can increase significantly. Increased fees and decreased settlement speeds could preclude certain use cases for Digital Assets, reduce demand and price of Digital Assets and make trading on the Platform prohibitively expensive for some users, which could adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations. There can be no assurance scaling will occur, and associated fees may be significant.

### **Private keys**

Digital Asset private keys are primarily stored in two different forms: "hot wallet" storage, whereby the private keys are connected to the internet; and "cold" storage, where Digital Asset private keys are stored offline. The Digital Assets that the custodians will hold for users will primarily be stored offline in cold storage, with only 5-10% of users' holdings being stored in a form of hot storage at any given time. Private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third-party from accessing the Digital Asset while held in such wallet. To the extent a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, users will be unable to access, and will effectively lose, the Digital Asset held in the related digital wallet. Any loss of private keys by CeFi's custodians relating to users' digital wallets could result in reputational damage to CeFi and could materially and adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations. Private key loss may have material unintended consequences for users.

### **Irrevocable nature of blockchain-recorded transactions**

Digital Asset transactions, which are generally recorded on blockchains, are not, from an administrative perspective, reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction or, in

theory, control or consent of a majority of the blockchain network's aggregate hashrate. A hashrate is the combined computational power of all computers in the network. A hashrate in blockchain and cryptocurrency operations is defined as the number of hash operations done in a given amount of time, or the speed of a miner's performance. The hashrate for all Bitcoin miners is publicly available. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the blockchain, an incorrect transfer of a Digital Asset or a theft of such Digital Asset generally will not be reversible, and it may be impossible to seek compensation for any such transfer or theft. It is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, users' Digital Assets could be transferred from custody accounts in incorrect quantities or to unauthorized third parties. To the extent that CeFi or its custodians are unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third-party or is incapable of identifying the third-party that has received a user's Digital Asset(s) through error or theft, CeFi will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred Digital Assets. To the extent that CeFi is unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could result in reputational damage to CeFi and could materially and adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations, potentially resulting in material unintended consequences for users.

### **Internet disruptions**

A significant disruption in Internet connectivity could disrupt the operation of Digital Asset networks until the disruption is resolved, and such disruption could have an adverse effect on the price of Digital Assets and the ability of CeFi to operate. In the past, some Digital Assets have experienced a number of denial-of-service attacks, which have led to temporary delays in block creation and Digital Asset transfers. While in certain cases in response to an attack, an additional "hard fork" has been introduced to increase the cost of certain network functions, the relevant network has continued to be the subject of additional attacks. Moreover, it is possible that as Digital Assets increase in value, they may become bigger targets for hackers and subject to more frequent hacking and denial-of-service attacks. Internet disruptions and similar events could result in material loss for users.

### **Gateway protocol hijackings**

Digital Assets are susceptible to border gateway protocol hijacking, or BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) hijacking. Such an attack can be a very effective way for an attacker to intercept traffic on route to a legitimate destination. BGP hijacking impacts the way different nodes and miners are connected to one another to isolate portions of them from the remainder of the network, which could lead to a risk of the network allowing double-spending and other security issues. If BGP hijacking occurs on the networks of any of the Digital Assets the Platform facilitates trading in, participants may lose faith in the security of the Platform, which could result in reputational damage to CeFi and could adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations, and result in material loss for users. To our knowledge CeFi has not suffered from any BGP hijacking attempts.

### **Control of processing power**

Some Digital Asset networks, such as the Bitcoin network, are secured by a proof-of-work algorithm, whereby the collective strength of network participants' processing power protects the network. If a malicious actor or botnet (i.e., a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to mining on such Digital Asset networks, it may be able to construct fraudulent blocks or prevent certain transactions from completing, either in a timely manner or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. While a malicious actor would not be able to generate new interests or transactions using such control, it could "double-spend" its own interests (i.e., spend the same Digital Asset interests in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users' transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the Digital Asset network, or the network community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down confirmations of transactions on the Digital Asset network.

Some Digital Asset networks have been subject to malicious activity achieved through control over 50% of the processing power on the network. For example, on May 24, 2018, it was reported that attackers compromised the Bitcoin Gold network in this manner and were successfully able to double-spend interests of Bitcoin Gold in a series of transactions over the course of at least one week and in a total amount of at least \$18 million. Other Digital Assets such as Verge, Monacoin and Electoneum have also suffered similar attacks. The possible crossing of the 50% threshold indicates a greater risk that a single mining pool could exert authority over the validation of Digital Asset transactions, and this risk is heightened if over 50% of the processing power on a Digital Asset network falls within the jurisdiction of a single governmental authority. For example, it is believed that more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin network at one time was located in China. Because the Chinese government has subjected Digital Assets to heightened levels of scrutiny recently, forcing several Digital Asset trading platforms to shut down and has begun to crack down on mining activities, there is a risk that the Chinese government could also achieve control over more than 50% of the processing power on the Bitcoin network. To the extent that Digital Asset ecosystems, including the core developers and the administrators of mining pools, do not act to ensure greater decentralization of mining processing power, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control of the processing power on such Digital Asset networks will increase, which may adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations, and result in material loss for users.

### **Control of developers**

A malicious actor may also obtain control over a Digital Asset network through its influence over influential developers. For example, this control could allow the malicious actor to block legitimate network development efforts or attempt to introduce malicious code to such network under the guise of a software improvement proposal by such a developer. Any actual or perceived harm to a Digital Asset network as a result of such an attack could result in a loss of confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying the Digital Asset network, which could negatively impact the demand for such Digital Asset and therefore

adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations, and result in material loss for users.

### **Faulty code**

In the past, flaws in the source code for Digital Assets have been exposed and exploited, including those that exposed users' personal information and/or resulted in the theft of users' Digital Assets. Several errors and defects have been publicly found and corrected, including those that disabled some functionality for users and exposed users' personal information. Discovery of flaws in, or exploitations of, the source code that allow malicious actors to take or create money in contravention of known network rules have occurred. In addition, the cryptography underlying certain Digital Assets could prove to be flawed or ineffective, or developments in mathematics and/or technology, including advances in digital computing, algebraic geometry and quantum computing, could result in such cryptography becoming ineffective. In any of these circumstances, a malicious actor may be able to steal users' Digital Assets, which could result in reputational damage to CeFi, and could adversely affect CeFi's businesses, financial condition or results of operations, and result in material loss for users. Even if a user is not personally victimized by such activities, any reduction in confidence in the source code or cryptography underlying Digital Assets generally could negatively impact the demand for Digital Assets and therefore adversely affect the demand for CeFi's services.

### **Network development and support**

Many Digital Assets networks operate based on open-source protocol maintained by groups of core developers. As such, Digital Asset network protocols are not sold, and their use does not generate revenues for development teams. Core developers may not be directly compensated for maintaining and updating network protocols. Consequently, developers may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop networks, and the core developers may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues with networks. There can be no guarantee that developer support will continue or be sufficient in the future. Additionally, some development and developers are funded by companies whose interests may be at odds with other participants in the network, CeFi or its users. To the extent that material issues arise with network protocols and the core developers and open-source contributors are unable or unwilling to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner, the operation of the Platform and, by extension, CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations, could be adversely affected, and result in material loss for users.

### **Network forks**

Digital Asset software is generally open source, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and miners of such Digital Assets adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the modification, the change is implemented, and the Digital Asset network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the result is a so-called "fork" of the network. In other words, two incompatible networks would then exist: (1) one network running the pre-modified software and

(2) another network running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of a Digital Asset running in parallel yet lacking interchangeability.

Forks occur for a variety of reasons. First, forks may occur after a significant security breach. For example, in June of 2016, a smart contract using the Ethereum network was hacked, which resulted in most participants in the Ethereum ecosystem electing to adopt a proposed fork designed to effectively reverse the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the old blockchain, now referred to as "Ethereum Classic" with the Digital Asset on that blockchain now referred to as Classic Ether, or ETC.

Second, forks could be introduced by an unintentional, unanticipated software flaw in the multiple versions of otherwise compatible software users run. Such a fork could adversely affect the Digital Asset's viability. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners could adopt an incompatible version of the Digital Asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This would result in a permanent fork, as in the case of Ether and Classic Ether, as detailed above. If a permanent fork were to occur, then the Platform may be able to facilitate trading in such Digital Asset and its new alternative.

Third, forks may occur as a result of disagreement among network participants as to whether a proposed modification to the network should be accepted. For example, in July 2017, Bitcoin "forked" into Bitcoin and a new Digital Asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process. Since then, Bitcoin has been forked several times to launch new Digital Assets, such as Bitcoin Gold, Bitcoin Silver and Bitcoin Diamond.

Furthermore, certain forks can introduce new security risks. For example, when Ether and Classic Ether split in July 2016, "replay attacks" (i.e., attacks in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network) plagued Ethereum trading platforms for a period of at least a few months.

Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual miner or mining pool's hashing power to exceed 50% of the processing power of the Digital Asset network, thereby making Digital Assets that rely on proof-of-work more susceptible to attack. See "Control of processing power" above.

If any of the Digital Assets offered by CeFi were to fork into two Digital Assets, CeFi would be expected to facilitate its users' holding of an equivalent amount of such Digital Asset and its new alternative following the hard fork. However, CeFi may not be able, or it may not be practical, to secure or realize the economic benefit of the new asset for various reasons. For instance, CeFi or its custodians may determine that there is no safe or practical way to custody the new asset, or that trying to do so may pose an unacceptable risk to CeFi or its user, or that the costs of facilitating the holding and trading of the new Digital Asset exceed the benefits thereof.

The timing of any such occurrence is uncertain, and CeFi has sole discretion whether to facilitate the holding and trading of a new asset created through a fork of a Digital Asset network, subject to certain restrictions that may be put in place by service providers to CeFi.

Forks in Digital Asset networks could adversely affect CeFi's business operations, and result in material loss for users, insofar as CeFi is unable or unwilling to accommodate the trading and holding of new alternatives to Digital Assets resulting from forks in Digital Asset networks. Additionally, laws, regulation or other factors may prevent CeFi from benefitting from the new asset even if there is a safe and practical way to custody and secure the new asset. For example, it may be illegal for CeFi to facilitate the holding of and trading in the new asset, or there may not be a suitable market for the new asset (either immediately after the fork or ever).

### **Air drops**

Digital Assets may become subject to an occurrence similar to a fork, which is known as an "air drop." In an air drop, the promoters of a new Digital Asset announce to holders of another Digital Asset that they will be entitled to claim a certain amount of the new Digital Asset for free. For example, in March 2017 the promoters of Stellar Lumens announced that anyone that owned Bitcoin as of June 26, 2017, could claim, until August 27, 2017, a certain amount of Stellar Lumens. For the same reasons as described above with respect to hard forks, CeFi may or may not choose, or be able, to allow its users to participate in an air drop or may or may not be able to realize the economic benefits of holding the new Digital Asset. The timing of any such occurrence is uncertain, and CeFi has sole discretion whether to claim a new Digital Asset created through an air drop. Such action or inaction could adversely affect CeFi's business operations, and result in material loss for users.

### **Significant energy consumption required to run Digital Asset networks**

Mining Digital Assets generally requires significant computing power, and the energy consumption of Digital Asset networks may be deemed to be, or indeed become, unsustainable (barring improvements in efficiency which could be designed for network protocols). This potential unsustainability could pose a risk to broader and sustained acceptance of Digital Asset networks as a peer-to-peer transactional platform, which may result in a decrease in the market for Digital Assets and thus adversely affect CeFi's business, financial condition or results of operations and result in material loss for users.

### **Competition faced by Digital Assets for which CeFi facilitates trading**

A competitor to any of the Digital Assets which CeFi facilitates trading in which gains popularity and greater market share may precipitate a reduction in demand, use and price of such Digital Asset, which may adversely impact demand for the services provided by CeFi. Similarly, demand for Digital Assets could be reduced by competition from incumbents in the credit card and payments industries, which may result in a similar adverse impact to the business, and result in material loss for users.

### **Effects of blockchain analytics**

Digital Assets generally utilize a public blockchain on which all transactions are publicly viewable and contain certain information about the transaction, such as the public wallet addresses, and amounts involved.

Accordingly, individual Digital Assets can be traced through statistical analysis, big data and by imposing an accounting convention such as “last in, first out” or “first in, first out.” These methods are commonly referred to as “blockchain analytics.” The fact that blockchain analytics can be performed implies that Digital Assets are not perfectly fungible because prospective purchasers can theoretically discriminate against Digital Assets by making certain assumptions about its particular transaction history in light of any legal risks associated with holding “tainted” currency, as the legal framework protecting fungibility of government-issued currency does not clearly apply to Digital Assets. Potential risks include (i) a holder being exposed to conversion tort liability if Digital Assets were previously stolen or (ii) a Digital Asset trading platform refusing to exchange the Digital Asset for government-issued currency on AML or economic sanctions grounds. These concerns are exacerbated by the publication of Bitcoin address “blacklists,” such as the one published by the U.S. Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

Though the market currently does not apply discounts to Digital Assets in this manner, if the risks noted above, or similar risks, begin to materialize, then blockchain analytics could lead to disruptions in the market. For example, if another Digital Asset trading platform begins to discriminate based on transaction history, individual units of Digital Assets could begin to have disparate value, possibly based on “grades” that are calculated based on factors such as age, transaction history and/or relative distance from flagged transactions or blacklisted addresses. Such developments could become a substantial limiting factor on a Digital Asset’s usefulness as a currency and could serve to reduce the value of the Digital Asset, which could adversely impact demand for the services provided by CeFi, and result in material loss for users.

### **Risks Related to the Digital Assets Industry**

#### **Digital Assets industry generally**

The further development and acceptance of the Digital Assets industry is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to anticipate and evaluate. The use of Digital Assets to buy and sell goods and services, among other things, is a new and rapidly evolving industry. Although it is widely predicted that Digital Assets will continue to be a leading means of digital payment, it cannot be assured that this will occur. Any slowing or stopping of the development in the acceptance of Digital Assets may adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition, or results of operations. For several reasons, including for example, the lack of recognized security technologies, inefficient processing of payment transactions, problems in the handling of warranty claims, limited user-friendliness, inconsistent quality and lack of clear universally applicable regulation as well as uncertainties regarding proprietary rights and other legal issues, Digital Asset activities may prove in the long run to be an unprofitable pursuit for businesses. Factors affecting the further development of the Digital Assets industry include those outlined above in “Digital Asset investment risks”.

#### **Changes in law or regulation**

As Digital Assets have grown in both popularity and market size, governments around the world have reacted differently to Digital Assets with certain governments deeming them illegal while others have allowed their use and trade. Ongoing and future regulatory actions may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the ability of the Company to continue to operate. The effect of any future regulatory change on the ability to

buy and sell Digital Assets is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and have a material adverse effect on the Company. Governments may in the future take regulatory actions that prohibit or severely restrict the right to acquire, own, hold, use or trade Digital Assets or to exchange Digital Assets for fiat currency.

Legal or regulatory changes or interpretations of the Company's existing and planned activities could require the licensing or qualification of the Company or impose costly and contradictory regulatory burdens on the Company, outside of management's current expectations. Such additional requirements could cause the Company to incur additional expenses, which could materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company may not meet the requirements for such licenses or qualifications or may fail to secure discretionary approval of relevant regulatory bodies. A failure or delay in receiving approval for a license or qualification, or approval that is more limited in scope than initially requested, or subsequently limited or rescinded, could have a significant and negative effect on the Company, including the risk that a competitor gains a first-mover advantage.

The law and regulation surrounding the operation of the Company's businesses with respect to Digital Assets is unclear, uncertain, rapidly evolving and not assured to develop in a way that is favorable to the Company. The business activities and anticipated business activities of the Company may cause regulatory bodies to delay, or refuse to issue, licenses and qualifications to the Company that it would otherwise receive in the ordinary course, which may result in a similar adverse impact to the business, and result in material loss for users. In addition, even where activities have been approved and the Company has obtained necessary licenses, a change in the legal framework may render such activities illegal or no longer economically sustainable.

### **Substantial litigation and regulatory risks**

CeFi depends to a significant extent on its relationships with its users and its reputation for integrity and high-caliber professional services. As a result, if a user is not satisfied with CeFi's services or if there are allegations of improper conduct, including improper conduct by any of CeFi's partners, by either private litigants or regulators, whether the ultimate outcome is favorable or unfavorable to CeFi, or if there is negative publicity and press speculation about CeFi, whether or not valid, it may harm CeFi's reputation and may be more damaging to CeFi than to businesses in other non-related industries.

The Company's businesses have become subject to significant regulation and oversight. The Company could be the subject of inquiries, investigations, sanctions, cease and desist orders, terminations of licenses or qualifications, lawsuits and proceedings by counterparties, users, other third parties and regulatory and other governmental agencies, which could lead to increased expenses or reputational damage. Responding to inquiries, investigations, audits, lawsuits and proceedings, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the matter, is time-consuming and expensive and can divert the attention of senior management. The outcome of such proceedings may be difficult to predict or estimate until late in the proceedings, which may last years.

The risks described above may be greater for companies in the Digital Asset industry as it is relatively new and users, counterparties and regulators are expected to need significant education to understand the mechanics of products and services that rely on blockchain technology.

Furthermore, while the Company maintains insurance for certain potential liabilities, such insurance does not cover all types and amounts of potential liabilities and is subject to various exclusions as well as caps on amounts refundable. Even if the Company believes a claim is covered by insurance, insurers may dispute the Company's entitlement for a variety of different reasons, which may affect the timing and, if the insurers prevail, the amount of the Company's recovery. Any claims or litigation, even if fully indemnified or insured, could damage the Company's reputation and make it more difficult to compete effectively or to obtain adequate insurance in the future, which may result in a similar adverse impact to the business and result in material loss for users.

If the Company and its subsidiaries and/or any governmental agency believe that it has accepted capital contributions by, or is otherwise holdings assets of, any person or entity that is acting directly or indirectly in violation of any money laundering or corruption laws, rules, regulations, treaties, sanctions or other restrictions, or on behalf of any suspected terrorist or terrorist organization, suspected drug trafficker or senior foreign political figure suspected of engaging in foreign corruption, the Company and its subsidiaries and/or such governmental agency may "freeze the assets" of such person or entity. The Company may also be required to report and remit or transfer those assets to a governmental agency. Any such action may harm the Company's reputation and materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

### **Rapidly changing technology and user or regulatory requirements**

The Company's success depends on its ability to develop new products and services for its business, while improving the performance and cost-effectiveness of its existing products and services, in each case in ways that address current and anticipated user and regulatory requirements. Such success is dependent upon several factors, including functionality, competitive pricing, licensing, regulatory approval and integration with existing and emerging technologies. The Digital Asset industry is characterized by rapid technological change, and new technologies could emerge that might enable the Company's competitors to offer products and services with better combinations of price and performance, or that better address user requirements, than the Company's products and services. Competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than the Company can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards or user requirements.

Due to the significant lead time involved in bringing a new product or service to market, the Company is required to make a number of assumptions and estimates regarding the commercial feasibility of new products and services. As a result, it is possible that Company may introduce a new product or service that uses technologies that have been displaced by the time of launch, become subject to emerging regulatory oversight or "de-listing", addresses a market that no longer exists or is smaller than previously thought or otherwise is not competitive at the time of launch. The expenses or losses associated with an unsuccessful product or service development, launch or maintenance, or a lack of market acceptance of the Company's

new products and services, could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations and result in material loss for users.

The Company's ability to attract new users and increase revenue from existing users also depends on its ability to deliver any enhanced or new products and services to its users in a format where they can be easily and consistently deployed by most or all users without significant user service. If the Company's users believe that deploying its products and services would be overly time-consuming, confusing or technically challenging, then the Company's ability to grow its business could be substantially harmed.

### **Cybersecurity incidents and other systems and technology problems**

Cybersecurity incidents and cyber-attacks have been occurring globally at a more frequent and severe level and will likely continue to increase in frequency in the future. The Digital Assets industry is a particular target for cybersecurity incidents, which may occur through intentional or unintentional acts by individuals or groups having authorized or unauthorized access to the Company's systems or users' or counterparties' information, all of which may include confidential, personal information. These individuals or groups include employees, third-party service providers, users and hackers. The information and technology systems used by the Company and its service providers are vulnerable to unauthorized access, damage or interruption from, among other things: hacking, ransomware, malware and other computer viruses; denial of service attacks; network failures; computer and telecommunication failures; phishing attacks; infiltration by unauthorized persons; fraud; security breaches; usage errors by their respective professionals; power outages; terrorism; and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Recently, Digital Asset trading platforms have become a significant target for fraud.

While the Company will deploy a range of defenses, it is possible the WonderFi or CeFi platforms could suffer an impact or disruption that could materially and adversely affect the Company's businesses, financial condition or results of operations. The security of the information and technology systems used by the Company and its service providers may continue to be subjected to cybersecurity threats that could result in material failures or disruptions in the Company's business. If these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, the Company or a service provider may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. the Company has and will continue to have access to sensitive, confidential, personal information of users and counterparties and access to such users and counterparties' assets, which makes the cybersecurity risks identified above more important than they may be to other non-financial services companies.

Concerns about the Company's practices regarding the collection use, disclosure, or safekeeping of confidential information, personal data, and assets, even if unfounded, could adversely affect its operating results. Furthermore, failures of the Company's cybersecurity system could harm the Company's reputation, subject it to legal claims and otherwise materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations and result in material loss for users.

### **Reliance on vendors and third-party service providers**

The Company's operations could be interrupted or disrupted if the Company's vendors and third-party service providers, or even the vendors and third-party service providers of such vendors and third-party service providers, experience operational or other systems difficulties, terminate their service, fail to comply with regulations, raise their prices or dispute key intellectual property rights sold or licensed to, or developed for the Company. The Company may also suffer the consequences of such vendors and third-party providers' mistakes. The Company outsources some of its operational activities and accordingly depends on relationships with many vendors and third-party service providers.

The failure or capacity restraints of vendors and third-party services, a cybersecurity breach involving any third-party service providers or the termination or change in terms or price of a vendors and third-party software license or service agreement on which the Company relies could interrupt the Company's operations. Replacing vendors and third-party service providers or addressing other issues with the Company's vendors and third-party service providers could entail significant delay, expense, and disruption of service. As a result, if these vendors and third-party service providers experience difficulties, are subject to cybersecurity breaches, terminate their services, dispute the terms of intellectual property agreements, or raise their prices, and the Company is unable to replace them with other vendors and service providers, particularly on a timely basis, the Company's operations could be interrupted. If an interruption were to continue for a significant period, the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected and the Company could suffer reputational damage. Even if the Company can replace vendors and third-party service providers, it may be at a higher cost to the Company, which could also adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Finally, notwithstanding the Company's efforts to implement and enforce strong policies and practices regarding third-party service providers, the Company may not successfully detect and prevent fraud, incompetence, or theft by its third-party service providers, which could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and result in material loss for users.

### **Competition from increase in investment products referencing Digital Assets**

While the Digital Asset industry is at an early stage, there are examples in several countries of securitized products or collective investment schemes being created in order to provide exposure to Digital Assets. These products and schemes present competition to the Company. Such competition is likely to grow as new entrants emerge, including large financial institutions such as investment banks, which have greater resources, technology and distribution channels than the Company. Such increased competition could result in, among other things, the Company losing market share, the emergence of superior products and to compression of margins, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and result in material loss for users.

### **Competitors may attempt to imitate the Company's services, products and technology**

As the Company's business continues to expand, its competitors will likely imitate its products, services and technology. Only a portion of the intellectual property used in the operation of the Company's business is

patentable, and therefore it will rely significantly on trade secrets, trade and service marks and copyright. The Company also relies on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements with its employees, consultants, suppliers, third-party service providers and others to protect its intellectual property and proprietary rights. Nevertheless, the steps the Company takes to protect its intellectual property and proprietary rights against infringement or other violation may be inadequate and it may experience difficulty in effectively limiting the unauthorized use of its patents, trade secrets, trade and service marks, copyright and other intellectual property and proprietary rights worldwide. The Company also cannot guarantee that others will not independently develop technology with the same or similar function to any proprietary technology it relies on to conduct its business and differentiate itself from competitors.

Software systems, products and related enhancements must remain compatible with the other software products and systems used by the Company and its users. Often, the Company must integrate software licensed or acquired from third parties with its proprietary software to create or improve its products. If the Company is unable to successfully integrate software to develop new software products and enhancements to existing products, to complete products currently under development, or if integrated or new products or enhancements do not achieve acceptance by the marketplace, its operating results may materially suffer. The operation of any element of a blockchain network or platform may be severely and adversely affected by the malfunction of its technology and the technology of third parties. The Company depends on major mobile operating systems and third-party platforms for the distribution of certain products. If app stores or other platforms prevent customers from accessing the Company's apps, its ability to grow may be adversely affected. The Company may or may come to depend upon third-party software products to develop its products. If in future such reliance existed and the software products were not available, the Company might experience delays or increased costs in the development of its products.

The Company could incur significant costs and management distraction in pursuing claims to enforce its intellectual property and proprietary rights through litigation. If the Company is unable to protect or preserve the value of its patents, trade secrets, trade and service marks, copyright or other intellectual property and proprietary rights for any reason, its reputation could be damaged and its business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

### **Limited Operating History**

The Company has recently started to carry on its business and is therefore subject to risks related to companies in earlier stages of development, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial, and other resources and lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment, and the Company may not successfully address all of the risks and uncertainties or successfully implement its existing and new products and services. Failure to do so could materially harm the Company's business and impair the value of its Common Shares, resulting in a loss to shareholders. Regardless, the Company may not generate anticipated cash flows or profits. No assurance can be given that the Company can or will ever be successful in its operations and operate profitably. An investment in the Company's Common Shares is speculative and subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Only persons who can bear the risk of substantial or total loss

of their investment should participate. Investors should carefully consider the risks described above before investing in the Company's Common Shares.

### **Growth and Consolidation in the Broader Industry**

Consolidating transactions could have adverse effects on the Company, resulting the Company losing strategic relationships if its partners are acquired by or enter into agreements with a competitor. Relationships between the Company and its strategic partners may deteriorate and cause an adverse effect on the business, and competitors or users of competing technology could consolidate with the Company's current or potential customers. The Company's competitors could become larger players in the market or new competitors could emerge, and industry consolidation could result in the Company diverting resources to meet competitive threats, potentially adversely impacting operating results. Such events may place the Company at a competitive disadvantage, or otherwise materially adversely affect operations and revenues.

The Company's growth and profitability may depend on the effectiveness and efficiency of advertising and promotional expenditures. There can be no assurance that advertising and promotional expenditures will result in revenues in the future or will generate awareness of the Company's services. The Company's success may depend on its ability to continue to sign up new customers and users to its apps and products and growing active customer and user bases. Unfavorable media coverage could negatively affect our business. No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to procure a sufficient number of customers and/or users.

### **Intellectual property rights claims**

Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of Digital Assets and their source code or against any of the Company's patents or intellectual property rights associated with its platforms. Regardless of the merit of any intellectual property claim or other legal action, any threatened action that reduces confidence in a Digital Asset network's long-term viability or the ability of a user to hold and trade Digital Assets may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and result in material loss for users. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could prevent users from accessing, holding, or trading Digital Assets, which could force the liquidation of users' holdings of Digital Assets (if such liquidation is possible).

### **Access to banking services for Digital Asset service businesses or businesses that accept Digital Assets**

Several companies that provide services related to Digital Asset have been unable to find banks that are willing to provide them with bank accounts and banking services. Similarly, a number of such companies have had their existing bank accounts closed by their banks. Banks may refuse to provide bank accounts and other banking services to Digital Asset companies or companies that accept Digital Assets for a number of reasons, such as perceived compliance risks or costs. The difficulty that many businesses that provide services related to Digital Asset have and may continue to have in finding banks willing to provide them with bank accounts and other banking services may be currently decreasing the usefulness of Digital Assets as a payment system and harming public perception of Digital Assets or could decrease its usefulness and harm

its public perception in the future, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and result in material loss for users. Similarly, the usefulness of Digital Assets as a payment system and the public perception of Digital Assets could be damaged if banks were to close the accounts of many or of a few key businesses providing services related to Digital Assets.

### **Risks of Political or Economic Crises**

Political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of Digital Assets, which could result in a reduction in the price of Digital Assets. As an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, Digital Assets, which are relatively new, are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is impossible to predict how such supply and demand will be affected by future geopolitical events. Political or economic crises may motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of Digital Assets either globally or locally. Large-scale sales of Digital Assets could reduce demand for the services the Company provides through its platforms and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and result in material loss for users.

### **Risks Related to the Platform**

#### **The unregulated nature surrounding the operations of other Digital Asset trading platforms**

Many Digital Asset trading platforms are not currently treated by regulators as securities exchanges or commodity futures exchanges in Canada, the United States and certain other global jurisdictions. The platforms through which Digital Assets trade are new and, in many cases, largely unregulated. Furthermore, many such platforms do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, corporate practices or regulatory compliance. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in, or may experience problems relating to, these platforms.

Over the past several years, a number of Digital Asset trading platforms have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such platforms were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such platforms. While smaller Digital Asset trading platforms are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger Digital Asset trading platforms more stable, larger Digital Asset trading platforms are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and malware.

Furthermore, many Digital Asset trading platforms lack certain safeguards put in place by traditional exchanges to enhance the stability of trading on the platform and prevent flash crashes, such as limit-down circuit breakers. As a result, the prices of Digital Assets on Digital Asset trading platforms may be subject to larger and/or more frequent sudden declines than assets traded on traditional exchanges.

A lack of stability in other Digital Asset trading platforms, manipulation of Digital Asset markets by customers of other Digital Asset trading platforms and/or the closure or temporary shutdown of such platforms due to fraud, business failure, internal collusion, hackers or malware may reduce confidence in Digital Asset trading

platforms generally, which could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Any such events could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and result in material loss for users.

### **CeFi will face competition from existing and newly established Digital Asset trading platforms**

It is possible that Digital Asset trading platforms exist or could be established that utilize the same or similar protocols as those provided by CeFi or that facilitate services that are materially similar to the services provided by CeFi. CeFi may face competition from any such alternative networks, which could negatively impact the Company and have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

There are already several Digital Asset trading platforms that CeFi will compete with. If CeFi is unable to offer features that differentiate it from such competitors, or such competitors create pricing pressure that results in lower-than-anticipated revenues, CeFi may not remain viable, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and result in material loss for users.

### **Liquidity constraints**

While the liquidity and traded volume of Digital Assets have generally seen continuous growth, Digital Assets are still maturing assets. CeFi may not always be able to facilitate the trading of Digital Assets at prevailing market prices. It may become difficult for users to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in the marketplace. CeFi may face competition for liquidity with other Digital Asset trading platforms. Unexpected market illiquidity, and other conditions beyond CeFi's control, may cause major losses to users.

While CeFi has implemented procedures to ensure sufficient liquidity for its users, there is no guarantee that such procedures will be effective. Should liquidity constraints affect CeFi's users, CeFi may face significant reputational damage as a result, which could adversely affect the business, financial condition and operations results of the Company and result in material loss for users.

### **Risk of manipulation on Digital Asset trading platforms**

Some Digital Asset trading platforms have been known to permit and/or report artificially high order volumes and/or trading volumes. Digital Asset trading platforms are not required to adopt policies and procedures for the purpose detecting and preventing manipulative and deceptive trading activities and, if manipulative and deceptive trading activities are detected, Digital Asset trading platforms may not have procedures for, or jurisdiction to, sanction or otherwise deter such activities and/or to detect, investigate and prosecute fraud.

While CeFi has implemented procedures to prevent manipulative and deceptive trading activities, there is no guarantee that such procedures will be effective. Should manipulative and deceptive trading practices occur through the facilities of the platforms, the Company may face significant reputational damage as a

result, which could adversely affect the business, financial condition and operations results of the Company and result in material loss for users.

### **Risks Related to the Development of Yield Products and Tokenized Products**

#### **Regulatory authorities may not permit WonderFi or CeFi to list certain products**

The Company intends to develop Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products, and to make such products available on or through the platforms. Regulatory authorities may not permit the Company or the Platform to list such products or may restrict the markets or demographics to which such products can be offered. Such restrictions may adversely impact projected revenues. Additionally, should such products be inadvertently offered in jurisdictions where regulatory approval is required and where no such approval has been received, regulatory action may be taken against the Company and result in material loss for users.

Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products, are or may be deemed regulated financial instruments or fall under other regulatory frameworks in many jurisdictions. The Company may not have applied for appropriate licenses and may not be able to offer such products. The regulatory landscape that the Company needs to navigate in order to facilitate the offering of such products is extensive and changing, and the Company may not be able to successfully activate this business without required approvals.

Furthermore, laws and regulations may change over time. The cryptocurrency economy is novel and has little to no access to policymakers or lobbying organizations, which may harm the Company's ability to effectively react to proposed legislation and regulation of crypto assets or crypto asset platforms adverse to its business. Therefore, even if the Company were to acquire necessary approvals or licenses, an ongoing threat to the Company's business would remain that such permission to operate could be subsequently revoked or materially altered over time, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and result in material loss for users.

#### **The failure to accurately describe Yield Products and Tokenized Products**

Depending on the regulatory treatment of the Yield Products, the Tokenized Products and other similar or related products, certain obligations may be owed to users purchasing such products through the Company's platforms. If such a product is not described accurately or completely, either in print or orally, investors may not be able to make an informed decision as to the risk profile of the product, which may result in litigation, regulatory fines, investigations, and restitution. Even if such inaccurate disclosure is alleged but not proven, the Company may face significant reputational damage as a result. Any of the above may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and operations results of the Company and result in material loss for users.

### **Technological failure related to the offering of Yield Products and Tokenized Products**

The offering of Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products will utilize and rely on technology, and such technology is potentially subject to failure and errors. Applications are expected to be used to price products and if pricing models were inaccurate, products could be issued at prices considerably different to fair value, resulting in a loss to the Company and/or potential harm to users, which could require financial restitution to users and potential regulatory sanctions and fines. There is also a risk for subsequent valuations of products being potentially inaccurate and/or a misestimation of the way in which such products should be risk managed and hedged. Furthermore, the Company may require market making to ensure there is liquidity available to users. The Company would therefore require market making systems with a very high degree of automation, and, if such systems were to malfunction, the Company could potentially be required to compensate users who may have suffered as a result. Such market making activities would also include the issuance of new products which requires automation and cohesive technology required to create the product and to automatically execute the underlying exposure in the correct way, which, if erroneous, could cause the Company to be either under- or over-hedged in such a product and potentially face resulting losses and result in material loss for users.

### **Competition will likely increase in Yield Products and Tokenized Products**

While the Digital Asset industry is at an early stage, there are already a number of providers of Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products. These providers create competition which is likely to create downward pressure on margins. Further competition could also arise as traditional investment banks, who may be active in borrowing and lending for stocks and other securities presently, may seek to expand their business into Digital Assets. Large financial institutions such as investment banks, have considerable resources, technology and distribution channels to access users which could threaten the Company's success in this area.

### **The Company may not be able to establish significant demand or supply of Yield and Tokenized Products**

A material component of the viability of offering Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products will be the willingness of users to engage with these products. In addition to the competitive threats mentioned, the Company's success in this area could be impacted by a general inability to attract a sufficient number of users seeking to engage with these products.

### **Failure to accurately document transactions, terms and covenants may give rise to legal risks**

The Company may have a material role in designing and executing the legal terms of Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products. Transactions will need to specify terms and conditions and may be relatively standardized or bespoke, which can lead to even higher litigation risk. Additionally, Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products may involve the offering of leverage. Providing leverage for traded products can lead to losses (as well as gains) being magnified. Users with magnified losses may be more likely than other users to resort to litigation.

## Market risks

Digital Assets are extremely volatile and where the offering of Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products involves the provision of leverage for the purposes of trading, users' market risk may be magnified; this can in turn result in credit risk for the Company where a user's market risk losses exceed the collateral provided by the user. Also, where the Company performs a role as agent, seeking to effectively match borrowers and lenders on the same terms, it may act as principal holding positions for short periods while matching lenders and borrowers. In any of these cases, the Company could be exposed to market risks, and this would be especially likely in cases of extreme market turbulence and large sudden moves in Digital Asset prices, potentially resulting in material loss for users.

## Counterparty and collateral risks

Even where products including Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products are collateralized to manage credit risk, the offering of such products involves collateral flows and margins. Borrowers of Digital Assets are often required to provide collateral and lenders of Digital Assets often need their loaned assets to be effectively safeguarded and managed. Collateral flows are not limited to initial collateral, but collateral requirements are likely to change over time. Initial collateral may prove to be insufficient and could lead to losses for the Company. Variations in collateral may need to occur during the life of a transaction. To ensure this operates effectively to mitigate risk, appropriate technology and systems will need to be utilized. Such technology could fail and/or borrowers may seek to obstruct the Company in accessing the required collateral. Any shortfall in collateral, whether the fault of the user or the fault of the Company, could lead to material losses and detrimental user outcomes. If collateral posted is of a different nature to the asset underlying the transaction, then this could further give rise to potential mismatches and shortfalls in collateral value, potentially resulting in material loss for users.

## Operational risks

Yield Products, Tokenized Products and other similar or related products transaction flows involve multiple process steps, systems and counterparties and are subject to operational risks throughout their lifecycle. These may include human error, failures in process or systems and other unforeseen external events. Whilst operational controls are built into all elements of the business it is not possible to completely eliminate the possibility of such events leading to significant operational losses.

## General Business and Market Risks

### Key Personnel

The senior officers of the Company will be critical to its success. In the event of the departure of a senior officer, the Company believes that it will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified successors but there can be no assurance of such success. Recruiting qualified personnel as the Company grows is critical to its success. As the Company's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative and technical personnel as well as additional operations staff. If the Company is not successful in attracting

and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

Directors and officers of the Company are or may become directors or officers of other reporting companies or have significant shareholdings in other public companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. The Company and its directors and officers will attempt to minimize such conflicts. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Company, it is the intention of the Company that a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In appropriate cases, the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which one or more directors, or officers, may have a conflict. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will be expected to primarily consider the potential benefits to the Company, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. In conflict-of-interest situations, directors and officers may need to balance competing interests that may be resolved in a manner that is unfavourable to the Company.

### **Additional Financing**

The Company may require additional financing in order to make further investments or take advantage of future opportunities and to grow its business. The ability of the Company to arrange such financing in the future will depend in part upon prevailing capital market conditions, as well as upon the business success of the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of Common Shares or other forms of convertible securities from treasury, control of the Company may change, and shareholders may suffer additional dilution. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of opportunities, or otherwise respond to competitive pressures and remain in business. If the Company is unable to generate sufficient revenues or obtain such additional financing, any investment in the Company may be lost. In such event, the probability of resale of the securities of the Company would be diminished.

### **Management of Growth**

The Company may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of the Company to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of the Company to deal with this growth may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

### **Issuance of debt**

From time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other organizations or seek to obtain additional working capital. These transactions may be financed in whole or in part with debt, which may increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards for companies of similar size. Depending on future plans, the Company may require additional equity and/or debt financing that may not be available or, if available, may not be available on favourable terms to the Company. The Company's constating documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred, and it is not expected that the Company's constating documents will contain such restrictions. As a result, the level of the Company's indebtedness from time to time could impair its ability to operate or otherwise take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

### **Dilution**

The Company may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of the Company which may be dilutive to the holdings of existing shareholders.

### **Price volatility of publicly traded securities**

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada and certain other jurisdictions internationally have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price. There can be no assurance that continuing fluctuations in price will not occur. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for the Common Shares will be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating revenues, cash flows or earnings. The value of the Common Shares will be affected by such volatility. A public trading market in the Common Shares having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends on the presence in the marketplace of willing buyers and sellers of Common Shares at any given time, which, in turn is dependent on the individual decisions of investors over which the Company has no control. There can be no assurance that an active trading market in securities of the Company will be established and sustained. The market price for the Company's securities could be subject to wide fluctuations, which could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Company. The stock market has, from time to time, experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance, net asset values or prospects of particular companies. If an active public market for the Common Shares does not develop, the liquidity of a shareholder's investment may be limited, and the share price may decline.

### **Markets for securities**

The market price for the securities of the Company could be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as commodity prices, government regulation, interest rates, share price movements of the Company's peer companies and competitors, as well as overall market movements, may have a significant impact on the market price of the securities of the Company.

### General economic conditions may adversely affect the Company's growth

The unprecedented events in global financial markets in the past several years have had a profound impact on the global economy. Many industries continue to be negatively impacted by these market conditions. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates, tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth and profitability.

### Catastrophic event risk

The Company's operations are exposed to potential damage, including partial or full loss, resulting from disasters such as an earthquake, hurricane, fire, explosion, flood, severe storm, terrorist attack or other comparable events. A pandemic or an assault or an action of malicious destruction, sabotage or terrorism could also disrupt our ability to operate. The occurrence of a significant event that disrupts our ability to operate for an extended period could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

### Novel Coronavirus ("COVID-19")

Since March 2020, several measures have been implemented in Canada and the rest of the world in response to the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"). The ongoing impact of COVID-19 is undeterminable given its dynamic and changing circumstances.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the three and twelve months ended September 30, 2022, and 2021, the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

|                       | 3 months ended September 30, |         | 12 months ended September 30, |         |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
|                       | 2022                         | 2021    | 2022                          | 2021    |
| Share-based payments  | 542,292                      | 412,432 | 4,685,223                     | 715,958 |
| Salaries and benefits | 382,766                      | 168,062 | 1,477,273                     | 168,062 |
| Professional fees     | -                            | 29,467  | 73,849                        | 39,467  |
|                       | 925,058                      | 609,961 | 6,236,345                     | 923,487 |

The transactions listed above were incurred in the normal course of operations.

## RECENT AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

### Leadership change and new strategic verticals designed to provide expanded product offerings

On October 25, 2022, the Company announced that Ben Samaroo has resigned as the Chief Executive Officer effective as of October 24, 2022 and that Dean Skurka, the President of Bitbuy has been appointed the President and Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

On October 5, 2022 Dean Sutton, Chief Strategy Officer of WonderFi departed from the Company. Also, the Company is no longer actively pursuing the previously announced potential acquisition of Sun Machine Gaming Inc.

### **Bitbuy Staking**

On November 2, 2022, the Company announced the expected date to launch Bitbuy Taking is November 28, 2022. Bitbuy Staking will allow Bitbuy users to leverage their crypto balances to earn crypto rewards through on-chain staking. At launch, it is estimated that Bitbuy users will be able to stake Solana (\$SOL) for an annualized reward rate of 5-7%. Ethereum (\$ETH) staking and other proof-of-stake supported assets are anticipated to be added in the near term. Bitbuy plans to pay earned rewards weekly calculated from the protocol reward rate which is variable and different for each network.

## **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are based on the same accounting policies as those used in the preparation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2021.

Please refer Note 3, "Significant Accounting Policies" of the Company's 2021 audited consolidated financial statements for more information about the significant accounting principles and significant accounting judgments and estimates used to prepare the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

### **Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumption**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

### **Valuation of business combinations**

Judgment is used in determining whether an acquisition is a business combination or an asset acquisition. Judgment is also made on identifying assets acquired. For a business combination, significant estimates and

assumptions are required to determine the purchase price allocation, including the valuation of intangible assets acquired.

### **Derivative Liabilities**

The Company values derivative liabilities associated with certain of its warrants from certain financing arrangements by reference to their fair value at the date at which the instrument is granted and each reporting period. Estimating fair value requires judgment in determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is determined based on the characteristics of the related instrument being issued. Further, this estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to include in the valuation model, including the expected life and volatility as well as other subjective variables, and making assumptions about them. The Company values its derivative liabilities using a lattice-binomial option-pricing model ("Binomial Model"), which in management's opinion, best provides a fair measure of the fair value of these warrants. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Other significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2021.

### **New Accounting Policies Applicable to the Interim Financial Statements**

#### **Business Combinations**

The Company follows the acquisition method to account for business combinations in accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations. The consideration for the acquisition of a business is measured as the fair value of assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred as at the date of acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their estimated fair values on the date of a business acquisition.

The excess of the consideration transferred over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the consideration transferred is less than the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as a gain on acquisition.

Results of operations of a business acquired are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of the business acquisition. Acquisition costs including those tied to continuing employment of pre-existing shareholders for future services are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

New information obtained during the measurement period, which is up to 12 months following the acquisition date, about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date may affect the purchase price allocation.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Revenue arises mainly from the commission taken on cash deposits, transactions and withdrawals. The Company also realizes a profit on over-the-counter transactions (OTC) based on the net amount between the purchase price and selling price. The Company acts as an agent on behalf of over-the-counter customers for cryptocurrency trading as the company does not control the cryptocurrencies before they are transferred to over-the-counter customers.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a five-step approach:

- Identifying the contract with a customer;
- Identifying the performance obligations;
- Determining the transaction price;
- Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the services to its customers.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. The Company recognized revenue from the following major sources:

- **Transaction revenue**  
The Company operates fiat and cryptocurrency exchanges through CeFi's website. The Company earns revenue by charging a commission to execute such trades and recognizes revenue at a point in time when the trade is complete;
- **Market making revenue**  
The Company acts as a liquidity provider to fulfill some of its trades by quoting both counterparties looking the buy or sell cryptocurrencies. The Company uses its Digital Assets held as inventory to fulfill the trade. The Company earn revenue on the bid–ask spread at a point in time when the trade is complete.

### **Digital Asset inventory**

In accordance with IAS 2, Inventories, the Company notes that one of its subsidiaries, Twenty-one Digital ("21 Digital"), acts as a commodity broker-trader for its digital assets holdings. If assets held by commodity broker-traders are principally acquired for the purpose of selling in the near future and generating a profit from fluctuations in price or broker-traders' margin, such digital assets are accounted for as inventory.

Therefore, the digital assets held by 21 Digital are accounted for as inventory and changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined by reference to quoted prices published by Cryptocompare, a pricing aggregator.

### **Digital Assets**

Digital assets consist of cryptocurrencies and are classified as current assets. In accordance with IAS 38, Intangible Assets, digital assets are initially recognized at cost and the revaluation method is used to measure the digital assets subsequently.

Digital assets are measured at fair value using the quoted price on Cryptocompare, as the principal market or most advantageous market is not always known. The Company believes any price difference amongst the principal market and an aggregated price to be immaterial. Management considers this fair value to be a Level 2 input under IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, fair value hierarchy as the price on this source represents an average of quoted prices on multiple digital currency exchanges.

Digital assets are classified as current assets as they are regularly traded on exchange platforms globally between willing buyers and sellers which provide a high degree of liquidity. Digital assets are considered to have indefinite lives and, therefore, are not amortized but subject to review for impairment. The increase in carrying value at the end of the measurement period is recognized in equity through other comprehensive income and presented as revaluation surplus in equity, unless and to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognized in the profit or loss, a decrease in carrying value at the end of the measurement period is recognized in the profit and loss, unless and to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus associated with the underlying asset, in which case the decreases will be recognized through other comprehensive income to reduce the revaluation surplus.

When digital assets are exchanged or sold, the digital assets are derecognized when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Gains and losses in such exchange are included in profit or loss.

### **Client assets and liabilities**

The client assets and related liabilities consist of funds deposited with the Company in either fiat or digital assets format for the purpose of executing trades. The client assets are either held with a financial institution or a digital assets custodian to which the Company has control over and bears any associated risk. Client cash and digital assets are represented as both a client asset and client liability on the consolidated statements of financial position.

### **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis based on the useful life of each component as follows:

- |                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| - Computer equipment     | 36 months |
| - Furniture and fixtures | 36 months |

The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized.

### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially measured at cost plus direct acquisition costs. Intangible assets acquired in the Business Combinations are measured at their fair value as at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over their useful lives and the amortization period and method are reviewed at least annually at the year end.

The Company’s intangible assets consist of technology, customer relationships and brand acquired in the Business Combination and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| - Customer relationship | 7 years  |
| - Technology            | 10 years |
| - Brand                 | 10 years |

### **Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired at the date of acquisition. Cost comprises the fair value of assets given, liabilities assumed, and equity instruments issued, plus the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree plus, if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree. Contingent consideration is included in cost at its acquisition date fair value and, in the case of contingent consideration classified as a financial liability, remeasured subsequently through profit or loss. Direct costs of acquisitions are recognized immediately as an expense. Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to each cash generating unit (“CGU”) or group of CGUs. A CGU represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which is not higher than an operating segment. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicates that the asset might be impaired.

### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amount of the Company’s property and equipment and intangible assets with definite lives, which includes technology, customers list, and trademarks acquired in the Business Combination, are reviewed whenever an indicator of impairment exists. If such indication exists, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of assessing an asset's recoverable amount, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows, typically at the CGU level. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and compressive loss.

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are reviewed based on its group of CGUs for impairment annually or at any time if an indicator of impairment exists.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses are assessed at each reporting date for an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any reversal of impairment losses cannot increase the carrying value of the asset to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

## Leases

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset with a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use in accordance with IFRS 16, *Leases*. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or rate.
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments for penalties for terminating the lease.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.
- Any initial direct costs.
- Restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets less than \$5,000 are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a term of 12 months or less. Low value assets comprise office equipment.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee to not separate non-lease components, but instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has applied this practical expedient.

### **Provisions**

Under IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets*, provisions represent liabilities to the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When the Company expects that part or all of the expense will be refunded, the refund will be recognized as a separate asset only on the date when there is certainty of receiving the asset. The expense will be recognized in the statement of profit or loss net of the expected refund.

### **Share-based payments**

Share-based payments are recorded in accordance with IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*.

#### Restricted share units

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled share-based transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. For restricted share units ("RSUs"), the fair value at the grant date is determined by multiplying the Company's share price at the grant date by the number of RSUs granted. The resulting fair value of the RSUs is then adjusted for an estimated forfeiture rate which is determined based on historical data and is recognized over the vesting period. Actual number of RSUs that will eventually vest is likely to be different from estimation.

#### Shares

The Company grants shares vesting immediately in exchange of certain services. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Company presumes the services have been received at the grant date and recognizes the services expense in full with a corresponding increase to share capital.

The fair value of shares vesting immediately is based on the closing stock price at the grant date.

#### Options and Warrants

The Company operates a stock option plan to certain employees. Employee options are measured at the fair value of the options granted and recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the

period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant party becomes fully entitled to the award ("Vesting Date").

The Company also grants options and warrants in exchange of certain services from non-employees. Options and warrants to non-employees are measured at the fair value of services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the services cannot be reliably measured. The service expenses are recorded at the date the services are received.

The fair value of options and warrants is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the vesting period based on the number of options and warrants expected to ultimately vest. The number of options and warrants expected to vest is reviewed for adjustment at least annually. The terms and conditions of the options and warrants granted are accounted for in measuring the fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Where options and warrants are exercised, the cash proceeds along with the amount previously recorded as share-based payment reserves under contributed surplus is reclassified to share capital. Where options and warrants expire unexercised, amounts previously recorded as contributed surplus remain as such.

#### Derivative Liabilities

Units issued as part of private placements consisting of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrants are compound financial instruments which are accounted for based on the nature of the individual components. As the conversion option for the warrants has a variable conversion rate which is subject to future events that may take place, the conversion option is noted to violate the fixed-for-fixed criteria within IAS 39, *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement* ("IAS 39"), and is classified as a derivative liability, due to the value of the instrument changing based on the underlying change in the fair value of shares, measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). The residual value between the cash proceeds received from such private placements, and the fair value assigned to the warrants is recognized as equity and measured at amortized cost. The fair value of warrants is updated at each reporting period, with the change in fair value being recognized in the current period statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

#### **Financial Instruments**

Financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. IFRS 9, *Financial instruments*, contains three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and FVTPL. Financial assets are recognized in the statements of financial position if the Company has a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets from another entity. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or were transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially on the transaction date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its

contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired. Financial instruments are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, income tax receivable, trade and other payables, lease liability and due to related parties as financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. Such assets and liabilities are recognized initially at fair value inclusive of any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company are classified as FVTPL.

## CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that may constitute “forward-looking information” (also referred to as “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities law. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of furnishing information about management’s current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of the Company’s operating environment. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors including those referenced in the “Risks Factors” section of this MD&A, and, as a result they may never materialize, prove incorrect or materialize other than as currently contemplated which could cause the Company’s results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. When used in this MD&A, any words that express or involve discussion with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance, including “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “intend”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “seek”, “propose”, “estimate”, “expect”, and similar expressions or variations thereof (including the negative of any of these terms or similar expressions), as they relate to the Company, are not statements of fact and are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements with respect to, among other things, our objectives, goals, strategies, intentions, plans, estimates, outlook, expected growth and business opportunities. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements.

Certain material factors, estimates or assumptions are applied in making forward-looking statements, including without limitation, factors and assumptions regarding revenues, operating costs and tariffs, taxes and fees, changes in market competition, governmental or regulatory developments, changes in tax legislation and general economic conditions. Actual results may vary and differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements, which are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies that may cause the Company’s actual financial results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied herein. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these expectations include, among other

things: the Company's ability to develop various decentralized finance software applications which are considered financially viable; the sufficiency of the Company's cash and cash generated from operations to meet its working capital and capital expenditure requirements; the ability of the Company to raise sufficient capital to fund operations and meet its financial obligations; and changes in accounting standards. The Company has made certain assumptions about the Company's business, the economy and digital currencies, decentralized finance and blockchain sectors in general and has also assumed that there will be no significant events occurring outside of the Company's normal course of business.

The Company cautions you that the foregoing list may not contain all of the forward-looking statements made in this document. The Company's actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurances can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do, what benefits that the Company will derive therefrom. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements, and investors should not infer that there has been no change in the Company's affairs since the date of this report that would warrant any modification of any forward-looking statements made in this document, other documents periodically filed with or furnished to the relevant securities regulators or documents presented on the Company's website. When relying upon our forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to the Company, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and potential events, and whether such information is appropriate for any particular purpose, including in consultation with independent legal and financial advisors. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as at the date of this document and WonderFi does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of assumptions or factors, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, subject to the Company's disclosure obligations under applicable Canadian securities regulations. Investors are urged to read the Company's filings with Canadian securities regulatory agencies, risk factors set out therein and included in this document, which can be viewed on the Company's profile available online at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## CAUTION REGARDING NON-IFRS MEASURES

This MD&A makes reference to certain measures that are not recognized under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. They are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company uses non-IFRS measures including "EBITDA," "EBITDA margin," "Adjusted EBITDA," and "Adjusted EBITDA margin," as additional information to complement IFRS measures by providing further understanding of the Company's results of operations from management's perspective. The Company believes that these financial measures provide information that is useful to investors in

understanding the Company's performance and facilitate comparison of quarterly and full year results from period to period.

EBITDA and EBITDA margin are common measures used to assess profitability before the impact of different financing methods, income taxes, depreciation of capital assets and amortization of intangible assets. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are measures used to assess profitability before the impact of all of the items in calculating EBITDA in addition to certain other non-cash expenses. Management uses non-IFRS measures in order to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period and to prepare annual operating budgets.

"EBITDA" is defined as net income (loss) before: (i) interest expense; (ii) income tax expense; and (iii) depreciation and amortization. "EBITDA margin" is defined as the percentage obtained when dividing EBITDA by Revenues. "Adjusted EBITDA" is defined as EBITDA adjusted to exclude: (i) share-based compensation; (ii) non-cash finance expenses; (iii) asset impairment charges; (iv) revaluation gains or losses on Digital Assets and (v) other non-cash expenses. "Adjusted EBITDA margin" is defined as the percentage obtained when dividing Adjusted EBITDA by Revenues.

These measures are provided as additional information to complement IFRS measures by providing further understanding of the Company's results of operations from management's perspective. Accordingly, they should not be considered in isolation nor as a substitute for analysis of the Company's financial information reported under IFRS. Reconciliations from IFRS measures to non-IFRS measures are included throughout this MD&A.

## MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that all material information relating to the Company and its subsidiaries is gathered and reported to senior management on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. In designing such controls, it should be recognized that due to inherent limitations, any control, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Additionally, management is required to use judgment in evaluating controls and procedures.

Since December 31, 2021, the Company has commenced several measures to ensure the design and implementation of adequate internal controls over financial reporting including the hiring of qualified employees and the implementation of various financial systems and processes. Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, carried out

an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2022.

Based on the foregoing evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the level of resources, disclosure controls and procedures were effective for a public reporting issuer.

## GLOSSARY

**Bitcoin:** Bitcoin is a decentralized digital currency that is not controlled by any centralized authority (e.g. a government, financial institution or regulatory organization) that can be sent from user to user on the Bitcoin network without the need for intermediaries to clear transactions. Transactions are verified through the process of Mining and recorded in a public ledger known as the Blockchain. Bitcoin is created when the Bitcoin network issues Block Rewards through the Mining process.

**Block Reward:** A Bitcoin block reward refers to the new bitcoin that are awarded by the Blockchain network to eligible cryptocurrency miners for each block they successfully mine. The current block reward is 6.25 Bitcoin per block.

**Blockchain:** A Blockchain is a cloud-based public ledger that exists on computers that participate on the network globally. The Blockchain grows as new sets of data, or 'blocks', are added to it through Mining. Each block contains a timestamp and a link to the previous block, such that the series of blocks form a continuous chain. Given that each block has a separate hash, and each hash requires information from the previous block, altering information an established block would require recalculating all the hashes on the Blockchain which would require an enormous and impracticable amount of computing power. As a result, once a block is added to the Blockchain it is very difficult to edit and impossible to delete.

**Cryptocurrencies:** are decentralized digital currencies that enable instant transfers of value to anyone, anywhere in the world. Transactions occur via an open source, cryptographic protocol platform which uses peer-to-peer technology intended to operate with no central authority. The associated network is generally comprised of an online, peer-to-peer network that hosts the public transaction ledger, known as the blockchain; and each cryptocurrency with a source code that comprises the basis for the cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing the blockchain. No single entity owns or operates the network, the infrastructure of which is collectively maintained by a decentralized user base. As the network is decentralized, it does not rely on either governmental authorities or financial institutions to create, transmit or determine the value of the coins or tokens transmitted through the network. Rather, the value of a cryptocurrency is determined by the market supply of and demand for the cryptocurrency, the prices set in transfers by mutual agreement or barter as well as the number of merchants that accept the cryptocurrency. Because cryptocurrencies are digital files that can be transferred without the involvement of intermediaries or third parties, there are little or no transaction costs in direct peer-to-peer transactions. Cryptocurrency can be used to pay for goods and services or can be converted to fiat currencies, such as the Canadian dollar, at rates determined by various Digital Asset trading platforms.

**Decentralized Finance:** DeFi is a system of finance that uses protocols, Digital Assets, Smart Contracts and decentralized applications on blockchains to build a financial platform available to the public. DeFi applications differ from traditional financial systems as they are typically open source, permissionless, transparent, and devoid of any central authority in the areas of savings, loans, trading, insurance, and others.

**Digital Assets:** Cryptocurrencies and products related to or derived from cryptocurrencies, such as Stablecoins, Tokenized Products, Smart Contracts and Yield Products.

**Mining:** Mining refers to the process of using specialized computer hardware to perform mathematical calculations to confirm transactions and increase security for a Blockchain. For example, as a reward for their services, Bitcoin Miners collect transaction fees for the transactions they confirm, along with newly created Bitcoin as Block Rewards.

**Smart Contracts:** Smart contracts are another form of token that have become increasingly popular within the Digital Asset marketplace. A Smart Contract is computer code that can facilitate the exchange of any information of value such as money or property ownership. Thus, a Smart Contract is a self-executing contract, where the terms of the contract are pre-determined by all parties to the agreement and are written into the code so that it cannot be changed after the agreement has been executed. The network that governs performance of the Smart Contract is a distributed, decentralized blockchain network, and is therefore not controlled by any single party.

**Stablecoin:** A Cryptocurrency that is pegged to an underlying asset, such as USD or gold. Stablecoins generally use an existing blockchain (like Ethereum) to tokenize another asset that is typically less volatile.

**Tokenized Products:** Tokenized Products are digital representations of traditional assets that are verifiable through the blockchain via a token. A token is an instrument that is listed on an exchange, and or an asset that can be transferred between two independent parties via the blockchain

**Yield Products:** Smart Contracts are increasingly used to facilitate the borrowing and lending of Digital Assets. These interest-generating Smart Contracts may be referred to as Yield Products. Common uses for borrowing Smart Contracts include using the borrowed capital to set up basis trades (e.g. holding Bitcoin and selling futures contracts against the spot holdings), facilitating the settlement of cryptocurrency-based exchange traded funds and borrowing to enter staking pools.