



**UGE INTERNATIONAL LTD.**

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Three and six months ended June 30, 2018

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is prepared as of August 28, 2018 and is intended to assist in understanding the results of operations and financial condition of UGE International Ltd. (the "Company" or "UGE"). Throughout the MD&A, reference to the Company or UGE is on a consolidated basis. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 30, 2017, both of which are expressed in United States dollars ("USD") and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The functional currency of the Company is Canadian dollars ("CAD"). All amounts in this MD&A are expressed in USD, unless otherwise indicated.

### **Forward-Looking Information**

*This MD&A contains forward-looking information that involves material assumptions and known and unknown risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond the Company's control. Such assumptions, risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, those associated with, loss of markets, expected sales, future revenue recognition, currency fluctuations, the effect of global and regional economic conditions, industry conditions, changes in laws and regulations, and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced, the lack of qualified personnel or management, fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates, demand for the Company's services, and availability of funding. The Company's performance could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, this forward-looking information and, accordingly, no assurances can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking information will transpire or occur, or if they do so, what benefits the Company will derive there from. The forward-looking information is made as of the date of this press release or the MD&A, as applicable, and the Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. Actual events or results could differ materially from the Company's expectations and projections.*

### **Corporate Profile**

UGE is a global renewable energy company, focused on providing commercial and industrial clients with energy solutions that deliver cheaper, more reliable, and more sustainable electricity. We develop, engineer, and deploy energy projects around the world, to organizations large and small.

UGE began as an energy solutions company, packaging together renewable energy technologies to solve the needs of commercial and industrial clients. Over our history, we have developed expertise in solar, battery storage, and the financing of renewable energy projects, which we leverage to deploy energy systems for our clients with the goal of providing them immediate economic benefit, such as through cheaper electricity costs. On February 22, 2016, we acquired UGE Canada Ltd. ("UGE Canada", formerly Endura Energy Project Corp Ltd.), which strengthened our market position in Canada and added significant additional solar engineering and deployment experience. On September 6, 2016, we divested UGE Holdings Ltd. ("UGE Holdings") and its subsidiaries, which represented wind energy operations that we had identified as non-core to our strategic plan. On April 3, 2017, we purchased substantially all the assets of Carmanah Solar Power Corp. ("CSPC"), further strengthening our ability to grow in Canada and globally.

Today, UGE provides complete turnkey solutions to clients across our key markets: the Northeast US, Canada, and the Philippines, as well as engineering services to clients around the globe. Our focus is on leveraging the low cost of distributed solar energy to provide our clients - organizations from around the world - more affordable energy.

## Non-GAAP Measures

This MD&A presents certain non-GAAP (“GAAP” refers to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measures to assist readers in understanding the Company’s performance. These non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. Management uses these non-GAAP measures to supplement the analysis and evaluation of operating performance.

Throughout this MD&A, the following terms are used, which are not found in the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Handbook and do not have a standardized meaning under GAAP.

### *EBITDA (Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)*

- “EBITDA” represents net income or loss from continuing operations excluding net finance income or expense, income tax or recovery, depreciation, and amortization.
- “Adjusted EBITDA” represents EBITDA adjusted to exclude stock-based compensation, costs associated with one-time transactions (such as acquisitions) or write-downs, impairment losses recognized on long-live assets such as goodwill and plant and equipment, and the gain (loss) on sale of assets and investments.
- “Adjusted EBITDA margin” represents Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue.

### *Order Backlog*

We believe it is important to provide an analysis of order backlog in our financial statements as a measure of our potential to earn revenues in the upcoming quarters. Our backlog is made up of two components:

1. Committed: in the normal course of securing project contracts, we often reach a stage where the customer makes a form of commitment to UGE, such as through a Letter of Intent or an award letter in response to a Request for Proposal. We identify such projects as “Committed” until they are fully contracted with the client.
2. Contracted: projects eventually reach the stage of being fully contracted, at which point there is a binding contract with the client and a deployment schedule has been identified.

As at June 30, 2018, our order backlog was \$35.6 million, including \$12.4 million of Contracted Projects and \$23.2 million of Committed Projects. In addition, after the close of the quarter we announced that we had been awarded a project in the Northeast USA valued at approximately \$8.4 million.

The timing of the conversion of backlog to revenue can vary significantly on a project by project basis. A Contracted Project will typically start to convert to revenue in either the quarter the contract was signed or the quarter thereafter, with full deployment typically occurring within six to twelve months. A Committed Project can often delay one to six quarters, pending completion of contract negotiations and scheduling of work.

## Selected Quarterly Financial Information

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>Revenue</b>	\$ 3,428,225	\$ 6,312,272	\$ 9,488,158	\$ 11,810,366
<b>Cost of sales</b>	(3,212,353)	(5,104,972)	(8,189,862)	(10,015,867)
<b>Gross profit</b>	215,872	1,207,300	1,298,296	1,794,499
<b>Gross profit margin</b>	6%	19%	14%	15%
<b>Expenses</b>				
Selling, general, and administrative	(1,281,452)	(1,731,401)	(2,463,904)	(2,523,887)
Project loss	(295,196)	-	(650,178)	-
<b>Loss from operating activities</b>	\$ (1,360,776)	\$ (524,101)	\$ (1,815,786)	\$ (729,388)
Impairment loss	(2,981,198)	-	(2,981,198)	-
Net finance costs	(280,800)	(90,722)	(522,393)	(194,083)
<b>Loss before income taxes</b>	\$ (4,622,774)	\$ (614,823)	\$ (5,319,377)	\$ (923,471)
Income tax expense	(11,500)	(45,675)	(115,532)	(97,053)
<b>Net loss for the period</b>	\$ (4,634,274)	\$ (660,498)	\$ (5,434,909)	\$ (1,020,524)
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	\$ (928,347)	\$ 12,103	\$ (996,895)	\$ (170,927)
<b>Adjusted EBITDA margin</b>	-27%	0%	-11%	-1%
<b>Loss per share - basic and diluted</b>	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.03)

## Assets and Non-Current Financial Liabilities

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Total assets	\$ 7,887,133	\$ 13,551,411
Total non-current financial liabilities	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 3,600,000

## Results of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018

Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2018 was \$3,428,225, a 46% decrease from the same period of the prior year. The decrease was due to limited growth in our Canadian market, as well as specific project-related delays. However, the Philippines, which accounted for 28% of revenues for the six months ended June 30, continues to perform well and has increased its revenue by over 10x compared to the same period of the prior year, demonstrating the growth potential in this market.

Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was \$9,488,158 compared to \$11,810,366 in the prior year, a decrease of 20%. The decline is attributed to the three months ended June 30, 2018, which is described above.

The gross profit margin for the three months ended June 30, 2018 was 6%, compared with 19% in the prior year comparative period. The decrease was primarily due to a significant portion of the revenue being generated from a larger multi-site Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contract, which are typically lower margin than self-developed projects (D-EPC), but was additionally recorded at a more conservative margin in the relevant time period based on our experience with the first few project sites. In

addition, a project-related write down recorded in Cost of Goods Sold had an impact of \$62,370. The gross profit margin for the six months ended June 30, 2018 decreased slightly to 14%, compared to 15% in the prior year. As we move towards self-developed projects, gross profits are expected to increase.

SG&A expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2018 were \$1,281,452, compared with \$1,731,401 in the same period of the prior year, a decrease of 26% as we lower expenses in less profitable areas of the business. The decrease in SG&A expenses demonstrates UGE's commitment to shift to positive cash flow as it discontinues less profitable work and focuses on self-developed projects. SG&A expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2018 were \$2,463,904 compared to \$2,523,887 in the comparative period from the prior year.

Project losses of \$295,196 and \$650,178 were recognized for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, related to a combination of factors. Approximately \$0.5 million was related to a US-based project that was purchased in the CSPC acquisition, a loss taken primarily in the first three months of 2018; the Company has filed a claim with CSPC's parent company to recover approximately \$0.3 million of this project loss. A further amount of approximately \$0.2 million relates to a payment not yet received from a prior customer; the Company has filed a legal claim with the customer to recover the amount. One additional projects offsets the above noted losses with a gain to drive the final project loss amounts.

Goodwill had been recognized on the acquisition of UGE Canada (formerly known as Endura Energy Project Corp.) in 2016. During the three months ended June 30, 2018 and immediately thereafter, various factors affecting the Company's Canadian operations, the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill had been allocated, were identified as potential indicators for impairment, including a shift in government policy in Ontario. As a result, the recoverable amount of the CGU to which goodwill had been allocated was determined based on value in use calculations using a discounted cash flow analysis. Based on this analysis, the carrying amount of goodwill has been reduced to its recoverable amount of nil through recognition of an impairment charge of \$2,859,383 against the goodwill. In addition to the impairment of goodwill for the Canadian CGU, there was an excess impairment charge, which was allocated to the plant and equipment of the CGU, resulting in an incremental \$121,815 write-down to plant and equipment.

Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2018 was negative \$928,347, compared with positive \$12,103 in the prior year comparative period. Adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was negative \$996,895 compared to negative \$170,927 in the prior year. The significant change in Adjusted EBITDA was due to the lower revenue and margin generated for the three months ended June 30, 2018 as discussed previously. As we continue to scale revenue, strengthen gross profit margins, and manage SG&A, we will continue to work towards building sustainably profitable operations.

The Company recorded a net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2018 of \$4,634,274, or \$0.11 per share, compared with a loss of \$660,498, or \$0.02 per share, in the same period of the prior year. This change was primarily due to the goodwill impairment loss recorded in the quarter, as well as lower margins generated for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and a project loss primarily relating to the deployment schedule of a portfolio of projects in the US that were inherited through the acquisition of the CSPC business, as described above. Not accounting for the goodwill impairment and the project loss, the loss for the period would have been approximately \$1.4 million. The net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was \$5,434,909, or \$0.13 per share, compared to a loss of \$1,020,524, or \$0.03 per share, in the prior year, which was primarily a result of the goodwill and plant and equipment impairment losses noted above, as well as lower revenues and project losses during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

## Summary of Quarterly Results

All amounts in 000's, except per share figures

	Sep 30 2016 Q3	Dec 31 2016 Q4	Mar 31 2017 Q1	Jun 30 2017 Q2	Trailing four quarters	Sep 30 2017 Q3	Dec 31 2017 Q4	Mar 31 2018 Q1	Jun 30 2018 Q2	Trailing four quarters
<b>Operations:</b>										
Revenue	\$ 736	\$ 3,362	\$ 5,498	\$ 6,312	15,909	\$ 4,966	\$ 4,158	\$ 6,060	\$ 3,428	18,613
Net loss (income) from operations	(938)	(376)	(205)	(524)	(2,043)	(835)	215	(455)	(1,361)	(2,437)
Net income (loss)	4,287	(2,229)	(360)	(660)	1,038	(857)	(97)	(801)	(4,634)	(6,389)
<b>Net loss from operations per share</b>										
basic and diluted	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0)	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.06)
<b>Net income (loss) per share</b>										
basic	0.13	(0.07)	(0.01)	(0.02)	0	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.16)
diluted	0.11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Quarter to quarter comparisons in the financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. The quarterly information is unaudited, but reflects all adjustments of a normal recurring nature, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present a fair statement of results of operations for the periods presented. Revenues and earnings may fluctuate from quarter to quarter. A number of factors could cause such fluctuations, including the timing of substantial orders. Because operating expenses are incurred based on anticipated sales, and are incurred throughout each fiscal quarter, any of the factors listed above could cause significant variations in revenues and earnings in any given quarter. The financial data has been presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in the presentation currency of US dollars, as opposed to the functional currency for the Company, which is the Canadian dollar.

See below for the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA for the most recent eight quarters:

All amounts in 000's, except per share figures

	Sep 30 2016 Q3	Dec 31 2016 Q4	Mar 31 2017 Q1	Jun 30 2017 Q2	Sep 30 2017 Q3	Dec 31 2017 Q4	Mar 31 2018 Q1	Jun 30 2018 Q2
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (938)	\$ (376)	\$ (360)	\$ (660)	\$ (857)	\$ (97)	\$ (801)	\$ (4,634)
Add/(deduct):								
Net finance expense	41	69	103	91	129	162	242	281
Income tax expense (recovery)	(208)	25	51	46	(107)	(140)	104	11
Depreciation and amortization	5	5	4	183	185	200	14	12
Share-based compensation	(70)	89	18	43	74	65	(13)	67
Acquisition related expenses	26	-	-	286	1	-	-	-
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,981
Other one-off items	406	-	-	23	76	48	385	354
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ (738)	\$ (188)	\$ (183)	\$ 12	\$ (499)	\$ 238	\$ (69)	\$ (928)

(1) A non-GAAP measure defined above

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

### *Cash flow from operations*

The source of cash flows for the Company includes operations and debt and equity financings. The primary uses of cash are operating expenses, including cost of sales and working capital, and to fund acquisitions.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, we generated negative cash flow from operating activities of \$2,196,010 and a net loss of \$5,434,909. In addition, as at June 30, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$3,550,945, which is expected to be settled through the course of operations and raising additional capital.

During recent quarters, we have managed expense levels and increased revenue with the goal of strengthening our financial position. However, to the extent that we do not maintain positive cash flows from operations in the future, or financing is not available on reasonable terms, reductions in expenditures may be required or we may not be able to continue as a going concern. Certain conditions discussed above and in the Business Risks section of the MD&A raise significant doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company has contractual commitments as follows:

	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Contractual cash flows</b>	<b>Within 1 year</b>	<b>1 to 2 years</b>	<b>2 to 5 years</b>	<b>5+ years</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 6,508,720	\$ 6,508,720	\$ 6,508,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loans payable	7,357,140	8,273,640	3,991,140	234,000	4,048,500	-
Lease commitments	-	2,317,061	135,808	271,807	749,668	1,159,777
	<u>\$ 13,865,860</u>	<u>\$ 17,099,421</u>	<u>\$ 10,635,668</u>	<u>\$ 505,807</u>	<u>\$ 4,798,168</u>	<u>\$ 1,159,777</u>

The objective in managing capital is to safeguard our ability to continue as a going concern and to sustain future development of the business. In the management of capital, we include shareholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income and to maintain or adjust our capital structure, we may issue shares. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management. UGE is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

## Financial Instruments and other instruments

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on our financial instruments are summarized below:

### *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. We manage credit risk by requiring payment from customers prior to shipment, where possible. However, we do have trade receivables outstanding with several customers.

### *Liquidity risk*

Our objective in managing liquidity risk is to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet financial obligations when due by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to settle current liabilities and meet anticipated working capital requirements. As of June 30, 2018, we had cash of \$4,146 and restricted cash of \$789,786 to settle current liabilities of \$11,371,872. Discussion regarding our ability to manage our liabilities is outlined in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section. We plan to realize our assets, increase revenues and gross profit margin, and raise further capital as necessary, either through debt or equity, to maintain sufficient liquidity. If we are unable to achieve some or all of these plans within a reasonable timeframe,

we may not be able to continue as a going concern.

#### *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

##### *(a) Interest rate risk*

The Company has cash balances and the majority of debt with fixed interest rates and therefore is not significantly exposed to fluctuating interest rates. Our current policy is to invest excess cash in a savings account at our banking institution.

##### *(b) Foreign currency risk*

The Company enters into transactions denominated in USD, CAD and Filipino Pesos, for which the related revenue, expenses, trade receivables and accounts payable balances are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. As of this time, we do not hedge our exposure to foreign currency risk using financial instruments.

## **Changes in Accounting Policies**

### **IFRS 16, Leases (“IFRS 16”)**

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 “Leases”, IFRIC 4 “Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease”, SIC-15 “Operating Leases-Incentives” and SIC-27 “Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease”.

This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the standards noted above and does not expect to adopt these standards prior to their mandatory effective dates.

## **Business Risks**

### *Going concern risk*

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern, notwithstanding that the Company has a working capital deficiency, has incurred losses from operations, and is in default of its revolving credit facility loan as of the date of this MD&A. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company had a net loss of \$5,434,909, which included goodwill and plant and equipment impairment charges totaling \$2,981,198 largely due to management’s view of recent changes in the Ontario solar market, and negative cash flow from operations of \$2,196,010. As at June 30, 2018, the Company had cash of \$4,146, unrestricted cash of \$789,786, a working capital deficiency of \$3,550,945, and shareholders’ deficiency of \$7,084,741. We have incurred



losses as we develop and expand our operations and revenues have not been sufficient to cover all costs and may not be sufficient in future quarters.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business is dependent upon achieving sustained profitability and the ability to raise additional debt or equity financing to fund its current and any future working capital deficits. There are various risks and uncertainties affecting the Company's operations including, but not limited to, the market acceptance and rate of commercialization of the Company's offerings, the ability of the Company to successfully execute its business plan and changes thereof, the public policy environment for renewable energy solutions, the Company's ability to raise sufficient equity and/or debt financing, the ability of the Company to work with its bank resolve the default described above, and general global economic conditions, certain of which are beyond the Company's control. The Company's strategy to mitigate these risks and uncertainties is to execute a business plan aimed at continued focus on renewable energy solutions, revenue growth, improving overall gross profit, managing operating expenses and working capital requirements, and securing additional financing, as needed, through one or more of loans and equity investments.

To date the Company has funded losses with private placements, a short form prospectus offering, and debt. The Company is currently pursuing an equity and bond offering as previously announced in its press release of July 30, 2018 for gross equity proceeds of approximately CAD \$1.6 million and bond proceeds of CAD \$2.0 million. To the extent that we are unable to complete this financing or some alternative financing prior to the year end, the Company will need to seek strategic alternatives or may be forced to cease operations. Management remains confident that adequate financing will be obtained for the Company to carry on as a going concern, but there can be no guarantees that such financing will be obtained.

The directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to prepare the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 on a going concern basis, as has been done for years ending 2017 and 2016, which do not include any adjustments or disclosures that would be required if assets are not realized and liabilities and commitments are not settled in the normal course of operations. If the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, then the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities would require revaluation to a liquidation basis, which could differ materially from the values presented in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

#### *Customer concentration risk*

We derive a significant portion of revenue from sales to a relatively limited number of customers. If any of our more significant prospective customers fail to purchase our solutions or our existing customers discontinue their relationship with us for any reason, our revenue may be substantially reduced. To mitigate this risk, we have implemented quality control measures and provide superior customer service. Our sales programs also address a large base of potential customers and at any given time, we are pursuing a significant number of sales opportunities.

#### *Sales risk*

Our sales efforts target medium sized and large organizations and we spend significant time and resources educating prospective customers about the features and benefits of our solutions. Our sales cycle usually ranges from six to 12 months and sales delays could cause our operating results to vary. The Company balances this risk by continuously assessing the condition of our backlog and pipeline and making the appropriate adjustments as far in advance as possible. Our strategy also includes a comprehensive program to build and improve relationships with our customers to better understand their needs and proactively manage incoming business levels effectively.

### *Controlling Shareholders*

The following entities and individuals each have significant shareholdings of the Company: Castel Qihua Hi-Tech Investments Limited (“Castel”) holds 5,159,770 representing 12% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a non-diluted basis; Xiangrong Xie holds 9,371,936 Common Shares representing 22% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a non-diluted basis and also holds 3,780,000 Special Warrants exercisable for Common Shares; Yun Liu holds 2,200,456 Common Shares representing 5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a non-diluted basis and also holds 660,000 Special Warrants exercisable for Common Shares; and Nicolas Blitterswyk holds 2,168,011 Common Shares representing 5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a non-diluted basis and also holds 660,000 Special Warrants exercisable for Common Shares (Castel, Xiangong Xie, Yun Liu, Nicolas Blitterswyk are collectively referred to as the “Major Shareholders”). The Major Shareholders collectively own more than 44% of the Company and will have significant influence in determining the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to the shareholders for approval, including mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of the Company’s assets, election of directors and other significant corporate actions. Major Shareholders may also have the power to prevent or cause a change in control. In addition, without the consent of one or more of the Major Shareholders, the Company could be prevented from entering into transactions that may otherwise be beneficial to the Company.

### *Dependence on Management and Ability to Hire and Retain Key Personnel*

The Company depends on the business and technical expertise of its management team and there is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term. The contributions of the existing management team to the immediate and near-term operations of the Company are likely to be of central importance. In addition, the competition for qualified personnel in the industry is competitive and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of its business. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the Company.

The Company’s success will also depend in large measure on certain key personnel. The loss of the services of such key personnel may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition, financial performance, and prospects. To support growth, the Company must hire, train, deploy, manage and retain a number of skilled employees. In particular, the Company must continue to expand and optimize its sales infrastructure to grow its customer base and the Company plans to expand its sales force. Identifying and recruiting qualified personnel and training them requires significant time, expense and attention. It can take several months before a new salesperson is fully trained and productive. If the Company is unable to hire, develop and retain talented sales personnel or if new sales personnel are unable to achieve desired productivity levels in a reasonable period of time, the Company may not be able to realize the expected benefits of this investment or grow its business.

### *Enforcing Judgments Internationally*

Certain directors and officers, including the Chief Executive Officer, reside outside of Canada and substantially all of the assets of these persons are located outside of Canada. It may not be possible for shareholders to effect service of process against the Company’s directors and officers who are not resident in Canada. In the event a judgment is obtained in a Canadian court against one or more of the Company’s directors or officers for violations of Canadian securities laws or otherwise, it may not be possible to enforce such judgment against those directors and officers not resident in Canada. Additionally, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to assert Canadian securities law claims or otherwise in original actions instituted in the USA. Courts in these jurisdictions may refuse to hear a claim based on a violation of Canadian securities laws or otherwise on the grounds that such jurisdiction is not the most appropriate forum to bring such a claim. Even if a foreign court agrees to hear a claim, it may determine that the local law, and not Canadian law, is applicable to the claim. If Canadian law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable Canadian law must be proven as a fact, which can be a time-consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure will also be governed by foreign law.

### *Limited Business History*

The Company has not paid any dividends and it is unlikely the Company will pay any dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future. The success of the Company will depend entirely on the expertise, ability, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of its management.

The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company for further operations or to fulfil its obligations under applicable debt and supplier agreements. There is no assurance that the Company can operate profitably, or provide a return on investment, or that it will successfully implement its plans.

Additionally, the Company cannot assure that it will be successful in generating substantial revenue from new products or services or from any additional energy-related products and services it may introduce in the future. In addition, the Company only has limited insight into emerging trends that may adversely impact its business, prospects and operating results. As a result, the Company's limited operating history may impair the Company's ability to accurately forecast future performance.

### *Additional Financing*

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company incurred a net loss of \$5,434,909 and negative cash flow from operations of \$2,196,010.

To date, the Company has funded the losses with private placements of equity securities, a short form prospectus offering, and loans. To the extent that the Company does not achieve or maintain positive cash flows from operations in the future, or financing is not available or not available on reasonable terms, reductions in expenditures will be required or the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern. These conditions raise significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, then the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities would require revaluation to a liquidation basis, which could differ materially from the values presented in the Company's financial statements.

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

### *Negative Cash Flows and Profitability*

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company had negative cash flow and since its inception has not been profitable. There is no assurance that the Company will earn profits in the future, or that profitability will be sustained. There is no assurance that future revenues will be sufficient to generate the funds required to continue the Company's business development and marketing activities. If the Company does not have sufficient capital to fund its operations, it may be required to reduce its sales and marketing efforts or forego certain business opportunities.

### *Significant Competition*

There are companies in competition with us in each of the markets that the Company or its subsidiaries operate in. Some of these companies may be better financed or have larger sales teams and marketing budgets than the Company. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to effectively compete

in the marketplace with such competition.

The renewable energy industry is highly competitive and continually evolving as participants strive to distinguish themselves within their markets. The Company's competitors can be expected to continue to develop competitive advantages and could cause a decline in market acceptance of the Company's services. In addition, the Company's competitors could cause a reduction in the prices for some services as a result of intensified price competition.

Also, the Company may be unable to effectively anticipate and react to new entrants in the marketplace competing with the Company's services.

#### *Third Party Suppliers*

The Company's product suppliers and subcontractors including, without limitation, installers and solar panel, inverter, and racking manufacturers, may run into funding, supply chain, technical, and/or other difficulties. As a result, they could be unable to deliver essential services or components in time and could cause significant delays in the delivery of the Company's projects. Any significant delivery delays could negatively impact the Company's future revenue and may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial position or results of operations of the Company. In addition, it is possible that certain vendors may face high demand for their services or products and not be able to supply the Company with what it needs, and/or when it needs it. Trade barriers, such as tariffs imposed by governments on import, also have the potential to disrupt the Company's supply chain, necessitating the Company to find other suppliers, sometimes on short notice. Such tariffs could also impose additional costs on the Company, negatively impacting its profitability.

The declining cost of solar panels has been a driver in the pricing of the Company's projects and customer adoption of this form of renewable energy. If solar panel prices increase or do not continue to decline, the Company's growth could slow, and the Company's financial results could suffer. Such events could harm the Company's financial results by requiring it to pay higher prices.

#### *Warranty*

The Company's business exposes it to potential liability risks. The Company provides warranty for its services, typically for one year or more after the service is completed. If the Company experiences a greater number of warranty claims than budgeted in the normal course, the Company's gross margins could be negatively affected.

#### *Bonding*

Our ability or inability to obtain bonding may limit or restrict the nature and size of contracts the Company may be awarded and hence have an impact on our plans to achieve positive cash flow and profitability.

#### *Commercial and Industrial Customers*

Projects with commercial and industrial customers may create concentrated operating and financial risks. The effect of recognizing revenue or other financial measures on the sale of a larger project, or the failure to recognize revenue or other financial measures as anticipated in a given reporting period because a project is not yet completed under applicable accounting rules by period end, may materially impact the Company's quarterly or annual financial results. In addition, if operational issues arise on a larger project, or if the timing of such projects unexpectedly shifts for other reasons, such issues could have a material impact on the Company's financial results. If the Company is unable to successfully manage these significant projects in multiple markets, including related internal processes and external construction management, or if the Company is unable to continue to attract such significant customers and projects in the future, the Company's financial results would be harmed.

### *Management of Growth*

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

### *Dilution*

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

### *Damage to Reputation*

The Company depends significantly on its reputation for high-quality products, services, engineering abilities and exceptional customer service to attract new customers and grow its business. If the Company fails to continue to deliver its solutions within planned timelines, if products and services do not perform as anticipated, or if the Company damages any of its customers' properties or cancels projects, its brand and reputation could be significantly impaired. In addition, if the Company fails to deliver, or fails to continue to deliver, high-quality services to customers through long-term relationships, the Company's customers will be less likely to purchase future services from the Company, which is a key strategy to achieve desired growth. The Company also depends on referrals from existing customers for growth, in addition to other marketing efforts. Therefore, the Company's inability to meet or exceed current customers' expectations would harm the Company's reputation and growth through referrals.

### *Resale of Shares*

The continued operation of the Company will be dependent upon its ability to generate profitable operations and to procure additional financing. There can be no assurance that any such profits can be generated or that other financing can be obtained. If the Company is unable to generate such profits or obtain such additional financing, any investment in the Company may be lost. In such event, the probability of resale of the Company Shares would be diminished.

### *Fluctuating Results of Operations*

The Company's quarterly operating results are difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly in the future. Given that the Company is an early-stage company operating in a rapidly growing industry, fluctuations may be masked by recent growth rates and thus may not be readily apparent from historical operating results. As such, past quarterly operating results of the Company may not be good indicators of future performance.

In addition to the other risks described in this "*Risk Factors*" section, the following factors could cause the Company's operating results to fluctuate:

- significant fluctuations in customer demand for the Company's offerings;
- market acceptance of the Company's new or existing offerings;
- the Company's ability to complete installations in a timely manner;
- the Company's ability to continue to expand operations, and the amount and timing of expenditures related to this expansion;

- announcements by the Company or its competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital-raising activities or commitments;
- changes in the Company's pricing policies or terms, or those of its competitors, including electric utilities; and
- actual or anticipated developments in the competitive landscape.

For these or other reasons, the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods of the Company should not be relied upon as indications of the Company's future performance. In addition, actual revenue, key operating metrics and other operating results in future quarters may fall short of the expectations of investors and financial analysts, which could have a severe adverse effect on the trading price of the Company's shares.

### *International Operations*

The Company has a customer base internationally. Risks inherent to international operations include the following:

- inability to work successfully with third parties with local expertise to co-develop or build international projects;
- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations, including export and import restrictions, tax laws and regulations, labour laws and other government requirements, approvals, permits and licenses;
- changes in general economic and political conditions in the countries where the Company operates, including changes in government incentives relating to power generation;
- political and economic instability, including wars, acts of terrorism, political unrest, boycotts, curtailments of trade and other business restrictions;
- difficulties and costs in recruiting and retaining individuals skilled in international business operations;
- financial risks, such as longer sales and payment cycles and greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable; and
- inability to obtain, maintain or enforce intellectual property rights, including inability to apply for or register material trademarks in foreign countries.

Doing business in foreign markets requires the Company to be able to respond to rapid changes in market, legal, and political conditions in these countries. The success of the Company's business depends, in part, on its ability to succeed in differing legal, regulatory, economic, social and political environments.

The Company will continually and selectively consider new international markets. In other instances, the Company may rely on the efforts and abilities of foreign business partners in such markets. Certain international markets may be slower than domestic markets in adopting the Company's products and services, and operations in international markets may not develop at a rate that supports the Company's level of investment

### *Existing Industry Regulations*

Federal, state, provincial, and local government regulations and policies concerning the electric utility industry, and internal policies and regulations promulgated by electric utilities, heavily influence the market

for electricity generation products and services. These regulations and policies often relate to electricity pricing and the interconnection of customer-owned electricity generation. Governments and utilities continuously modify these regulations and policies. These regulations and policies could deter customers from purchasing solar solutions.

In addition, any changes to government or internal utility regulations and policies that favour electric utilities could reduce the Company's competitiveness and cause a significant reduction in demand for its products and services.

#### *Drop in Retail Price of Utility-Generated Electricity and Improved Infrastructure*

The Company believes that a customer's decision to implement a renewable energy solution is driven largely by its desire to reduce its cost of electricity. A customer's decision may also be affected by the cost of other renewable energy sources. Decreases in the retail prices of electricity from the utilities or from other renewable energy sources or improved distribution of electricity would harm the Company's ability to offer competitive pricing and could harm its business. The price of electricity from utilities could decrease as a result of:

- the construction of a significant number of new power generation plants, particularly in emerging markets, including nuclear, coal, natural gas or renewable energy;
- the construction of additional electric transmission and distribution lines which improve access, reliability and/or cost of electricity;
- a reduction in the price of natural gas or other fossil fuels; and
- development of new renewable energy technologies that provide less expensive energy.

If the retail price of energy available from utilities were to decrease due to any of these reasons, or others, or the distribution of electricity is improved as a result of improved infrastructure, the Company may be at a competitive disadvantage, limiting growth.

#### *Conflicts of Interest*

Certain directors of the Company are also directors of other companies and as such may, in certain circumstances, have a conflict of interest requiring them to abstain from certain decisions.

#### *Dividends*

The Company has not paid any dividends on its outstanding shares. Any payments of dividends on the Company's shares will be dependent upon the financial requirements of the Company to finance future growth, the financial condition of the Company and other factors which the Company's board of directors may consider appropriate in the circumstance. It is unlikely that the Company will pay dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future.

#### *Issuance of Debt*

From time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other organizations or seek to obtain additional working capital. These transactions may be financed in whole or in part with debt, which may increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards for companies of similar size. Depending on future plans, the Company may require additional equity and/or debt financing that may not be available or, if available, may not be available on favourable terms to the Company. Neither the Company's articles nor its by-laws limit the amount of indebtedness that the Company may incur. As a result, the level of the Company's indebtedness from time to time, could impair its ability to obtain additional financing on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

### *Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities*

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

### *No Guarantee of Active Liquid Market*

There may not be an active, liquid market for the Common Shares. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Common Shares will be maintained on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"). Investors may not be able to sell their Common Shares quickly, on satisfactory terms or at the latest market price if trading in the Common Shares is not active.

### *Issues Related to Acquisitions*

With acquisitions there is a risk that integration will result in challenges that were not anticipated, such as key staff departures, diversion of management time and resources, or projected revenues that do not materialize. Should the future projected revenue attributed to any acquisition not materialize, the Company's overall revenues will be negatively impacted, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenues going forward. The Company may not be able to successfully overcome these risks and this may adversely affect the Company's financial condition, and ability to execute its business plan.

### *Government Policies and the FIT Program*

The Company is subject to policies, laws, and regulations established by various levels of government and government agencies. These are subject to change by the government or their agencies or the courts and are administered by agencies that may have discretion in their interpretation. Future legal and regulatory changes or interpretations may have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company's operations in Canada are particularly dependent on the FIT program in Ontario. If the FIT program is terminated, or if annual procurement amounts are reduced or discontinued, or if the FIT contract rates offered under the program are dramatically reduced, this would affect the market for solar power solutions and could materially adversely affect the profitability of the Company.

### *Currency Exchange Risk*

The Company currently operates in Canada, USA and the Philippines where the revenues and expenses at times are in different currencies making the margins on projects sensitive to exchange rate risk. Sudden increases in the value of the US dollar or reductions in the value of the Canadian dollar can have a negative impact on the cash-flow of the Company and the feasibility of certain projects.



## **Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Management is committed to delivering timely and accurate disclosure of all material information.

Disclosure controls and procedures ensure that reporting requirements are satisfied, and that material information is disclosed in a timely manner. Due to the limitation on the ability of the officers to design and implement cost-effective policies for disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, the officers are not making representations that such controls and procedures would identify and allow for reporting material information on a timely basis, nor are they representing that such procedures are in place that provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting.

However, as permitted for TSX Venture issuers, the CEO and CFO individually have certified that after reviewing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and this MD&A of the Company, there are no material misstatements or omissions, and the filing materially presents the consolidated financial position and consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and all material subsequent activity up to August 28, 2018.

### **Other**

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 42,472,460 common shares issued and outstanding. In addition, there are 5,100,000 special warrants held by the founders of UGE, which may be converted to common shares for no additional consideration, 3,216,500 share purchase warrants which may be exercised for one common share each at a fixed exercise price, and stock options that have been granted to purchase an additional 3,536,021 common shares. The Company also has restricted share units which allow employees and directors to acquire a total of 1,439 common shares over the next year for no additional consideration.

Additional information and other publicly filed documents relating to the Company are available through the internet on the Canadian Securities Administrators' System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR"), which can be accessed at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).