

Currency Exchange International, Corp.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three-Month Periods Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Scope of Analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) document covers the results of operations and the financial condition of Currency Exchange International, Corp. (CXI, the Group, or the Company) and its subsidiaries for the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025. This document is intended to assist the readers with better understanding and assessing operations and the financial results of the Company.

This MD&A was prepared as of March 11, 2026 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025, and the notes thereto. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards "IFRS" Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). A summary of the Company's material accounting policies is included in Note 2 of these financial statements. The functional currency of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary eZforex.com, Inc. (eZforex) is the U.S. Dollar. The Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Exchange Bank of Canada (EBC or the Bank) – classified as a 'discontinued operation' effective the second quarter of 2025 – is a non-deposit-taking, non-lending Schedule 1 Canadian bank and its functional currency is the Canadian Dollar. The Company's presentation currency is the U.S. Dollar, therefore unless otherwise noted, all references to currency in this MD&A refer to U.S. Dollar. These financial statements and MD&A documents were authorized for issue and approved by the Company's board of directors.

Certain financial measures and ratios included in this document do not have standardized meanings IFRS Accounting Standards. These financial measures and ratios are referred to as non-GAAP financial measures and ratios, or collectively as adjusted financial results. The Company's management uses both reported financial results and adjusted financial results to measure performance. These adjusted financial results, represented in the non-GAAP measures and ratios, may not be comparable to similar measures and ratios used by other companies. For further information, refer to key performance and non-GAAP financial measures and ratios section in this document.

In this document "CXI", "the Group", and "Company," refer to Currency Exchange International, Corp. collectively with its wholly owned subsidiaries, eZforex and EBC.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company, including annual financial statements, and the Company's annual information form, is available on the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca and on the Company's website at www.cxifx.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains certain "forward-looking information" as defined in applicable securities laws. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking information. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "budgeted", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", variations or the negatives of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events, or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur, or be achieved. The forward-looking information in this MD&A is based on the date of this MD&A or based on the date(s) specified in such statements. The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking information contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking information and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Forward-looking Information	Assumptions	Risk factors
Sensitivity analyses relating to foreign currencies and interest rates.	All factors other than the variable in question remain unchanged; CXI's entire unhedged balance of foreign currency holdings is affected uniformly by changes in exchange rates; CXI's interest-bearing instruments and obligations were constant during the period.	Fluctuations of exchange rates and interest rates.
CXI's decision to exit Canada and to pursue a discontinuance from the Bank Act.	As announced on February 18, 2025, the Board of Directors approved a strategy to pursue an orderly discontinuance of operations in Canada. This exit strategy included timelines for termination of employees, vendor contracts, customer activity, supplier relationships, and banking relationships by the end of fiscal year 2025, in addition to referral opportunities for certain employees and customers. Certain one-time costs are expected to be incurred throughout the discontinuance, largely driven by restructuring expenditures, vendor termination fees, severance obligations, professional fees and other related charges.	<p>Legal matters may be brought to EBC by employees, customers, or third parties as a result of its discontinuance of operations.</p> <p>While the exit strategy incorporates anticipated costs associated with identified risks, uncertainties remain that could result in higher expenses due to unforeseen delays or operational challenges. Additionally, the formal discontinuance under the Bank Act is contingent upon regulatory approvals and other factors that may be beyond Management's control, which may impact timing and overall cost assumptions.</p>

Inherent in the forward-looking information are risks, uncertainties, and other factors beyond the Company's ability to predict or control. Refer to the Financial Risk Factors section below. Readers are cautioned that the above table does not contain an exhaustive list of the factors or assumptions that may affect the forward-looking information in this MD&A, and the assumptions underlying such statements may prove to be incorrect. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

During the past fiscal year 2025 and throughout the current fiscal year 2026 to date, uncertainty surrounding the U.S. trade policy has emerged as a significant macroeconomic risk factor influencing domestic and global economic decisions. The unpredictability of the future policy decisions and the potential for retaliatory measures from trading partners weigh on business and consumer sentiment. In 2025, the U.S. administration has made certain changes to its trade policy with several of its trading partners including increasing tariffs and removing exemptions on certain products which impacted certain industries. The Company has not deemed these changes to have a direct impact on its operations and financial performance as of the date of this report, however the economic outlook remains uncertain as the impact of geopolitical activity is fluid. In addition, increased geopolitical tension has emerged recently and may have an indirect impact on the Company's business in the near future. The Company will continue to monitor the extent to which changes to the trade policy can impact its business.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Overview

The Company is a publicly traded company (TSX: CXI; OTCQX: CURN)¹ with its head office in Orlando, Florida, and is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. The Company specializes in providing foreign currency (banknotes) exchange, wire transfers (payments) and check processing services, and related products through business-to-business and direct-to-consumer models, as the Company serves financial institutions, credit unions, money service businesses, travel companies, and other commercial and retail clients through its proprietary software platform, company-owned branches and vaults, and inventory on consignment locations throughout the United States. At January 31, 2026, the Company had 315 employees, 106 of which were employed on a part-time basis.

The Company has developed CXIFX, its proprietary, customizable, web-based software, as an integral part of its business and believes that it represents an important competitive advantage. CXIFX is also an online compliance and risk management tool that integrates with core bank processing platforms to allow a seamless transaction experience, therefore CXIFX enables the Company to provide all its services to its customers on a single platform. This includes the Company's OnlineFX platform which allows travelers to order foreign currencies and have them delivered directly to their locations or reserved for pick up at one of the Company's branches. The OnlineFX platform can serve customers in most of the United States. The CXIFX software is under continuous development and maintenance by an internal team of software engineers. Access to both the software and its source code is protected by copyright. The Company offers more than 80 foreign currencies between key travel foreign currencies such as the Euro, Canadian Dollar, and Pound Sterling, and exotic foreign currencies such as Iraqi Dinar or Vietnamese Dong. The Company identifies exotic foreign currencies as those currencies that are not widely traded in global FX markets, have limited liquidity or volatility, and often lack cost-effective or accessible hedging instruments.

The Company's vision is to be the preferred financial services provider of foreign exchange solutions tailored to client needs. The Company seeks to achieve this vision by making foreign exchange simple and secure by combining technology, industry expertise, and highly personal service. The Company's CXIFX platform provides its customers, from financial institutions and credit unions, a single, integrated solution for banknote exchange, international payment and foreign check clearing solutions. The Company's strategy is centered around a "One Provider, One Platform" concept and is focused on the Banknotes and Payments businesses in the United States. Although the Payments business is smaller in relation to the Company's total revenue, it is considered a high growth business with a large market.

Following the decision to discontinue EBC, the Company's Canadian subsidiary (refer to "Recent Developments" below), the Company continued to maintain its diversified strategy and has revisited its strategic priorities to reflect a focused business model in the United States only. As such, CXI's strategy remained aiming at driving sustainable growth and enhancing customer value across its core business segments, which reflects the following key strategic priorities (refer to "Forward-looking Statements"):

- i. Expanding market presence among leading financial institutions' banknote customers;
- ii. Driving growth of online currency ordering and home delivery business, and scaling operations through strategic partnerships and targeted advertising campaigns designed to broaden reach and engagement;
- iii. Growing the payments business, leveraging core banking system integrations and increasing footprint within the small and medium-sized financial institutions segment; and
- iv. Advancing organizational capabilities by investing in talent and technology and proactively managing risk to support long-term growth and ensure resilience.

The Company reviews these strategic priorities annually and monitors progress quarterly. The Company's strategic priorities may be revised periodically to accommodate shifts in the market as approved by the Board of Directors.

¹ On May 20, 2025, the Company's shares commenced trading on the OTCQX Best Market ("OTCQX") under the symbol CURN. The Company upgraded to the OTCQX from the Pink Market.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Recent Developments

In 2024, the Company established a special committee of the board of directors to carry out a strategic review of EBC's operations. The aim of this review was to assess the impact of EBC's operational losses on the Company's strategic performance, explore opportunities to maximize long-term shareholder value, focus the Company's resources on its profitable U.S. business, and evaluate the optimal path forward for the Company to execute its strategic plan. On February 18, 2025, the Company announced its decision to discontinue the operations of the Bank and its intention to apply to the Minister of Finance in Canada to discontinue from the Bank Act. Pursuant to the Company's decision, the Board of Directors approved a strategy (Exit Strategy) to pursue an orderly cessation of EBC's operations, a formal discontinuance from the Bank Act, and a complete exit from Canada.

The following represents the key aspects of the exit strategy:

- i. To apply to the Minister of Finance in Canada to discontinue from the Bank Act;
- ii. To follow a timeline for termination of employees, vendor contracts, customer activity, supplier relationships, and banking relationships that ensured timely cessation of operations;
- iii. To evaluate, quantify, and account for costs associated with the discontinuance process that have been and may continue to be incurred throughout EBC's discontinuance process and exit. These costs are largely driven by restructuring, vendor termination fees, severance obligations, professional fees, and other related charges;
- iv. To facilitate the process of directing select employees and customers to referral partners prior to October 31, 2025 to support a smooth and orderly cessation of operations (see below);
- v. To ensure the release of collateral positions and the liquidation of inventory prior to October 31, 2025 in preparation for the repatriation of excess cash to CXI following discontinuance; and
- vi. At all times, EBC will continue to maintain its own Compliance function independently from the compliance function overseeing the United States business operations. EBC will continue to operate as a Bank and comply with all regulatory obligations until it discontinues from the Bank Act, or as required by the regulator. Following its discontinuance as a bank, EBC will not continue operations in Canada under the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA).

Upon its exit from Canada, the Company expects to continue its listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX). The Company does not expect any significant changes to the regulatory framework that governs its operations in the United States.

On March 24, 2025, EBC entered into a four-year term referral agreement with a third party company in relation to its Payments business. Under this agreement, the counterparty has the right to acquire certain corporate payments clients from EBC and offer employment to the account managers who manage these clients. On March 31, 2025, EBC entered into another four-year term referral agreement with a third party company in relation to its Wholesale Banknotes business. Under this agreement, the counterparty has the right to acquire certain wholesale foreign banknote customers and other referred clients domiciled in Canada from EBC, in addition to the right to hire certain employees from EBC. According to the terms of both agreements, EBC earns a referral fee income based on the revenue earned from each accepted client. Referral fee income would commence after the referred customers have been onboarded by the referral partner and begin to transact as per the referral agreements. Cash from these transactions would be paid by the referral partners on a calendar quarterly basis. The agreements also provide EBC the right to assign these referral agreements to its parent company, CXI at any time, subject to regulatory approval. On September 16, 2025, EBC fully assigned all its rights, title and interest under both aforementioned agreements to CXI and CXI assumed these agreements until the end of their terms. The assignment was made at a price of CAD\$83,149 for both agreements and it was fully paid to EBC. Following the assignment to CXI, an income in the amount of \$89,679 was recognized during fiscal year 2025 from the revaluation of the referral contract assets based on the latest cash flow projections. Actual cash received during 2025 and the first quarter of 2026 amounted to \$28,833 and \$24,245, respectively.

EBC ceased operations as of October 31, 2025 and on December 19, 2025 EBC issued its year-end audited financial statements. EBC has also formally applied for approval from the Minister of Finance to discontinue from the Bank Act. Following final regulatory approval, EBC will transition briefly to a corporate entity under the Canadian Business Corporations Act (CBCA) to allow management and the directors to complete the liquidation of remaining assets and liabilities and

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

distribute net assets to CXI, its sole shareholder. As of the date of this report, management anticipates that all required regulatory approvals for discontinuance will be received during the second fiscal quarter of 2026.

As part of the exit strategy, management anticipated that certain personnel and operating costs, that have been shared with EBC in the past, will be 100% borne by CXI's continuing operations, and the current annualized estimate of these costs is approximately \$3 million after tax. During the fourth quarter of 2025, CXI started to absorb most of these costs. At the same time, the Company initiated measures to streamline expenses and will continue these efforts throughout the remainder of the exit process in the current fiscal year. Refer to "Forward-looking Statements".

As a consequence of EBC's discontinuance of operations, the Company assessed the requirements of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations" and concluded that the Canadian business component related to EBC should be presented as discontinued operations. In accordance with IFRS 5, the Company presented the associated assets and liabilities within a disposal group on the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position as of January 31, 2026. Also, the associated results of operations are presented as discontinued operations as a separate line item in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, net of tax. This classification resulted in presenting the Company's results of operations for continuing and discontinued operations separately. The United States operations represent continuing operations of the Company, and the Canadian operations represent the discontinued operations of the Company. As a result of this classification, the Company no longer reports a summary of results of operations by geographic location.

Description of Business – Continuing Operations

The Company has the following revenue streams which it reports in its financial documents as commissions or fee revenue:

Commissions revenue comprises the difference (spread) between the cost and selling price of foreign currency products, including banknotes, wire payments, check processing solutions (foreign currency margin), together with the net (realized or unrealized) gain or loss from foreign currency forward contracts with customers, and the commissions paid on the sale and purchase of currencies. The amount of this spread is based on competitive conditions and the convenience, and value-added services offered.

Fee revenue primarily comprises the following:

- i. Transaction fees generated from financial institution clients, at the Company's branch locations, via OnlineFX transactions and through inventory on consignment locations from foreign currency (banknote) exchange, and currency price protection; and
- ii. Fees collected on foreign-denominated wire transfers, drafts, and check clearing transactions.

The Company operates a number of vaults in certain locations as distribution centers for the Company's branch network as well as order fulfillment centers for its customers including financial institutions, money-service businesses and other corporate clients. In the second half of 2024, the Company opened a new vault in Louisville, Kentucky, which represented a key strategic location for logistics and shipment deliveries for the Company's banknotes operations and provided improved resilience and operational efficiency for branch network. During the second half of 2025, the Company's two vaults in Canada, located in Montreal and Toronto were closed as part of the Company's plans to discontinue its operations in Canada. The closure of the vaults in Canada was executed according to the exit strategy of EBC and in tandem with the cessation of all customers trading in August 2025. In the United States, the Company closed its vault in Miami during the fourth quarter of 2025 to optimize shipping costs via its Louisville vault and streamline shipment delivery operations. The closure of Miami vault is expected to achieve efficiency in operating expenses in the longer term as reflected in the Company's strategic plan. With these vaults' closures, the Company will operate two main vaults in Louisville and Los Angeles to serve its banknotes operations across the United States.

Revenue generated from the vaults has greater scale as the Company maintains a sales force to increase its geographic customer base. Exchange rate margins vary from customer to customer and are dependent on criteria such as exchange volumes and customer setup. Onboarding of new clients, specifically banking clients, normally requires an upfront investment, such as training, and currency signage, as well as additional one-time shipping costs to distribute start-up materials. Normally the Company also absorbs information technology costs to customize the CXIFX software for specific

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

client use during the customer implementation phase. There are two common customer setups, discussed below:

- i. Centralized setup - for customers with a high volume of foreign currency exchange who maintain and manage their own inventory in central vault facilities. The Company offers bulk wholesale banknote trading. Trades of this nature are generally executed at lower margins, as the cost per transaction is low and the average value is high. The customer implementation phase is normally shorter, and the costs of onboarding clients are low; and
- ii. Decentralized setup - many customers have determined that it is advantageous to avoid having currency inventory and allow their locations to buy and sell directly from CXI. Transactions in a decentralized setup typically are executed at a higher margin, as the average transaction is low and the cost to fulfill each trade is higher than that of a centralized setup. Several of the Company's financial institutions outsource their currency needs in return for a commission, based upon exchange volume. When a customer outsources their currency needs, the Company is granted access to the entire branch network, thus, immediately increasing its geographic footprint and expanding its customer base. The customer implementation phase is normally longer in a decentralized setup, and the cost of client onboarding is higher as these clients normally require additional training and support.

The Company's largest asset is cash. The cash position consists of foreign and local currency banknotes held at the Company's vaults, branch locations, on consignment locations, or in transit between Company locations, as well as minimum cash balances in bank accounts to facilitate currency transactions at various financial institution clients. The Company also has traditional bank deposits to support its ongoing operations.

CXI maintains inventory in the form of domestic and foreign banknotes in financial institutions and other high-traffic locations. These locations can be very profitable as there are no occupancy costs or payroll. Foreign currency is placed in some of these locations on a consignment basis. The Company has inventory on consignment in various locations, primarily located inside financial institutions in the United States. To encourage inventory turnover, the Company offers commission as a percentage on volumes generated by these locations.

Accounts receivable and payable balances relate primarily to bulk wholesale transactions that are awaiting collection and settlement. The credit risk associated with accounts receivable is limited, as the Company's accounts receivable consist primarily of bulk currency trades with a settlement cycle of 24 to 48 hours. The counterparty risk is generally low, as the majority of the Company's accounts receivable reside with financial institutions and money service business customers. The Company has longstanding relationships with most of its customers and has a strong repayment history.

Measuring business performance – Continuing Operations

The Company operates two primary product lines: Payments and Banknotes and management has identified three service lines as its continuing operating segments: Payments, Wholesale Banknotes, and Direct-to-Consumer (DTC). During the current quarter, agency relationships have been moved from Direct-to-Consumer to the Wholesale Banknotes service line, which also includes financial institutions clients, money service businesses, and travel companies.

Management monitors the performance of its business using several financial and non-financial measures and ratios. Financial measures include, "reported results" under IFRS Accounting Standards and "adjusted results" based on non-GAAP financial measures as explained in the "key performance and non-GAAP financial measures" section. Other key performance measures include the number of unique transactions executed, the number of airport and non-airport agent locations, and the number of states in which the Company is able to operate. Each of these measures are used throughout this document to describe and analyze performance. Management reviews these measures on a regular basis to ensure they remain valid, meaningful and align with the business model.

The Company conducts a significant volume of transactions with its clients as part of its business operations. Management categorizes the number of unique transactions executed by product line and delivery channels. The table below lists the number of transactions in the current year and the past three fiscal years. Seasonal trends typically lead to higher demand for foreign currency from March through September and lower demand from October through February.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

These patterns primarily impact the Banknotes product line (numbers for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 have been restated to exclude EBC):

Fiscal year	Company-owned Branches	Banknotes				All Others*	Total	Payments	
		Agents	Online FX	Financial Institutions	Financial Institutions & Corporates			Total	
Q1 2026	81,686	76,128	7,769	105,727	31,952	303,262	59,804	59,804	
Q1 2025	86,657	81,676	9,274	112,368	35,691	325,666	43,415	43,415	
FY 2025	403,998	458,394	40,014	711,078	138,831	1,752,315	201,195	201,195	
FY 2024	410,585	481,007	31,296	693,019	149,891	1,765,798	160,002	160,002	
FY 2023	398,535	456,323	27,392	545,507	71,756	1,499,513	122,355	122,355	

* All others include money service businesses and travel companies.

The Company's strategy includes an omni-channel, direct-to-consumer approach that allows it to build its brand as a premier provider of foreign currencies in the United States. This includes operating a number of company-owned branch locations that are located in typically high-traffic areas in key tourism markets across the United States, staffed by CXI employees. These locations hold domestic and foreign currencies to buy and sell on demand. The currency exchange margins associated with the transactions occurring at these locations are generally higher in order to recapture the costs of deployed capital in the form of domestic and foreign currencies, rent, payroll, and other general and administrative costs. Company-owned branch locations generate revenue from the exchange of travel and exotic foreign currency, whereas CXI is generally a net seller of currencies to its bank and non-bank clients. Excess currency collected via the branch network is redeployed to financial institutions' clients and other non-bank clients, which reduces the need to source currency through wholesale sources at a greater cost, thus increasing currency margins.

During the first quarter of 2026, the Company closed its San Francisco branch location due to the closure of San Francisco City Center. As of January 31, 2026, the Company had 38 company-owned branch locations across the United States, as outlined below:

Locations	City	State	Opened	Locations	City	State	Opened
Florida Mall	Orlando	FL	2007	Citadel Outlets	Los Angeles	CA	2014
Ontario Mills Mall	Ontario	CA	2007	Tyson's Corner Center	Tyson's Corner	VA	2014
Potomac Mills Mall	Woodbridge	VA	2007	Garden State Plaza	Paramus	NJ	2015
Sawgrass Mills Mall	Sunrise	FL	2007	Mission Valley	San Diego	CA	2015
Aventura Mall	Aventura	FL	2008	The Orlando Eye (Icon Park)	Orlando	FL	2015
Copley Place Mall	Boston	MA	2009	International Market Place	Honolulu	HI	2016
Dadeland Mall	Miami	FL	2009	North County	Escondido	CA	2017
Dolphin Mall	Miami	FL	2009	Alderwood Mall	Lynnwood	WA	2019
MacArthur Mall	Norfolk	VA	2009	Pearl Ridge	Aiea	HI	2019
Apple Bank – Grand Central	New York	NY	2011	Stanford Shopping Center	Palo Alto	CA	2022
San Jose Great Mall	San Jose	CA	2011	Century City Mall	Los Angeles	CA	2022
Arundel Mills Mall	Hanover	MD	2012	Town Center at Boca Raton	Boca Raton	FL	2022
SouthCenter	Tukwila	WA	2012	Jersey Gardens	Elizabeth	NJ	2023
Apple Bank - Penn Station	New York	NY	2013	King of Prussia Mall	King of Prussia	PA	2023
Mainplace at Santa Ana	Santa Ana	CA	2013	Orlando International Airport	Orlando	FL	2023
Montgomery at Bethesda	Bethesda	MD	2013	Burlington Mall	Burlington	MA	2024
Shops at Northbridge	Chicago	IL	2013	Lenox Square	Atlanta	GA	2024
Apple Bank - Upper East Side	New York	NY	2014	Scottsdale Fashion Square	Scottsdale	AZ	2025
Cherry Creek	Denver	CO	2014	Woodbury Common	New York	NY	2025

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

The Company has also focused on growing its presence through agent locations with its partners who bear responsibility for the fixed costs, including lease commitments and other obligations associated with physical stores. In exchange for exclusive rights to supply and purchase foreign currencies to these agents, CXI consigns inventory to each location and licenses the right to use its name, thereby increasing its brand exposure. All agents are required to meet all CXI's compliance and operational requirements under their agency agreements. CXI differentiates its agents between airport and non-airport locations, as airports have unique requirements. Through these relationships, CXI maintains a presence at some of the busiest airports in the United States for international traffic, including those in Charlotte, Chicago, Fort Lauderdale, Minneapolis, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, and Raleigh-Durham. CXI also has agency relationships with Duty Free Americas, which includes 22 locations at the business ports of entry across the border between the United States and Canada, and with the American Automobile Association (AAA), which includes nearly 500 locations across 31 states. The Company continuously monitors the performance of its agent locations and, as necessary, may discontinue relationships and/or close locations when volumes or revenues do not meet specified targets.

In 2020, CXI launched its proprietary OnlineFX platform to extend its reach to consumers outside of its branch and agent network. The platform allows consumers to purchase foreign currency banknotes easily and securely, prior to their international travel. The platform enables consumers to buy more than 80 foreign currencies with direct shipment to their homes or for pick up at one of the Company's branches across the United States. OnlineFX is a core strategic initiative and adoption rates for online purchases continued to grow with expansions within the United States. The following table lists the number of locations by category and the number of states across the United States in which the Company's OnlineFX platform operates in as of January 31, 2026, and at the end of each of the five preceding fiscal years:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Q1 2026
Company-owned branch locations	35	35	37	38	40	39	38
Airport agent locations	7	18	23	45	47	50	50
Non-airport agent locations	47	62	161	235	225	468	469
States/district in which OnlineFX operates	22	31	38	40	44	47	48

The growth in non-airport agent locations that occurred in the second half of 2025 was largely attributable to the rollout of new AAA agent locations across the United States, particularly in California and Texas. As of January 31, 2026, the Company was licensed to operate its OnlineFX platform in 47 states plus the District of Columbia, after the Company successfully received authorization to operate in the State of Nevada during December 2025. The remaining states - Tennessee, North Dakota and Alaska - had their licensing deferred as of the date of this report due to prevailing regulatory requirements and economic considerations.

Selected Financial Information

Summary of quarterly results

The Company's quarterly results are impacted by several trends, recurring and non-recurring factors, including seasonality, business factors that impacted the performance of the Company's Canadian subsidiary EBC, and other material non-recurring items that were incurred in the past reported periods. During the second quarter of the prior year, management concluded that the prevailing circumstances of the Company, as detailed in the overview section above, met the conditions under IFRS 5 (Non-current assets held for disposal and discontinued operations). Consequently, in anticipation of the disposal of the Canadian component represented in EBC, all balance sheet items and earnings from continuing operations have been segregated in the consolidated financial statements along with all associated intercompany transactions. The impact of EBC's results from operations is shown separately from continuing operations. Both continuing and discontinued results comprise the Company's net results for all presented periods.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

The following table summarizes the performance of the Company over the last eight fiscal quarters. For comparison purposes, all periods presented below reflect the segregation of the discontinued segment and its exclusion from the financial results of continuing operations below:

Quarterly Results	Results of Continuing Operations - Reported			Group Net Results - Reported		Group Net Results - Adjusted* (Restated)**	
	Revenue	Net income	Earnings per share (diluted)	Net income (loss)	Earnings/(loss) per share (diluted)	Net income	Earnings per share (diluted)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Q1 2026	15,420,011	1,752,108	0.29	1,525,763	0.25	1,934,105	0.32
Q4 2025	19,849,118	4,382,951	0.71	3,278,119	0.53	3,747,190	0.61
Q3 2025	21,282,968	5,274,418	0.84	4,245,120	0.67	4,269,825	0.68
Q2 2025	15,865,150	2,674,849	0.42	1,983,025	0.31	2,397,696	0.37
Q1 2025	15,450,861	1,694,672	0.26	812,530	0.12	1,048,127	0.16
Q4 2024	18,460,390	3,313,852	0.50	(2,817,897)	(0.45)	2,916,710	0.44
Q3 2024	19,961,122	5,122,815	0.77	3,935,350	0.59	4,872,118	0.73
Q2 2024	16,358,796	2,731,629	0.41	506,522	0.08	2,235,188	0.34

*These are non-GAAP financial measures and ratios. For further details, refer to the key performance and non-GAAP financial measures section on page 21.

**Group adjusted net results have been restated. See below for details.

During the current quarter, management made a change to the assumptions used in its non-GAAP financial measures and ratios and introduced stock based compensation expense as an additional adjustment item to reported earnings. Stock based compensation costs are non-cash expenses and the majority of these expenses are largely tied to the Company's stock price movement and have historically caused significant volatility to the reported results in the past quarters. Management determined that based on best practices and industry good measures, the adjusted results should exclude stock based compensation expenses. Accordingly, management has updated this section to exclude stock based compensation expenses from all presented periods, and as such, the chart above has been restated. Stock based compensation expenses are reported under operating expenses in the Company's financial statements. The Company plans to follow this presentation consistently going forward. Below is a comparison between the adjusted results for the past eight quarters based on the basis reported in previous quarters (before the change) and the updated basis that it plans to follow going forward:

Quarterly Results	Group Adjusted Net Results on the same basis used in previous periods			Restated Group Adjusted Net Results	
	Net Income	Earnings per share (diluted)	Stock based compensation expense (recovery) after-tax	Net income	Earnings per share (diluted)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Q1 2026	1,666,397	0.28	267,708	1,934,105	0.32
Q4 2025	3,307,496	0.54	439,694	3,747,190	0.61
Q3 2025	4,162,298	0.66	107,527	4,269,825	0.68
Q2 2025	2,285,808	0.36	111,888	2,397,696	0.37
Q1 2025	1,092,648	0.17	(44,521)	1,048,127	0.16
Q4 2024	2,780,445	0.42	136,265	2,916,710	0.44
Q3 2024	4,644,984	0.69	227,134	4,872,118	0.73
Q2 2024	1,934,122	0.29	301,066	2,235,188	0.34

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

While seasonality is generally not a consideration for the Payments product line, it has an impact on the Banknotes product line at times when foreign currencies are in greater or lower demand. In a normal operating year, there is seasonality in the Company's operations with higher revenue generally from March through September and lower revenue from October through February. Therefore, the third quarter has historically been the strongest while the first quarter has historically been the slowest for client activity. Periods with higher revenue coincide with peak tourism seasons in North America when there are generally more travelers entering and leaving the United States.

Trend analysis

Earnings over the current and the prior quarters have been influenced by the following factors:

- 1) EBC's net results for the current quarter reflected the first full quarter with ceased operations, as payroll obligations for all departed staff have been fully settled, and payroll processing for continuing staff was transitioned to CXI during the current quarter. Consequently, no additional payroll service costs are anticipated beyond the current quarter. The net results for the quarter reflected the remaining payroll costs related to these obligations, partially offset by interest income earned on outstanding cash balances. This is aligned with the discontinuance strategy as the Bank is awaiting the final regulatory approval later in the year in anticipation of the liquidation of the remaining assets and liabilities, and distribution of net assets to CXI. For both the current and comparative periods, EBC's results have been segregated from the continuing operations and reported under discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CXI's net results for the current quarter were impacted by the remaining restructuring costs associated with the Miami vault closure, including lease termination of the vault facility and staff severance in the amount of \$88,958, in addition to legal and severance cost totaling \$16,090 related to discontinued operations in Canada. These were reported under restructuring charges under continuing operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

- 2) EBC's net results for the fourth quarter of 2025 reflected the complete cessation of operations, including the termination of remaining customer trading activities and severance of the majority of remaining employees. Fourth quarter results included a benefit of \$1,021,811 from the final settlement of a compliance related Administrative Monetary Penalty (AMP) from fiscal year 2024, as discussed below. Additional gains comprised of \$60,101 from assigning rights under referral agreements to CXI and \$4,208 from lease terminations. These amounts were partially offset by restructuring charges, inclusive of non-recurring expenses related to facility closures and severance costs totaling \$710,086 and non-recurring legal and advisory charges of \$36,442.

In fiscal 2024, the Canadian regulator imposed an AMP of CAD \$2,457,750 on EBC following a compliance review covering September 2021 to August 2022. EBC recorded the full amount in fiscal 2024 and initiated an appeal during fiscal 2025 (refer to items 6 and 7 below). On December 18, 2025, the Federal Court of Canada issued a judgement reducing the AMP amount from CAD \$2,457,750 to CAD \$1,027,975, in line with the settlement agreement between the parties. As a result, during the fourth quarter of 2025, EBC recognized a benefit for the difference which amounted to CAD \$1,429,775 (USD\$1,021,811) within operating expenses, and the AMP amount was paid during the first quarter of 2026.

CXI's net results for the fourth quarter of 2025 were also impacted by one-time severance costs related to the closure of the Company's vault in Miami, Florida, in the amount of \$341,314 after tax and legal and advisory costs related to discontinued operations in the amount of \$27,655 after tax. These were reported under restructuring and impairment charges under continuing operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

- 3) EBC's net results for the third quarter of 2025 reflected the impact from offboarding the vast majority of its customers by July 31, 2025. Spread increases and shipping fee recoveries implemented in the first half of the fiscal year in EBC's wholesale banknote business mitigated the impact of certain operating expenses and restructuring charges on net results in the second half of the fiscal year. Revenue in the Banknotes business declined compared to prior periods due to the impact offboarding the vast majority of customers within the third quarter had. Volume and revenue in EBC's Payments business declined significantly compared to prior periods due to the termination of all customer accounts between May 30, 2025 and July 31, 2025.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

During the third quarter of 2025, EBC's net results were favorably impacted by the termination of a long-term lease liability \$360,768, partially offset by severance costs totaling \$68,720, non-recurring advisory charges of \$181,905, and a write off of fixed assets totaling \$6,431. As a result, a net credit in the amount of \$103,712 was reported under discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CXI's net results for the third quarter of 2025 were also impacted by restructuring costs comprised of advisory fees related to EBC's discontinuance that totaled \$20,890 after tax. These were reported under restructuring and impairment charges under continuing operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

- 4) EBC's net results for the second quarter of 2025 were impacted by non-recurring advisory charges of \$145,452. These non-recurring charges were included and reported under discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CXI's net results for the second quarter of 2025 were also impacted by restructuring costs represented in advisory fees related to EBC's discontinuance and amounted to \$157,331 after tax. These were reported under restructuring and impairment charges under continuing operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

- 5) EBC's net results for the first quarter of 2025 were impacted by non-recurring advisory charges in the amount of \$280,118. These non-recurring costs are included and reported under discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.
- 6) The Company's net results for the fourth quarter of 2024 were impacted by a number of adjustments totaling \$5,598,342, as follows:
 - (i) Impairment loss related to EBC's long-term assets of \$2,627,038, as a result of 2024 year-end impairment analysis which determined that the recoverable amounts of both cash generating units (CGU) in EBC to which long-term assets are allocated were lower than the carrying amount of these assets. The recoverable amounts were calculated at the greater of estimated value in use or fair value less cost of disposal. Estimated value in use reflected the lack of sufficient projected cash flows for these CGUs compared to the carrying amounts. As a result, the carrying amounts of the different long-term asset categories were written down to the carrying amount according to IAS 36. This adjustment was reported under discontinued operations in the audited consolidated financial statements.
 - (ii) An AMP of CAD \$2,457,750 was imposed on EBC by the Canadian regulator following a compliance review covering the period from September 2021 to August 2022. During the fourth quarter of 2024, the Company accrued the remainder of the administrative monetary penalty amount of \$1,174,647, which exceeded the initial provision of \$709,634 recorded in the third quarter of 2024 (see item 7 below). This was reported under discontinued operations in the audited consolidated financial statements.
 - (iii) Non-recurring advisory charges, totaling \$613,283 after tax. Out of which, \$585,097 was reported under discontinued operations and \$28,186 after tax was reported under legal and professional fees within operating expenses in the continuing operations in the audited consolidated financial statements.
 - (iv) Non-recurring charges related to Quebec compensation taxes and Harmonized Sales Taxes related to prior years' Canadian tax reporting of \$1,183,374. This adjustment was reported under discontinued operations in audited consolidated financial statements.
- 7) EBC's net results for the third quarter of 2024 were impacted by an initial provision estimate related to administrative monetary penalty in the amount of \$709,634. The provision amount is reported under discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.
- 8) EBC's net results for the second quarter of 2024 were impacted by the reversal of Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) benefits related to the unused loss carry forward of EBC for fiscal years prior to 2023 which were deemed to be unrecoverable in the amount of \$1,427,600. The reversal of the DTA is included and reported under discontinued operations in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Selected Annual Financial Information

The following table sets out selected consolidated financial information about the Company for the years indicated. The following information should be read in conjunction with those audited consolidated financial statements for the relevant period and notes related thereto. The operating results for any past period are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period, refer to "Forward-looking Statements".

The selected financial information below has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company, however, as stated above and throughout this document, all results of continuing operations have been revised to exclude EBC's results and all associated intercompany transactions. The impact of EBC's results on operations for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown separately under the Discontinued Operations section.

Management concluded that the prevailing circumstances of the Company as noted in the scope of analysis section above met the conditions under IFRS 5 (Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations). Consequently, in anticipation of the discontinuance of the Canadian component represented in EBC, the results of operations are presented with the financial results of EBC's operations segregated in the audited consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income as discontinued operations. In accordance with IFRS 5, the comparative results also reflect the segregation of this segment as discontinued operations. Therefore, some of the financial amounts information listed below may not agree with what was included in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the respective years. The intention of reflecting the information in the current format is to comply with IFRS 5 and to provide a perspective on the continuing business trend of the Company over the past three years.

Selected Annual Financial Information from Continuing Operations:

	Year ended October 31, 2025	Year ended October 31, 2024	Year ended October 31, 2023
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue from continuing operations	72,448,097	68,921,326	64,654,313
Net income from continuing operations	14,026,889	13,188,569	11,771,314
Group net income	10,318,794	2,473,849	10,193,507
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Basic	2.32	2.10	1.83
Group earnings per share - Basic	1.70	0.39	1.59
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Diluted	2.29	2.01	1.76
Group earnings per share - Diluted	1.69	0.38	1.52
Total assets	120,980,415	131,161,584	132,049,444
Total liabilities	36,281,772	51,769,229	52,816,463
Long term financial liabilities	5,784,284	6,673,186	2,202,798
Working capital	73,374,793	55,863,972	45,550,491

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Results of Continuing Operations

Summary of the results for continuing operations for the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

As stated above, and throughout this document, the results of continuing operations have been revised to exclude EBC's results and all associated intercompany transactions. The impact of EBC's results of operations is shown separately under the discontinued operations section. The following is a summary of the results of continuing operations for the three-month periods ending January 31, 2026 and 2025:

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025	Change	Change
Reported results	\$	\$	\$	%
Revenue	15,420,011	15,450,861	(30,850)	N/A
Operating expenses	12,209,893	11,627,855	582,038	5%
Net operating income	3,210,118	3,823,006	(612,888)	-16%
Other income	240,114	30,743	209,371	>100%
Restructuring charges	(139,850)	-	(139,850)	N/A
EBITDA*	3,310,382	3,853,749	(543,367)	-14%
Net income from continuing operations	1,752,108	1,694,672	57,436	3%
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Basic	0.29	0.27	0.02	7%
Earnings per share from continuing operations - Diluted	0.29	0.26	0.03	12%
Net loss after tax from discontinued operations	(226,345)	(882,142)	655,797	74%
Group net income	1,525,763	812,530	713,233	88%
Group earnings per share - Basic	0.25	0.13	0.12	92%
Group earnings per share - Diluted	0.25	0.12	0.13	>100%
Adjusted results**				
EBITDA	3,806,633	3,779,547	27,086	1%
Group net income	1,934,105	1,048,343	885,762	84%
Group earnings per share - Basic	0.32	0.17	0.15	88%
Group earnings per share - Diluted	0.32	0.16	0.16	100%

* Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

** These are non-GAAP financial measures. For further details, refer to the key performance and non-GAAP financial measures section on page 21.

The Company generated revenue from continuing operations of \$15,420,011 for the three-month period ending January 31, 2026. Although the Payments revenue increased by 49%, this growth was offset by a comparable decline in Banknotes revenue, resulting in overall revenue that remained essentially unchanged from the same period last year. The growth in Payments' revenue continued to be organic through new customer additions and supported by a 46% increase in business trading volumes over the prior period's quarter. This growth resulted from core banking system integrations implemented by the Company which allows customers to have one platform for trading. Banknotes revenue has declined 11% due to several factors. The decline in wholesale banknotes business was primarily driven by several factors: continued slowdown in international inbound travel from specific regions, such as Canada; rising costs associated with sourcing certain currencies; and the impact of several large trades that were experienced last year and did not repeat. Despite the slowdown in international inbound travel, U.S. citizens travelling abroad increased especially to Europe and Central America as indicated by the Government data. Between November 2025 and January 2026, approximately 214.6 million travelers passed through TSA check points in United States airports, essentially the same compared to last year as it reported approximately 215 million travelers.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Compared to the fourth quarter of 2025, revenue decreased by \$4,429,107 or 22%, which is consistent with seasonality. This quarterly decrease is trending in line with the same period last year when revenue decreased, quarter over quarter, by \$3,009,529, or 16%, however the current quarter had a larger decline due to several factors as discussed further below. The top five currencies by revenue in the current quarter were the Euro (EUR), Iraqi Dinar (IQD), United States Dollar (USD), Mexican Peso (MXN), Canadian Dollar (CAD), and compared to the Euro (EUR), Iraqi Dinar (IQD), Mexican Peso (MXN), Canadian Dollar (CAD), and Vietnamese Dong (VND) in the prior period's quarter.

Operating expenses increased by \$582,038, or 5% and the Company reported net operating income of \$3,210,118 in the current quarter, 16% lower than the \$3,823,006 reported last year. The Company reported net income from continuing operations of \$1,752,108 for the current quarter, compared to \$1,694,674 for the prior period's quarter. The Group's net income amounted to \$1,525,763 including the results from discontinued operations for the current quarter, compared to a net loss of \$812,530 for the prior period's quarter.

The Company uses a combination of both "reported results" as per the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and "adjusted results" based on certain non-GAAP financial measures and ratios to evaluate its performance, as illustrated at the beginning of this document. The Company believes that adjusted results offer a more consistent method for comparing performance across different reported periods, from a non-GAAP financial measures and ratios perspective, indicating an improvement over the prior period.

On an adjusted basis, the Group's net income increased by \$885,762 or 84% to \$1,934,105 in the current quarter, compared to \$1,048,343 in the prior quarter. For further details about the non-GAAP measures and ratios, including a reconciliation, refer to the key performance and non-GAAP financial measures section on page 21.

The Company's strategic highlights in the three-month period ended January 31, 2026, included the following:

- i. Continued its transactions and customer base growth in the International (cross-border) Payments product line in the United States as a result of core banking system integrations that were implemented recently. The Company processed 59,804 payments transactions (including wires and checks), representing \$2.16 billion of business trading volume in the first quarter, compared to 43,415 payment transactions on \$1.47 billion of business trading volume in the prior period's quarter, primarily due to the year over year growth in the United States;
- ii. Continued its progression in the Direct-to-Consumer market through its network of company-owned locations, agency relationships and via the OnlineFX platform. During the first quarter of 2026, the Company added the State of Nevada to its OnlineFX network, and the Company is now licensed to operate its OnlineFX platform in 47 states plus the District of Columbia; and
- iii. Despite the continued slowdown in international inbound travel and the lower volumes in the current quarter, the Company continued to increase its presence in Wholesale Banknotes market within the financial institutions sector, with the addition of 21 new financial institutions clients in the first quarter.

Revenue analysis for the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025 by product line - Continuing Operations

Revenue from continuing operations remained unchanged from the prior period, while Payments revenue grew \$1,352,820 or 49%, it was entirely offset by a comparable decline in Banknotes' revenue of 1,383,730 or 11%.

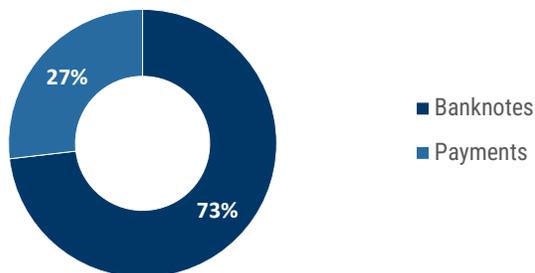
Revenue by Product Line – Continuing Operations

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025	Change	Change
	\$	\$	\$	%
Banknotes	11,280,904	12,664,634	(1,383,730)	-11%
Payments	4,139,107	2,786,227	1,352,880	49%
Total	15,420,011	15,450,861	(30,850)	N/A

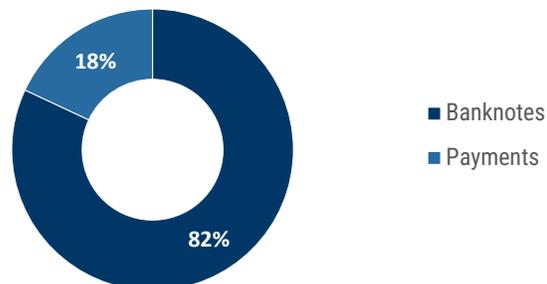
Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Three-month period ended January 31, 2026



Three-month period ended January 31, 2025



Banknotes Revenue

Revenue in Banknotes declined by 11% in this product line compared to the prior period, primarily due to a significant decline in Wholesale Banknotes followed by OnlineFX platform and company-owned branches, as highlighted further below. Wholesale Banknotes experienced a modest decrease in business trading volumes compared to the prior year. While the Company continued to onboard new customers from domestic financial institutions and money service businesses (MSBs), overall activity from existing customers declined during the current quarter due to several factors: The continued slowdown in international inbound travelers, particularly from Canada; increased costs associated with sourcing certain currencies such as the Mexican Pesos, which adversely affected demand at certain MSB locations; and large trades that were experienced in the prior year which did not repeat in the current period. As a result, Wholesale Banknotes' revenue declined by \$1,007,775, or 14%, and represented for 41% of total revenue in the current quarter, compared to 47% for the same quarter last year.

DTC revenue from the OnlineFX platform decreased by \$262,846, or 24% due to a decline in demand for exotic foreign currencies, primarily the Iraqi Dinar, partially offset by a slight increase in travel foreign currencies primarily the Euro and the Mexican Peso. During the current quarter, the Company added Nevada to the states in which OnlineFX operates. Revenue from the OnlineFX platform represented 5% of total revenue in the current quarter, compared to 7% for the same quarter last year.

DTC revenue from Company-owned branches decreased by \$113,109, or 3%, impacted by the temporary closure of three stores between the fourth quarter of 2025 and the current quarter due to required relocation and the permanent closure of Santa Monica location during the third quarter of 2025. The opening of the two new locations; Scottsdale in Arizona and Woodbury in New York during the second half of 2025 did not fully offset the decline in revenue from the closed locations as these require more time to mature and achieve the targeted revenue growth levels. Revenue from the Company-owned branches represented 27% of total revenue for the current quarter, compared to 28% for the same quarter last year.

Payments Revenue

Revenue from the Payments product line increased by \$1,352,880, or 49% in the three-month period ended January 31, 2026, compared to the prior period, supported by a 46% increase in trading volume activity. The Company's recent investment in core banking system integrations and scalable-growth capabilities contributed to the higher revenue in the current period as the Company continued to onboard new customers, as well as increased transaction volumes from existing financial institutions and credit unions clients. Collectively, these factors resulted in substantial organic growth in the recent periods including the current quarter. Additionally, the Company has recently revised the fee structure of certain service offerings to align pricing with current market trends, supporting the overall revenue increase. Business trading volumes were \$2.16 billion for the current quarter compared to \$1.47 billion for the prior period and the growth in Payments revenue increased its contribution to the Company's total revenue to 27% in the current three-month period compared to 18% for the same period last year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Operating Expenses - Continuing Operations

During the three-month period ending January 31, 2026, the Company's operating expenses increased \$582,038, or 5% compared to the same three-month period in the prior year. Variable costs within operating expenses, represented by postage and shipping, bank service charges, sales commissions and incentive compensation totaled \$3,393,137 in the current quarter compared to \$2,527,649 in the three-month period ended January 31, 2025, a 34% increase primarily attributable to bank service charges and incentive compensation (see additional analysis below). The ratio comparing total operating expenses to total revenue for the three-month period ended January 31, 2026 was 79% compared to 75% for the three-month period ended January 31, 2025.

The key components of operating expenses related to continuing operations are presented in the table below, with commentary on some of the significant variances.

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025	Change	Change
	\$	\$	\$	%
Salaries and benefits	7,614,041	7,071,453	542,588	8%
Postage and shipping	1,404,177	1,407,261	(3,084)	N/A
Information technology	844,714	669,259	175,455	26%
Bank service charges	826,127	184,147	641,980	>100%
Rent	444,988	455,020	(10,032)	-2%
Marketing and publicity	440,917	315,180	125,737	40%
Legal and professional	370,905	621,250	(250,345)	-40%
Stock based compensation	356,401	(74,202)	430,603	>100%
Insurance, taxes and licensing	300,229	257,131	43,098	17%
Losses and shortages	127,987	161,463	(33,476)	-21%
Travel and entertainment	125,165	136,113	(10,948)	-8%
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	(818,382)	278,863	(1,097,245)	<100%
Other general and administrative	172,624	144,917	27,707	19%
Operating expenses	12,209,893	11,627,855	582,038	5%

Salaries and benefits increased due to several factors, including the full absorption of the cost of continuing staff and directors from EBC following the cessation of cost sharing with EBC, a change in the vacation policy implemented last year that resulted in an accrual reversal for unused vacation balances, and general inflationary increases. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in headcount resulting from the closure of Miami vault.

Information technology increased as a result of absorption of the full cost of software licenses by CXI in the current period, that were partially allocated to EBC in the prior period. This is part of the EBC exit strategy whereby CXI is bearing incremental costs following EBC's exit.

Bank service charges represent fees associated with processing payments and banknotes transactions but are primarily driven by the Payments product line. The significant increase in the current quarter was driven by two main factors; (1) the substantial increase in payment transaction volumes and the related processing costs compared to the prior year; and (2) CXI's transitioning its payment processing activity away from EBC during the fourth quarter of 2025, which resulted in having 100% of CXI bank fees incurred within the continuing operations for the current quarter, whereas in the same quarter last year CXI's bank charges incurred through EBC's correspondent banking relationships remained within the discontinued operations.

Marketing and publicity increased primarily due to the Company's focus on marketing initiatives, campaigns, retail investments and establishing customer referral programs that support corporate goals with a focus on the direct-to-consumer business' growth.

Legal and professional expenses decreased significantly compared to the prior period as it included certain legal and advisory charges related to EBC's strategic review as well as one-time advisory service charges.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Stock based compensation includes the non-cash amortization expense related to the vesting of the Company's equity-based stock options in addition to the cash-based awards represented in Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) and Deferred Share Unit (DSU) awards. The liability from the DSU and RSU awards is adjusted to reflect the closing stock price at the end of each quarter as required by IFRS. During the current quarter, there was an expense in the amount of \$259,677 related to outstanding DSU and RSU awards, compared to net expense reversal of \$175,202 reported in the prior period's quarter. This was the result of an increase in the stock price during the current quarter, as opposed to a declined share price during the same quarter last year.

Insurance, taxes and licensing increased as a result of absorption of the full cost of certain insurance premiums which were otherwise shared with EBC during the same time last year in addition to inflationary increases in insurance premiums.

Foreign exchange (gains) losses represent the net result of foreign currency exchange transactions after considering hedging and risk management strategies designed to reduce the inherent risks in the Company's exposure to foreign exchange, thereby minimizing volatility in earnings. Net foreign exchange gains for the current quarter were driven primarily by foreign currency inventory appreciation against the U.S. Dollar, in particular the Euro, which represents CXI's largest foreign currency exposure. Refer to the Foreign Currency Risk section in this document.

Other Income and Expenses - Continuing Operations

Other income and expenses related to continuing operations are comprised of the following:

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Restructuring charges	139,850	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	479,255	476,522
Depreciation and amortization	384,079	395,141
Interest on lease liabilities	88,070	93,535
Interest expense	26,396	50,288
Interest revenue	(240,114)	(30,743)
Income tax expense	580,474	1,143,591
Total other expenses	1,458,010	2,128,334

Restructuring charges for the current period represented restructuring costs associated with the closure of the Company's vault in Miami of \$118,430 (\$Nil in the prior period), and legal and severance costs associated with discontinued operations of \$21,420 (\$Nil in the prior period).

Interest expense decreased as the Company did not draw from the existing line of credit and the interest expense charged in the current quarter largely reflected standby charges on the \$40 million line of credit. The line was primarily used to fund EBC's operations, and tapered by the end of the fiscal year 2025.

Interest revenue for the current period was primarily driven by CXI's investment of excess cash, as at January 31, 2026 CXI had \$34,010,425 in AAA-rated money market funds (\$Nil at January 31, 2025), in addition to interest earned on other interest-bearing bank accounts in the normal course of business. The increase in interest income reflects a significant rise in excess cash available for daily investment, resulting from reduced working capital requirements during EBC's exit plan.

Income tax expense in the current period reflected an effective tax rate of 25% compared to 40% for the same quarter last year which was impacted by a large decline in the stock price and its impact on deferred tax assets, which resulted in higher income tax provision last year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Summary of Financial Position

The following is a summary of the Statements of Financial Position as of January 31, 2026 and October 31, 2025:

	January 31, 2026	October 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Cash	96,079,426	95,503,795
Assets held for distribution to shareholder	4,985,750	7,438,712
Total assets	119,382,863	120,980,415
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for distribution to shareholder	292,124	2,416,622
Total liabilities	35,423,079	36,281,772
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss (AOCL) associated with assets held for distribution to shareholder	(6,417,313)	(6,560,297)
Total equity	83,959,784	84,698,643

The Company had \$49,217,471 of its cash held in the form of banknote inventory in transit, vaults, tills, and consignment locations as of January 31, 2026, and \$46,861,955 in cash deposited in bank accounts (\$53,219,609 and \$42,284,186, respectively, as of October 31, 2025). Cash in bank accounts at January 31, 2026 included \$34,010,425 of excess cash that the Company held for investment purposes (\$24,774,563 at October 31, 2025). The Company's cash in bank accounts includes amounts in excess of its minimum operating requirements. The Company's primary use of cash for operating activities is associated with transactional activity in the banknotes segment. In addition, the Company maintains minimum cash balances in bank accounts held with certain bank customers to facilitate banknote settlement activity. The Company also maintains cash balances in its operating bank accounts that correspond to customer holding accounts. Refer to Liquidity and Capital Resources section in this document.

The Company remained well capitalized at \$83,959,784 of equity and maintains a revolving line of credit to support working capital needs in the amount of \$40 million with its primary lender. This credit facility strengthens the Company's liquidity position during seasonal peaks and supports its strategic plan. Refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources section for further information. The combination of a strong capital base and adequate borrowing capacity provides sufficient liquidity for the Company to meet its growth objectives. CXI is well positioned to support its strategic initiatives in the United States that include the organic and inorganic acquisition of new clients in both the Banknotes and Payments product lines. As stated in the "Scope of Analysis" at the beginning of this document, all balance sheet items related to the continuing operations have been revised to exclude EBC and intercompany balances. Items related to EBC's statement of financial position have been shown separately under "Assets held for distribution to shareholder" and "Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution to shareholder" in the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position as of January 31, 2026.

Cash Flows

As illustrated earlier in this document, the Company's business model is subject to seasonality, particularly impacting the Banknotes product line at the time when foreign currencies are in greater or lower demand. In a normal operating year, there is seasonality in the Company's operations with higher revenue generally from March through September and lower revenue from October through February. Periods with higher revenue coincide with peak tourism seasons in North America when there are generally more travelers entering and leaving the United States. This generally results in lower cash flows generated in the first and second quarters of any fiscal year, and higher cash flow generated in the third and fourth quarters in a given fiscal year.

The Company's reported cash flows from operating activities during the three-month period ended January 31, 2026 amounted to an inflow of \$1,233,505 compared to an outflow of \$6,988,099 during the three-month period ended January 31, 2025. The Company evaluates its cash flows from operations using adjusted operating cash flows. Adjusted operating cash flows is a non-GAAP financial measure and represents operating cash flow generated from commission and fee income, adjusted for non-cash operating expenses and excludes the impact of volatile working capital items such as accounts receivable and accounts payable. These financial measures and ratios do not have standardized meanings under

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

IFRS Accounting Standards and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. The accounts receivable and accounts payable balances are working capital items that fluctuate regularly due to the seasonality associated with the Company's business and the resulting volume of activity as well as the timing of transaction settlements. In most instances, accounts receivable and accounts payable have a settlement cycle of 24 to 48 hours. Adjusted operating cash flows were inflow of \$3,487,397 for the three-month period ended January 31, 2026, versus an inflow of \$2,853,789 for the same period last year.

Below is a reconciliation between net cash flows from operating activities as included in the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows for the current period and the adjusted operating cash flows:

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,233,505	(6,988,099)
<i>Add back changes in working capital:</i>		
Accounts receivable	373,908	(2,534,648)
Restricted cash held in escrow	-	2,637,945
Change in forward and option contract position	176,898	126,327
Other assets	410,899	509,254
Net deferred tax assets	(586,655)	(717,427)
Deferred revenues	(287,056)	199,770
Payments related to stock based compensation	166,602	364,269
Accounts payable accrued expenses, holding accounts and other liabilities	1,418,822	8,112,807
Net cash flows from operating activities excluding working capital changes	2,906,923	1,710,198
<i>Add back: Income tax expense</i>	580,474	1,143,591
<i>(Subtract): Taxes paid during the period</i>	-	-
Adjusted operating cash flows	3,487,397	2,853,789

Cash flows from investing activities during the year ended January 31, 2026, resulted in an outflow of \$215,497 compared to an outflow of \$415,628 during the same period last year, which were mainly related to leasehold improvements and continuous development of internally developed software.

Cash flows from financing activities during the year ended January 31, 2026, resulted in an outflow of \$3,117,423 compared to an outflow of \$731,979 during the same period last year. The larger outflow in the current period was due to larger share repurchase activity. During the current quarter, the Company repurchased 151,000 shares for \$2,504,330 compared to 35,100 shares for \$562,434 during the same time last year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Results of Discontinued Operations

The following table provides a summary of results for EBC, which is classified as discontinued operations (in U.S. Dollars):

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025
Reported results	\$	\$
Revenues	(11)	4,440,578
Operating expenses	228,757	5,287,524
Loss before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	(226,345)	(758,757)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(226,345)	(882,142)
Basic loss per share - discontinued operations	(0.04)	(0.14)
Diluted loss per share - discontinued operations	(0.04)	(0.14)
Adjusted Results*		
Operating expenses**	193,172	5,007,406
Loss before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	(190,760)	(478,639)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(190,760)	(602,024)
Basic loss per share - discontinued operations	(0.03)	(0.10)
Diluted loss per share - discontinued operations	(0.03)	(0.10)

*These are non-GAAP financial measures and ratios. For further details, refer to the key performance and non-GAAP financial measures section below.

**The adjustments to operating expenses represented severance costs for the current period and one-time legal fees for the prior period are discussed in further details in page 21.

The major classes of assets and liabilities of EBC, classified as assets held for distribution to shareholder, as at January 31, 2026 and October 31, 2025, are as follows:

	January 31, 2026	October 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets	\$	\$
Cash	4,963,765	7,432,488
Accounts receivable	-	6,224
Other current assets	21,985	-
Assets held for distribution to shareholder	4,985,750	7,438,712
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Accounts payable	82,902	66,852
Accrued expenses	209,222	2,349,770
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for distribution to shareholder	292,124	2,416,622
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	4,693,626	5,022,090
Reserve of a disposal group (amounts recognized in AOCL)	(6,417,313)	(6,560,297)

The net cash flows incurred by EBC are as follows:

Summary of cash flows for Discontinued Operations	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Operating	(2,429,941)	(9,977,513)
Financing	-	(34,837)
Net cash outflow	(2,429,941)	(10,012,350)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Key Performance and non-GAAP financial measures

The Company prepares its condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and refers to these results as reported in these financial statements as "reported results". In addition to reported results, the Company also presents certain financial measures, including non-GAAP financial measures and ratios, such as adjusted net income and adjusted Return On Equity (ROE) to assess its businesses and to measure the Company's overall performance of the consolidated operations and each of its product lines. These financial measures and ratios do not have standardized meanings, which are based on IFRS Accounting Standards and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. These non-GAAP financial measures and ratios are collectively referred to in this document as "adjusted results".

The Company believes that providing the adjusted results along with the reported results is more reflective of the Company's consolidated operating results, provides the readers with a better understanding of management's perspective on the Company's performance, and improves the comparability of the financial performance for the currently presented period with the comparable period last year. The table on the following page describes the non-GAAP financial measures and ratios that are used in evaluating the operating results in this MD&A document.

Adjusted results

The Company believes that providing adjusted results as well as certain measures and ratios excluding the impact of the specified items discussed below and on the following page enhances comparability with the prior year and enables the readers to better assess trends. As such, the Group's results were adjusted for the following items, which management has determined are non-recurring items:

- 1) Stock based compensation of \$356,401 pre-tax incurred during the current period ((\$74,202) in the prior period). As mentioned previously, management made a change to the assumptions used in building its non-GAAP financial measures and ratios and introduced stock based compensation expense as an additional adjustment item to reported earnings. The majority of stock based compensation expenses are largely tied to the Company's stock price movement and have historically caused significant volatility to the reported results in the past quarters. Management determined that based on best practices and industry good measures, the adjusted results should exclude stock based compensation expenses. Stock based compensation expenses are reported under operating expenses within the continuing operations results in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The Company plans to follow this presentation consistently going forward.
- 2) Restructuring charges of \$139,850 pre-tax incurred during the current period (\$Nil in the prior period). These charges represented the remainder of severance and lease termination costs related to the Company's closure of its vault in Miami of \$118,430 during the first quarter and \$21,420 represented legal and advisory fees related to discontinued operations. These items are reported under restructuring charges within the continuing operations results in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.
- 3) Discontinued operations' pre-tax items of \$35,585 incurred during the current period (\$280,118 in the prior period). These represented severance costs. These items are reported within the discontinued operations results in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

The following is a reconciliation of the Group's reported results to adjusted results and this reconciliation illustrates the calculation of the adjusted non-GAAP financial measures and ratios:

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025
Reported results	\$	\$
EBITDA	3,310,382	3,853,749
Net income before income tax	2,332,582	2,838,263
Income tax expense	580,474	1,143,591
Effective income tax rate	25%	40%
Net income from continuing operations	1,752,108	1,694,672
Loss after tax from discontinued operations	(226,345)	(882,142)
Group net income	1,525,763	812,530
Pre-tax adjusting specified items		
<i>Continuing operations: Stock based compensation</i>	356,401	(74,202)
<i>Continuing operations: Restructuring and one-time charges</i>	139,850	-
<i>Discontinued operations: Pre-tax item*</i>	35,585	280,118
Total pre-tax adjusting items	531,836	205,916
<i>Continuing operations: Impact of income tax</i>	(123,494)	29,897
Adjusted results**		
EBITDA	3,806,633	3,779,547
Net income from continuing operations	2,124,865	1,650,367
Loss after tax from discontinued operations	(190,760)	(602,024)
Group net income – adjusted	1,934,105	1,048,343
Group Basic earnings per share		
Reported	0.25	0.13
Adjusted**	0.32	0.17
Group Diluted earnings per share		
Reported	0.25	0.12
Adjusted**	0.32	0.16
Return on Equity (annualized) – reported	14%	3%
Return on Equity (annualized) – adjusted**	14%	13%

*These adjustments are reported within the results from discontinued operations.

**These are non-GAAP financial measures and ratios. For further details, refer to the key performance and non-GAAP financial measures section below.

Management views Return on Equity (ROE) as a useful measure of return on total capital invested. Adjusted ROE accounts for certain non-recurring items that may affect comparability. Both ROE and adjusted ROE are used to monitor performance. Due to the seasonality involved in the Company's business, the Company uses a trailing twelve-month net income and adjusted net income to calculate ROE and adjusted ROE, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash

The Company's cash balances consist of banknote inventory in vaults, in transit, on consignment, at tills in Company locations, cash in the Company's bank accounts, and excess cash held for investment. The Company maintains sufficient levels of inventory in vaults and company locations to satisfy anticipated customer demand. Inventory levels are calibrated at optimal levels to accommodate seasonal demand and turnover cycles. Banknote inventory fluctuates with seasonal demand for travel currencies, which typically coincides with peak travel seasons for the United States. Increases in inventory may coincide with increased net working capital requirements for the Company. The Company facilitates this requirement through its excess cash balances and access to a revolving line of credit with its primary lender. The Company manages inventory levels within approved thresholds to align with prudent liquidity risk management objectives established in the Company's Liquidity Risk Management Policies. Cash balances in bank accounts not held for investment correspond largely to offsetting holding account balances, accounts payable, and minimum balances maintained in demand deposit accounts held with certain customers. Certain customers of the Company's Payments product line settle transactions using a holding account, from which funds are cleared and dispersed for final settlement with the customer. Holding account balances are not always cleared on the value date of the transaction. This results in excess cash balances that remain from time to time in the Company's operating bank accounts on the consolidated statements of financial position. Accounts payable are largely offset by bank account balances, which are prefunded to facilitate the settlement of outgoing international wires in foreign currency on behalf of the Company's customers.

Minimum cash balances are maintained in demand deposit accounts held with certain customers to facilitate banknote settlement activity. After considering the impact of holding account balances, accounts payable, and minimum balances held in demand deposit accounts with certain customers, the Company's excess cash balance may vary. Excess cash is a component of the Company's determination of free cash flow to the firm, which is indicative of the amount of capital in excess of that which has been allocated towards share repurchases and strategic initiatives, with remaining excess cash invested daily in a specific reporting period.

EBC has adequate liquidity to facilitate an orderly discontinuation of operations. As of January 31, 2026, EBC has settled all third party and credit obligations, including its intercompany line of credit with CXI, all lease obligations, and all employee payroll and severance obligations. Remaining obligations relate primarily to professional fees and certain tax settlements (refer to "Forward-looking Statements"). EBC is projected to have sufficient working capital until it discontinues from the Bank Act.

Lines of credit

The Company maintains lines of credit to meet borrowing needs during peak business periods. On June 15, 2022, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with BMO Harris Bank, N.A. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement increased the revolving line of credit limit from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and provided an accordion feature for up to an additional \$10,000,000 with the lender's approval. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provided a term of two years (maturity date on June 15, 2024). The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement was updated on July 18, 2022, in the form of a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, to reflect the exercised accordion feature, which increased the line of credit to \$40,000,000, and a reduced margin spread in the borrowing rate by 25 bps. The form of Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement was further amended on July 12, 2023, to provide a seasonal increase in the borrowing capacity by \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000, effective through August 31, 2023, and extended the maturity on the facility to June 15, 2025. The Company updated the agreement on June 27, 2024, in the form of a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement to accommodate share repurchases under a Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB) up to \$4 million annually. The updated agreement eliminates the resting period on the intercompany loan and extends the maturity on the facility to June 15, 2026. The Company executed a first amendment to this agreement on September 30, 2025 to increase the share repurchases permitted under an NCIB up to \$5.5 million annually. The credit line is secured against the Company's cash and other assets, and bears interest at the one month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 2.25% (3.67% at January 31, 2026 and 4.13% at October 31, 2025). At January 31, 2026, the balance outstanding was \$Nil (October 31, 2025, \$Nil).

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

The Company had available unused lines of credit amounting to \$40,000,000 at January 31, 2026 (October 31, 2025, \$40,000,000).

Capital Management

Working capital

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company defines working capital as total current assets less total current liabilities. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities related to its daily operations.

	January 31, 2026	October 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Current assets	102,984,796	101,455,659
Current liabilities	(28,967,881)	(28,080,866)
Working capital	74,016,915	73,374,793

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, obtaining loan financing, adjusting capital spending, repurchasing shares, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the board of directors on an ongoing basis.

Share Capital

The authorized share capital consists of 100,000,000 common shares. The common shares have a par value of \$1.00. As of January 31, 2026, the Company had 5,984,120 common shares outstanding (October 31, 2025, 6,135,120).

On November 28, 2024, TSX accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to make another NCIB and Automatic Securities Purchase Plan to purchase for cancellation a maximum amount of 316,646 common shares representing 5% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Purchases under the Company's second consecutive NCIB commenced on December 2, 2024 and terminated on December 1, 2025. On August 20, 2025, TSX accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to amend its normal course issuer bid and Automatic Securities Purchase Plan (ASPP) that were approved on November 28, 2024. The amendment increased the number of annual share repurchases from 316,646 common shares, representing 5% of common shares outstanding as of November 18, 2024 to 377,000 common shares, representing 8.09% of public float as of November 18, 2024 and 10% of public float as of August 20, 2025. The Company received approval from its primary lender to increase its NCIB commensurate with the amendment. This amendment retroactively increased the number of share repurchases allowed under the Company's current NCIB, which commenced on December 2, 2024 and will terminate on December 1, 2025.

On November 26, 2025, the TSX accepted the Company's Notice of Intention to make another NCIB and Automatic Securities Purchase Plan to purchase for cancellation a maximum amount of 359,617 common shares representing 10% of the Company's public float as of November 18, 2025. Purchases may commence on December 2, 2025 and will terminate on December 1, 2026, or such earlier date in the event that the maximum number of shares sought in this NCIB has been repurchased.

During the three-month period ended January 31, 2026, the Company purchased for cancellation 151,000 common shares at normal market prices trading on the TSX for \$2,504,330. These shares were immediately cancelled and removed from treasury stock by the Company.

The Company's third amended and restated credit agreement with BMO Bank, N.A. restricts the amount of NCIB that can be performed up to \$5.5 million per fiscal year and may be updated from time to time through a form of covenant waiver or amendment to the credit agreement. The credit agreement applies further restrictions on NCIB repurchases through a financial covenant tied to minimum measures of tangible net worth and net income. This covenant is tested annually but is

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

assessed quarterly on a pro-forma basis to ensure compliance.

As of January 31, 2026, there were 460,717 stock options outstanding, out of which 298,814 were vested, and 161,903 were unvested, and no warrants were outstanding.

The following represents information about the Company's share price:

	Share Information	
	January 31, 2026	October 31, 2025
Closing share price (TSX) in Canadian Dollars	\$ 26.00	\$ 24.25
Shares outstanding	5,984,120	6,135,120
Market capitalization ¹	118,052,350	106,151,519
Book value per share ²	14.03	13.81
Market value to book value multiple ³	1.41	1.25

¹Based on the TSX closing market price at period end, converted into USD using the Company's CAD to USD rate at the end of each reporting period

²Book value per share is total equity divided by the number of shares outstanding

³Market value to book value multiple is the ratio of the share's market value represented in the closing price as per the TSX, converted into USD divided by the book value per share

Stock Option Grants

The Company offers an incentive stock option plan (the Plan) which was established on April 28, 2011 and was amended most recently March 23, 2023. The Plan is a rolling stock option plan, under which 15% of the outstanding shares at any given time are available for issuance thereunder. The purpose of the Plan is to promote the profitability and growth of the Company by facilitating the efforts of the Company to attract and retain directors, senior officers, employees, and management. Under the terms of the Plan, vesting for the Company's directors and management will occur 1/3 upon the first anniversary, 1/3 upon the second anniversary, and 1/3 upon the third anniversary of the grant. All the options have a five-year term, unless otherwise specified by the Board of Directors.

The following table sets out the information related to each option grant that has not expired or cancelled at the end of the reporting period:

Date of grant	Expiry date	Share price at grant date (CAD\$)	Amount granted and outstanding	Risk-free interest rate	Expected volatility	Exercise price (CAD\$)*	Fair value of option at grant date (USD)
Oct 28, 2021	Oct 28, 2026	14.49	88,464	1.16%	22%	14.35	2.57
Apr 28, 2022	Apr 28, 2027	17.44	20,000	2.81%	21%	18.10	3.16
Sep 21, 2022	Sep 21, 2027	19.65	5,748	3.57%	37%	18.93	4.45
Oct 31, 2022	Oct 31, 2027	18.25	103,314	3.73%	37%	18.37	4.34
Oct 30, 2023	Oct 29, 2028	20.05	80,726	4.37%	36%	20.07	4.70
Oct 30, 2024	Oct 30, 2029	25.27	78,189	3.04%	34%	25.89	4.52
Nov 1, 2025	Nov 1, 2030	24.25	84,276	2.68%	30%	24.52	5.33

*Exercise price is determined by the volume-weighted average share price for the previous 20 trading days

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

The outstanding stock options at January 31, 2026, and the respective changes during the period are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average price
	#	CAD\$
Outstanding at November 1, 2025	379,521	19.38
Granted	84,276	24.52
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Forfeited/cancelled	(3,080)	23.78
Outstanding at January 31, 2026	460,717	20.29

The following options were outstanding and exercisable at January 31, 2026:

Grant Date	Exercise price (CAD\$)	Number outstanding	Average remaining contractual life (years)	Number exercisable
Oct 28, 2021	\$14.35	88,464	0.74	88,464
Apr 28, 2022	\$18.10	20,000	1.24	20,000
Sep 21, 2022	\$18.93	5,748	1.64	5,748
Oct 31, 2022	\$18.37	103,314	1.75	103,314
Oct 30, 2023	\$20.07	80,726	2.75	54,566
Oct 30, 2024	\$25.89	78,189	3.75	26,722
Nov 1, 2025	\$24.52	84,276	4.75	-
Total		460,717		298,814

On November 1, 2025, the Company granted 84,276 stock options awards at an exercise price of CAD\$24.52. During the three-month period ended January 31, 2026, 3,080 stock options had forfeited in relation to an employee who had left the Company. During the three-month period January 31, 2026, the Company recognized \$96,724 of stock based compensation expense in relation to employees' stock option awards that have vested during the period (January 31, 2025, \$101,000).

Restricted Share Unit and Deferred Share Unit Plans

On November 1, 2020 the Company made its inaugural cash-settled grants under the DSU Plan and RSU Plan (the Plans). The awards that may be granted under each of the Plans can be realized in cash only and may not be converted into common shares of the Company. The purpose of these Plans is to promote the profitability and growth of the Company by facilitating the efforts of the Company to attract and retain directors, senior officers, employees, and management. Under the terms of the Plans, vesting of the awards that may be granted under the Plans for management occurs on a one-third (1/3) basis upon the first, the second, and the third anniversary of the grant date, while awards that may be granted under the Plans for directors will vest fully on a quarterly basis in the first year after the grant. All the awards have a three-year term unless otherwise specified by the Board of Directors. On October 30, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved that only those directors who have not met their ownership requirements must receive a portion of their base retainer in the form of DSU awards.

On November 1, 2025, the Company made an annual RSU award under the RSU Plan. The Company granted 25,876 RSU awards in the amount of \$449,774. In the three-month period ended January 31, 2026, the Company recognized stock based compensation expense in the amount of \$259,677 related to DSU and RSU awards, out of which an expense of \$105,580 was related to DSU awards and an expense of \$154,097 was related to RSU awards. This compares to a net expense reversal of \$175,202 in the prior year, out of which \$229,273 was an expense reversal related to DSU awards and \$54,071 was an expense related to RSU awards. The liability amounts related to the vested portions of granted RSU and DSU awards are recorded within other long-term liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position. The liability from these awards as of January 31, 2026 amounted to \$1,558,119 (October 31, 2025, \$1,465,044). The units awarded are issued based

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

upon the market value equal to the price of the Company's stock price as of the date of the grant and vest over one-year or three-year periods.

Accounting and Control Matters

Commitments

The Company has a number of lease arrangements for its corporate offices, vault locations as well as retail store locations. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease, meeting the definition under IFRS 16, is reflected on the consolidated statements of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. These liabilities represent short and long term commitments based on the contractual obligations underlined in these lease agreements. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate, such as lease payments based on a percentage of the Company's sales, are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset. During the year certain leases for corporate offices were modified based on their amended lease agreements, with any gains or losses being recognized in profit or loss. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property and equipment (see Notes 6 and 8 to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements).

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be canceled by incurring a substantial termination fee. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over corporate offices and retail store locations, the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties to their original condition at the end of the lease.

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by the type of right-of-use asset recognized on the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position:

Right-of-use asset	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No. of leases with extension options	No. of lease with options to purchase	No. of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No. of leases with termination options
Corporate offices	4	1-11 years	4	1	-	-	-
Retail store locations	23	0-5 years	1	1	-	-	-
Total	27	0-11 years	2	2	-	-	-

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at January 31, 2026, were as follows:

	Within 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	Total
Lease payments	1,705,952	1,219,617	908,404	665,788	544,086	2,436,130	7,479,977
Finance charges	302,571	251,649	205,410	170,064	144,699	397,248	1,471,641
Net present values	1,403,381	967,968	702,994	495,724	399,387	2,038,882	6,008,336

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are currently no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Accounting Standards and Policies

A summary of material accounting policies is described in Note 2 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Critical Accounting Estimates

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management undertakes several judgments, estimates, and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The actual results may differ from judgments, estimates, and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results. For an expanded narrative on considering critical accounting estimates, refer to Note 3 in the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three-month period ended January 31, 2026, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Financial Instruments

In carrying its business, the Company uses a number of financial instruments represented in financial assets and financial liabilities. These financial instruments are measured at fair value and are classified using a three-level fair value hierarchy, where each level is defined based on the observation of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value determination is the estimated amount that the Company would receive to sell a financial asset or pay to transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three-month period ended January 2026.

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

January 31, 2026				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash	96,079,426	-	-	96,079,426
Forward and option contract assets	-	457,887	-	457,887
Total assets	96,079,426	457,887	-	96,537,313
Financial liabilities				
Restricted and deferred share units	-	1,558,119	-	1,558,119
Total liabilities	-	1,558,119	-	1,558,119
October 31, 2025				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash	95,503,795	-	-	95,503,795
Forward and option contract assets	-	280,989	-	280,989
Total assets	95,503,795	280,989	-	95,784,784
Financial liabilities				
Restricted and deferred share units	-	1,465,044	-	1,465,044
Total liabilities	-	1,465,044	-	1,465,044

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Cash (Level 1)

The Company's cash balances consisting of local and foreign currency notes held in tills, vaults, bank accounts, and in transit are based upon foreign exchange rates quoted in active markets as of January 31, 2026 and October 31, 2025.

Foreign Currency Forward and Option Contract Assets, and Long-term Liabilities from Restricted and Deferred Share Units (Level 2)

The Company enters into foreign currency forward and option contracts with non-client counterparties, to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates of its exposure to certain major currencies related to its Banknotes product line. Forward contracts are entered into daily, with maturities up to 30 days. Option contracts are entered into selectively once per quarter, with a maturity up to 90 days.

The foreign currency forward contracts can be closed immediately resulting in any collateral being liquidated. The foreign currency option contracts are held to maturity and are either exercised for a net gain or expire at no obligation to the Company.

The Company's forward contract positions are traded in active markets. The fair value of these instruments has been determined using observable forward exchange rates. Changes in fair value from these positions are recognized in foreign exchange gains or losses within operating expenses. The effects of non-observable inputs are not significant for foreign contract positions. The fair value of forward and option contracts, which represents the amount that would be received by the Company if the contracts were terminated at January 31, 2026 was \$457,887 (October 31, 2025, \$280,989).

Other long-term liabilities include the Company's liability for RSU and DSU awards, valued using a volume-weighted average price based on the five days preceding the date of grant. The cost of the awards is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. At each reporting date, the vested portion of the awards is remeasured using the Company's share price prevailing at the reporting date. Changes in the remeasurement of liabilities from RSU and DSU awards are recognized in stock based compensation within operating expenses.

Transactions with Related Parties

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the three-month periods ending January 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	Three-month period ended January 31, 2026	Three-month period ended January 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	1,218,311	1,199,732
Post-employment benefits	75,203	47,675
Stock based compensation	95,474	97,365
Restricted and Deferred Share Units	259,677	(175,201)
Total	1,648,665	1,169,571

The Company incurred legal and professional fees in the aggregate of \$22,494 for the three-month periods ending January 31, 2026 (January 31, 2025, \$31,125) charged by entities controlled by directors or officers of the Company.

The Company transacts with a financial institution customer that is considered a related party entity through one of the Company's directors. According to the terms of agreement with this financial institution customer, the Company is engaged in providing foreign banknotes transactions, wire and check processing services. The Company generated \$140,262 in revenue from transacting with this client for the three-month periods January 31, 2026 (January 31, 2025, \$117,490). As of January 31, 2026, accounts receivable included \$Nil from related parties (October 31, 2025, \$Nil).

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

On October 1, 2011, the Company entered into an employment agreement with the President and CEO of the Company. Such agreement contains clauses requiring additional payments of a minimum of \$450,000 to be made upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control of the Company or termination for reasons other than cause. As the likelihood of a change of control of the Company is not determinable, the contingent payments have not been reflected in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Key management personnel and directors occasionally conduct transactions with the Company as individuals. Such transactions are immaterial individually and in total, including for the three-month periods ending January 31, 2026 and 2025, and are conducted pursuant to the Company's policies.

All transactions with related parties as noted above are carried out in the normal course of business and at prevailing market rates.

Risk Management and Financial Risk Factors

The Company's risk management policies are designed to minimize the potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Financial risk management is carried out under policies approved by senior management and the board of directors. Policies are in place to evaluate and monitor risk and in some cases, prescribe that the Company hedge its financial risks. The analysis below presents information about the Company's exposure to each of these financial risks arising from financial instruments and the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing these risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash in bank accounts, accounts receivable, and forward and option contracts from hedging counterparties.

All banking relationships are negotiated by senior management. The Company maintains accounts in high-quality financial institutions. At various times, the Company's bank balances exceed insured limits.

The credit risk associated with accounts receivable is limited, as the Company's receivables consist primarily of bulk currency trades with a settlement cycle of 24 to 48 hours. The majority of the Company's receivables reside with banks, money service business customers, and other financial institutions. The Company has longstanding relationships with most of its money service business customers and a strong repayment history. For the purpose of risk control, the customers are grouped as follows: domestic and international financial institutions, money service businesses, and other customers. Credit limits are established for each customer, whereby the credit limit represents the maximum open amount without requiring payments in advance. These limits are adjudicated and reviewed regularly by senior management. Due to seasonality, amounts in accounts receivable are usually at their highest during peak periods.

A breakdown of accounts receivable by category is below:

	January 31, 2026	October 31, 2025
Customer type	\$	\$
Domestic and international financial institutions	2,558,273	1,800,488
Money service businesses	877,660	1,131,388
Other	331,478	455,244
Total	3,767,411	3,387,120

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset on the condensed interim consolidated statements of financial position. There are no commitments that could increase this exposure to more than the carrying amount.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Foreign Currency Risk

The volatility of the Company's foreign currency holdings may increase as a result of the political and financial environment of the corresponding issuing country. Several currencies have a limited exchange rate exposure as they are pegged to the U.S. Dollar, the reporting currency of the Company. Management mitigates its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations through a layered risk management strategy that includes forward hedges and selective use of purchased options. Due to their nature, some minor and exotic foreign currencies cannot be hedged or are too cost prohibitive to hedge. These exposures are managed to acceptable risk appetite levels using a historical Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology. Foreign currency exposure, in the form of exchange gains and losses arising from normal trading activities and business operations, are included in operating expenses for the period.

Foreign exchange losses (gains) represent the net result after considering hedging and risk management strategies designed to reduce the inherent risks in the Company's exposure to foreign exchange, thereby minimizing volatility in earnings. Due to the unpredictable nature of foreign exchange markets, management cannot reliably predict future movements in foreign currency valuations and therefore hedges the Company's exposures in a consistent and prudent manner in alignment with the Company's FX Policy. Results after hedging vary each period and are largely driven by the magnitude of banknote holdings in certain currencies. Net results are seldom neutral because of the costs linked to hedging strategies, which include forward point differentials on forward contracts and premiums on purchased options. The Company does not hedge its exposure to exotic foreign currencies as there is generally no established hedging market or the cost of hedging those currencies is prohibitively high. Variations in these unhedged exposures may lead to fluctuations in results each period.

In order to further mitigate the risks associated with holding these foreign currencies, the Company assigns wider bid/ask spreads and maintains specific inventory targets to minimize the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. These targets are reviewed regularly and are increased or decreased to accommodate demand within acceptable risk tolerances. The amount of unhedged inventory held in tills, vaults, on consignment, and in transit on January 31, 2026, was \$8,229,481 (October 31, 2025, \$8,109,585). The amount of currency that is unhedged and that is not pegged to the U.S. Dollar is \$7,088,764 (October 31, 2025, \$7,061,575). A 2% increase/reduction in the market price for the aggregate of the Company's unhedged/un-pegged foreign currencies would result in an exchange gain/loss of approximately +\$142,000/-\$142,000 (October 31, 2025, gain/loss of approximately +\$141,000/-\$141,000).

On a consolidated basis, the Company is also exposed to foreign currency fluctuations between the U.S. Dollar and the Canadian Dollar, being the functional currency of its Canadian subsidiary. The Company does not hedge its net investment in its Canadian subsidiary and the related foreign currency translation of its earnings.

Interest Rate Risk

At January 31, 2026, the Company had access to interest-bearing financial instruments in cash and lines of credit. A significant amount of the Company's cash is held as foreign currency banknotes in tills, on consignment, and in its own vaults. These amounts are not subject to interest rate risk. Cash held in some of the Company's bank accounts and AAA-rated money market funds are interest-bearing. The Company is subject to a small amount of cash flow interest rate risk from the borrowings on its lines of credit, however, as borrowings are nil the risk is low. Borrowings bear interest at variable rates. Currently, the interest rate exposure is unhedged as the risk is immaterial.

If interest rates on borrowings had been 50 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, after-tax profit for the three-month ended January 31, 2026 would have been impacted by \$Nil as a result of credit lines held at variable interest rates.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company incurring losses resulting from the inability to meet payment obligations in a timely manner when they become due or from being unable to do so at a sustainable cost. To effectively manage liquidity risk, the Company has implemented preventative risk monitoring measures, including setting a minimum for undrawn lines of credit to be greater than \$2,600,000 notional daily. As required, the Treasurer and CFO report any liquidity issues to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), SVP, Risk and Corporate Governance, and the Audit Committee in accordance with established

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

policies and guidelines. Management has assessed the Company's cash position at January 31, 2026 and determined that it is sufficient to meet its financial obligations.

The following are non-derivative contractual financial liabilities:

January 31, 2026				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Estimated contractual amount	Next fiscal year	Future fiscal years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable	24,223,686	24,223,686	24,223,686	Nil
Holding accounts	193,645	193,645	193,645	Nil

October 31, 2025				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Estimated contractual amount	Next fiscal year	Future fiscal years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable	21,148,274	21,148,274	21,148,274	Nil
Holding accounts	188,676	188,676	188,676	Nil

Below are other financial risk factors that affect the business activity of the Company:

International Conflicts

International conflicts and other geopolitical tensions and events, including war, military action, terrorism, trade disputes, tariff impacts, and international responses thereto have historically led to, and may in the future lead to, uncertainty or volatility in global commodity, energy, and financial markets.

Geopolitical events may result in sanctions or other international actions, any of which may have a destabilizing effect on commodity prices and global economies more broadly. Volatility in commodity prices may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Changes in commodity prices may affect oil and natural gas activity levels and the costs of energy in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates. These events may have an adverse effect on global travel conditions and/or consumer sentiment on travel and tourism, which may adversely impact our business.

The extent and duration of geopolitical conflicts cannot be accurately predicted at this time and the effects of such conflicts may magnify the impact of the other risks identified in this MD&A, including those relating to commodity price volatility and global financial conditions. Unforeseeable impacts may materialize and may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operation, and financial condition.

Network Security Risks

Despite the implementation of network security measures by the Company, its infrastructure is potentially vulnerable to computer intrusions and similar disruptive problems. Concerns over Internet security have been, and will continue to be, a barrier to commercial activities requiring consumers and businesses to send confidential information over the Internet. Computer viruses, intrusions or other security problems could lead to misappropriation of confidential or proprietary information, and cause interruptions, delays or cessation in service to the Company's customers. Any such intrusion could have a negative reputational impact on the Company which could affect its revenue and ability to raise capital. Any such intrusion could also compromise the privacy of the Company's proprietary CXIFX software which is integral to its business. In such a case, the Company may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect its intellectual property rights. Litigation brought to protect and enforce those rights could be costly, time-consuming and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of the Company's intellectual property. Any failure to secure, protect and enforce its intellectual property rights could seriously harm the Company and adversely affect its business. Moreover, the security and privacy concerns of existing and potential customers may inhibit the growth of the Internet as a medium for commerce. Any actual or perceived breach of customers' privacy and security could harm the Company's business.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
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Risk of Downturn in International Travel

International travel is a main driver of a significant part of the Company's business. Uncertainty and negative trends in general economic conditions in the United States, Canada and abroad, including rising costs of living, have the potential to create a difficult environment for companies operating in the travel industry. The potential implications resulting from changes to the U.S. trade policy can impact economic growth, international travel and the demand for banknotes. Many of these factors, including those beyond the control of the Company, could have a detrimental impact on its performance by causing a significant decrease in international travel. These factors include general economic conditions, unemployment levels, energy costs and interest rates, as well as events such as natural disasters, acts of war, terrorism and catastrophes.

Outbreak of Infectious Diseases

The Company's Banknotes product line, which represents a significant portion of commission revenue, is highly correlated to international travel patterns by consumers. The Company's business has been and may continue to be adversely affected by the effects of the widespread outbreak of respiratory illnesses (like COVID-19) and other infectious diseases in its primary North American market, as well as by travel restrictions imposed by governments to limit the effects of these on the health of the local and global population, including restrictions on air travel to and from North America. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have stabilized; however, it is not possible to reliably estimate the potential impact of this, or future global disruptions or infectious disease, on the financial position and results of future periods.

Regulatory Compliance Risk

Regulatory compliance risk is the risk of potential non-compliance with laws, regulations, and prescribed practices in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Issues regarding compliance with laws and regulations can be associated with privacy, market conduct, consumer protection, business conduct and money laundering. Furthermore, in Canada, EBC remains to be a Schedule 1 bank until discontinuance is complete and remains to be subject to additional guidelines from OSFI. In conducting its business, the Company is subject to regulatory examinations and inquiries and may, at any given time, be subject to the payment of additional charges as a resolution of matters arising from these examinations or other non-compliance matters. Additional charges, where applicable, are recorded in the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements as a provision, in the period in which the recognition criteria in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards are met.

Compliance policies and procedures have been developed to enable the Company to manage regulatory compliance risk. The Company has an established regulatory compliance management framework which outlines risk assessments associated with new clients onboarding and subsequent monitoring as well as enabling the Company to manage and mitigate the regulatory compliance risks associated with potential non-compliance with regulatory requirements and changing laws and regulations as applicable.

Normal Course Issuer Bid Risks

The Company's ability to repurchase shares and the actual amount of shares repurchased under its normal course issuer bid program is dependent upon, among other things, the Company's financial performance, the Company's working capital requirements, the Company's future tax obligations, the Company's future capital requirements, compliance with applicable legislation, the policies of the TSX, and restrictions tied to the financial covenants in the Company's third amended and restated credit agreement with BMO Bank, N.A. There is no guarantee that the Company will repurchase the remaining shares which are available under its current normal course issuer bid program.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month periods ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(All amounts are expressed in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise noted)

Exit from the Canadian market

EBC's Exit Strategy identifies key risks and related mitigation measures that continue to be managed throughout the discontinuance process. These risks include potential legal actions from former employees, customers, or third parties during the cessation of operations. While the Exit Strategy anticipated costs associated with these risks, unforeseen delays or challenges to exit Canada could incur additional costs. EBC has ceased operations as of October 31, 2025, and has formally applied for approval from the Minister of Finance to discontinue from the Bank Act. EBC's formal discontinuance under the Bank Act remains subject to regulatory approvals and prescribed timelines.

The Company's Payments operations in the United States had utilized EBC's correspondent banking network to process its international payments and foreign checks for its domestic customer base. This reliance would have posed certain financial risks to the Company if it had been unable to fully transition these services to alternative providers. The Company was able to mitigate these risks by implementing solutions with its own correspondent banking relationships capable of processing international payments and foreign checks. Some of these offerings have different service levels and fees associated with them than those offered through EBC's correspondent bank relationships. These are risks that Management continues to mitigate through fee negotiations, product scoping, and project management with the Company's direct banking partners.

CXI transitioned its check clearing and payment processing activity away from EBC entirely as of August 15, 2025.

CXI will not inherit any customers from EBC, neither during the discontinuation process nor after EBC has discontinued as a Bank and has exited from Canada.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through March 11, 2026, the date these condensed interim consolidated financial statements were issued.

There were no material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.