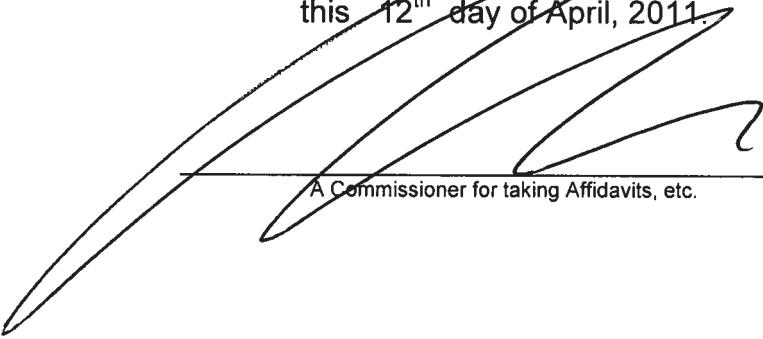


This is Exhibit " D " referred to
in the Affidavit of Michael Carnegie
sworn before me herein
this 12th day of April, 2011.



A Commissioner for taking Affidavits, etc.

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST

IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C.
1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT
OF
NELSON FINANCIAL GROUP LTD.

APPLICANT

THIRTEENTH REPORT OF A. JOHN PAGE & ASSOCIATES INC.
IN ITS CAPACITY AS THE MONITOR OF THE APPLICANT

April 6, 2011

Introduction

1. The Monitor is preparing this Report as required by sections 23(1)(d.1) and 23(1)(i) of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended (the "CCAA") and the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Morawetz dated March 4, 2011 (the "**Plan Filing and Meeting Order**").
2. The purpose of this Report is to:
 - (a) advise the Court on the fairness and reasonableness of the Plan;
 - (b) report on the state of the Applicant's business and financial affairs;
 - (c) comment on the alternatives available to the Creditors; and
 - (d) provide the Monitor's recommendation to the Court as to the approval of the Plan.

Notice to Reader

3. In preparing this Report and in making the comments contained in this Report, the Monitor has been provided with and has relied upon unaudited financial information, information from the Applicant's books and records and financial and other information prepared by the Applicant and its advisors. In addition, the Monitor has held discussions with counsel and, in accordance with the limitations placed on the Monitor's role in this particular CCAA proceeding, to some extent with management of the Applicant and has relied upon the information conveyed in those discussions. The Monitor has not audited, reviewed or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy and completeness of any of the information obtained and, accordingly, expresses no opinion or other form of assurance in respect of the information contained in this Report. Some of the information referred to in this Report consists of forecasts and projections. An examination or review of the financial forecast and projections, as outlined in the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook, has not been performed. Future-oriented financial information referred to or relied upon in this Report was based on management's estimates and assumptions, other than the Liquidation Analysis attached as Exhibit "A", which is based on the Applicant's and the Monitor's estimates and assumptions. Readers are cautioned that, since such information is based on assumptions about future events and conditions that are not ascertainable, the actual results will vary from the forecasts and projections and the variations may be material.
4. All capitalized terms used in this Report and not otherwise defined are as defined in the Plan Filing and Meeting Order. All references to "Claims" are "Proven Claims" within the meaning of the Claims Procedure Order dated July 27, 2010.

Voting on the Plan

5. A meeting of Creditors to consider and vote on the Plan is scheduled for 11:00 a.m. on April 16, 2011 at The Ajax Convention Centre, 550 Beck Crescent, Ajax, Ontario L1Z 1C9 (the "**Meeting**").

6. To date, the IOO has provided Creditors with the following documents in accordance with the Plan Filing and Meeting Order:
 - (a) a Notice of the Meeting;
 - (b) the Plan Filing and Meeting Order;
 - (c) the Plan;
 - (d) a Proxy;
 - (e) a Voting Letter; and
 - (f) the Information Circular dated March 22, 2011.
7. The Information Circular sets out a description of the Plan and the underlying business plan through which the Applicant is to be reconstituted. It also describes the options under the Plan in greater detail. Accordingly, the Monitor will generally not repeat that information in this Report but instead will highlight certain of the benefits and risks of the Plan and describe the alternative options.
8. Creditors may vote at the Meeting in person or by a Proxy or prior to the Meeting by Voting Letter to either accept or reject the Plan.
9. If the Plan is accepted by more than 50% of the number of Creditors voting in person or by a Proxy or prior to the Meeting by Voting Letter and holding at least 2/3 of the value of all Claims, then it will be submitted for approval by the Court at a Sanction Hearing currently scheduled for April 20, 2011. If the Court approves it, the Plan will be implemented immediately.
10. If the Plan is accepted by more than 50% of the number of Creditors voting in person or by Proxy or voting letter and holding at least 2/3 of the value of all Claims, then the Meeting will proceed to designate 5 persons to be appointed, subject to the approval of the Court, as the new directors of the Applicant through the Articles of Reorganization. Based upon their qualifications as set out in the Information Circular, the Monitor

considers those persons nominated by the IOO in the Information Circular to be proper and qualified persons for such positions. The Monitor is satisfied that all Creditors have had a fair opportunity to nominate any qualified persons to be designated as directors of the Applicant.

11. If the Plan is rejected, i.e. it is not accepted by the required majority of Creditors, then the Plan will not be implemented and, subject to future Orders of the Court, the CCAA process will continue and the IOO or any other Creditor may develop and put forward another plan of compromise or arrangement. The current stay of proceedings is in place until May 31, 2011.
12. If the Plan is rejected, then the IOO, the Representative Counsel or any Creditor, in the alternative, may ask the Court to place the Applicant into bankruptcy and to terminate the CCAA process. In that event, a bankruptcy trustee would be appointed to liquidate the assets of the Applicant and in due course distribute the net proceeds to the Creditors.
13. The Monitor is of the view that it should not be appointed as the bankruptcy trustee of the Applicant and it will not accept any such appointment.

Liquidation

14. The Information Circular contains a liquidation analysis that the Monitor had prepared in June 2010 that is based on the Applicant's assets as at March 31, 2010. At that time, and subject to certain assumptions and caveats, the Monitor had estimated that, in a liquidation, Creditors would receive approximately 38% of their Claims.
15. To assist the Creditors in assessing the Plan, the Monitor has updated its liquidation analysis based on Nelson's assets as at February 28, 2011. Attached hereto as Exhibit "A" is a copy of the Monitor's updated liquidation analysis.
16. Subject to the assumptions and notes contained therein, the Monitor now estimates that, in a liquidation, Creditors would receive approximately 42% of their Claims within 5 years with approximately 30% of their Claims being repaid within the first 12 months.

The Options and Risks Under the Plan

17. Under the Plan, Creditors have the following options:
- (a) Creditors with Claims for \$1,000 or less will receive a cash payment for the full amount of their Claims (the “**Convenience Class**”);
 - (b) Creditors may elect to receive a cash payment of 25% of their Claims in full satisfaction of their Claims and of all of their rights against the Applicant or any other person in respect of their Claims (the “**Cash Exit Option**”); and
 - (c) Creditors who are not in the Convenience Class and who do not elect the Cash Exit Option will receive:
 - (i) Capital Recovery Debentures for 25% of their Claims;
 - (ii) New Special Shares with a redemption price of 25% of their Claims; and
 - (iii) one common share of the Applicant for each \$100 of their Claims,(the “**General Plan Option**”).

The Convenience Class

18. There are 7 trade creditors with claims totalling \$3,445. The Plan provides for these creditors to be paid in full as this is more cost effective than including them under the general provisions of the Plan.

The Cash Exit Option

19. If the Plan is approved, any Creditor may elect the Cash Exit Option with respect to all or a portion of its Claim and will receive a cash payment in an amount equal to 25% of the elected amount of its Claim. The Cash Exit Option is subject to a \$10 million cap on the Claims that may exit under it. If Creditors with Claims totalling more than \$10 million elect the Cash Exit Option, those Claims will be paid the option on a pro rata basis and

the balance of the Claim amounts will receive the Capital Recovery Debentures, New Special Shares and common shares under the Plan.

20. Creditors must elect to exercise the Cash Exit Option on or before 10 days from the date of the Sanction Hearing.

The General Plan Option

21. Claims of Creditors who do not elect the Cash Exit Option will receive Capital Recovery Debentures, New Special Shares and common shares of the reconstituted Applicant to be renamed Provider Capital Group Inc. The Creditors will under the Plan become the sole owners of that corporation and will control and determine its future.
22. The Capital Recovery Debentures will be issued in a principal amount of 25% of the Creditor's Claim. They provide for payment of 25% of the Creditor's Claim over a period of 10 years by way of monthly payments of 0.5% of the principal amount. For example, if a Creditor has a \$100,000 Claim, then that Creditor will receive a Capital Recovery Debenture with the following terms:

Creditor Claim	\$100,000
Total Principal Amount of Capital Recovery Debentures	\$25,000
Cash Payments under the Capital Recovery Debenture:	
Years 1 – 10	\$1,500 per year
Year 10 – One Final Payment	\$10,000

23. The Capital Recovery Debentures do not earn interest. However, they can be converted at any time by the holder into New Special Shares and will thereafter earn the cumulative dividends on such shares.

24. There is no mechanism in the Plan by which holders of Capital Recovery Debentures may demand more of their money back sooner except if there is an Event of Default as set out in the terms of the Capital Recovery Debentures. The Capital Recovery Debentures may be repaid in whole or in part by the Applicant at any time.
25. The Capital Recovery Debentures will be unsecured obligations of the Applicant. If the Applicant borrows money to expand its business, as is contemplated beginning in 2014, and if it thereafter encounters financial difficulties and is liquidated, then the payments on account of the Capital Recovery Debentures will be made from any funds remaining after the repayment in full of any new secured debt.
26. Continuing the same example, a Creditor with a \$100,000 Claim will also receive 1,000 New Special Shares with a redemption value of \$25,000 and carrying a cumulative dividend of 6% of their redemption value per year i.e. \$1,500 per year which is equivalent to 1.5% of the Creditor's original \$100,000 Claim. The New Special Shares can be redeemed by the Applicant in whole or in part at any time on payment of all accumulated dividends and the redemption value of \$25 per share.
27. The payment of dividends under the New Special Shares is dependent upon the future profitability of the Applicant. Persons holding New Special Shares have no right to demand the payment of dividends. The payment of dividends is at the discretion of the Applicant's board of directors. In the Information Circular, the IOO anticipates that dividend payments on the New Special Shares would commence in 2014 i.e. in 3 years. At that time, the cumulative dividend owing to the \$100,000 Creditor would be \$4,500. If the Applicant encountered financial difficulties at some time in the future and were to be liquidated, payments of any unpaid dividends together with repayment of the redemption value of the New Special Shares would only be made if funds remain after all creditor claims had been paid in full.
28. Finally, the Creditor with a \$100,000 Proven Claim will receive 1,000 common shares each with a stated capital of \$1.00 and a book value of about \$3.00. The Creditors

receiving shares under the Plan will be the only common shareholders of the Applicant and will determine its management by electing its board of directors. They also have the right to call a meeting and, by a vote of 2/3rds, may wind up the Applicant. However, the recoveries for the shareholders would depend on the financial position at that time and might be more or less than the approximately 42% estimated by the Monitor at this time.

29. The Plan in its implementation provides that if a Creditor fails to return the "Receipt, Release and Assignment" form within 180 days after the Court approves the Plan, then that Creditor would lose its Claim in full. The Monitor supports the amendment to the Plan providing relief from such bar provision in the discretion of the Applicant for estate and hardship cases.
30. If a distribution paid to a Creditor remains unclaimed for 90 days, then that Creditor would lose its right to that distribution.
31. The Plan proposes that Articles of Reorganization will be ordered by the Court to be filed under the terms of section 186 of the *Ontario Business Corporations Act* (the "OBCA"). These Articles will change the name of the Applicant to Provider Capital Group Inc., appoint a new board of directors, authorize the New Special Shares and delete and cancel all authorized and issued and outstanding preferred shares of the Applicant. The Plan excludes from Creditors receiving any distribution under it all persons holding equity claims including all present holders of the preferred shares.
32. The Monitor is satisfied that on either a going-concern basis or in liquidation the holders of any previously issued and outstanding common or preferred shares of the Applicant have no economic interest in the Applicant or in its assets. The Monitor is of the view that the Creditors voting by the amounts of their Claims have the only economic interest in the Applicant.
33. The Plan provides that the preference provisions of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* apply. The Monitor is of the view that this is fair and reasonable.

34. The Monitor is satisfied that the terms of the Articles of Reorganization are fair and reasonable and recommends that the Court order that they be filed if the Plan is approved.

The Business Plan Underlying the Plan

35. Generally, the business plan underlying the Plan is to reconstitute the Applicant by providing it with a new name, new directors, new management, reduced staff, new vendors, a new computer software system, new collection procedures and new underwriting procedures and lending criteria. If the reconstituted business performs in line with any of the scenarios described in the Information Circular, then it appears that the value of the Applicant would increase and the value of its shares would increase as is set out in the Information Circular.
36. Creditors should be aware that, while the reconstituted business may be successful, it could also be unsuccessful in which case the shareholders will have the options described above.

The Litigation Trust

37. The Plan includes a "Litigation Trust". A Litigation Trust is like a class action lawsuit whereby a group of aggrieved persons may collectively pursue litigation without each having to individually bear the entire costs of litigation.
38. The purpose of the Litigation Trust is to pursue any claims Creditors may have against any persons relating to their investments in the Applicant. The proposed trustees of the Litigation Trust are Sherry Townsend, Richard Jones and Douglas Turner (the "Trustees"). The Trustees would make all of the decisions relating to the litigation including which persons to sue and how much to spend on litigation. The Litigation Trust is to be initially funded by Nelson paying \$250,000 to the Trustees. If the Trustees spend the initial \$250,000, then they may require the Applicant to pay another \$250,000. The professional fees, including any professional fees of the Trustees, incurred by the Litigation Trust are subject to the approval of the Trustees and not the board of directors of the reconstituted corporation.

39. Neither the Plan nor the Information Circular discloses any specific information regarding the targets of the Litigation Trust, the merits of such litigation or the potential recoveries. The Monitor understands that the IOO and the Representative Counsel have identified a number of claims that Creditors may have against third parties respecting the losses suffered by the Creditors that will be transferred to the Litigation Trust. The Monitor believes that some of such claims may have merit but that they will require careful analysis to determine if litigation is likely to be cost effective in specific cases. The Monitor considers that it is appropriate for the IOO not to identify specific prospective claims at this time. The Monitor recommends that aspect of the Plan.

The Results of the Claims Procedure

40. Attached hereto as Exhibit “B” is the Monitor’s Claims Procedure Memorandum dated March 9, 2011 (without exhibits thereto), which summarizes the results of the Claims Procedure (the “**Claims Procedure Memorandum**”). The exhibits to the Claims Procedure Memorandum include a listing of the Creditors and their respective Claims and are not being disclosed in order to protect their privacy rights. The Monitor will file a complete Claims Procedure Memorandum (with exhibits) with the Court on a sealed basis.
41. A summary of Creditor Claims against the Applicant detailed in the Claims Procedure Memorandum is as follows:

	#	Amount
Total Proven Claims	326	\$35,849,749.40
Claim still under review	1	21,382.39
Maximum possible Claims of McVey and Debono	3	238,203.62
Maximum value of Proven Claims	330	\$36,109,335.41

The one claim listed above as “still under review” has been recently settled and admitted as a proven claim in the amount of \$17,084.03.

42. The Monitor provided the complete Claims Procedure Memorandum together with an Excel file containing the names, addresses and proven Claim amounts of all of the Creditors to the IOO and Mr. Greg MacLeod, the Chair of the Meeting, on March 9, 2011.
43. The Monitor will report on the claims of Mr. McVey, Mr. Debono together with the results of its preference review prior to the Sanction Hearing.

The Monitor's Recommendation to Creditors and the Court

44. The Creditors of the Applicant are faced with a choice. They may choose to approve the Plan, which has both upsides and downsides. The upside is that, if the new board of directors and the new management can successfully carry on the business, then, in time, the Creditors may recover the full amount of their Claims and perhaps make a profit. However, the downside is that, if the new board of directors and management cannot successfully carry on the business, then the corporation may end up being wound up and Creditors may recover less than the approximately 42% recovery over 5 years that is estimated by the Monitor in a bankruptcy or other form of liquidation at this time.
45. The Monitor is of the view that the Plan, as a legal document, is fair and reasonable if Creditors holding at least 2/3rds of Claims voting are willing to become the owners of the reconstituted company and bear the risks involved, including those identified above. However, if Creditors are not prepared to bear those risks or are seeking to recover cash within the next few years, then they may wish to vote against the Plan and move to liquidate Nelson at this time. While there are risks in the liquidation process, the Monitor is of the opinion that it will produce a better result than the Cash Exit Option of 25%. In the alternative, if the Plan is approved, the Creditor seeking liquidity could seek a buyer for the Capital Recovery Debentures, New Special Shares and common shares that it would receive. However, there is no established market for those securities at this time.

If the business plan is implemented successfully, those securities may increase in value. In the further alternative, the Creditors could approve the Plan and decide as shareholders to wind up the Applicant at any time if the performance of its business or its management does not meet their expectations.

46. The Monitor understands that some Creditors may have already submitted their Proxies and/or Voting Letters. If Creditors decide to change their Proxy and/or Voting Letter, they may do so by submitting new ones to Mr. Greg MacLeod, the Chair of the Meeting, provided that it is received by him prior to the Meeting or they may also attend the Meeting in person to vote.
47. Assuming that appropriate majorities of the Creditors vote at a properly conducted Meeting to approve the Plan, the Monitor is of the opinion that the Plan is fair and reasonable and recommends that the Court approve it.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 6th day of April, 2011.

**A. JOHN PAGE & ASSOCIATES INC. IN ITS
CAPACITY AS THE MONITOR OF NELSON
FINANCIAL GROUP LTD.**

per:

Name:

Title:


A. JOHN PAGE, CA-CIRP
PRESIDENT

Court File No: 10-8630-00CL

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C.
1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF
NELSON FINANCIAL GROUP LTD.**

APPLICANT

**EXHIBITS TO THE THIRTEENTH REPORT OF A. JOHN PAGE & ASSOCIATES
INC. IN ITS CAPACITY AS THE MONITOR OF THE APPLICANT**

April 6, 2011

Liquidation Analysis Memorandum dated March 25, 2011	A
Memorandum on the Results of the Claims Procedure dated March 9, 2011 (without exhibits)	B



Exhibit "A"

Thirteenth Report of
A. John Page & Associates Inc.
In its Capacity as the Monitor of
Nelson Financial Group Ltd.
Dated April 6, 2011

Memorandum

To: Nelson File
From: A. John Page
Date: March 28, 2011
Subject: Liquidation Analysis

Introduction

In February 2011 Nelson filed with the court a plan of compromise and arrangement ("the Plan") pursuant to the CCAA. The Plan envisages Nelson continuing in business and using existing creditor money to fund an expansion of its loan portfolio with the aim of increasing the value of Nelson for its stakeholders over a number of years.

On or about March 25, 2011 Nelson posted on the Noteholders' website a final version of its Information Circular dated March 22, 2011 relating to the Plan. The financial information in the Information Circular relating to the liquidation alternative to the Plan is a copy of a two page attachment to our Liquidation Analysis Memorandum dated June 9, 2010 ("the June 9, 2010 Liquidation Analysis Memorandum") that was attached to the Third Report of the Monitor dated June 11, 2010. The attachment is entitled "CCAA Liquidation Analysis Work Sheet Based on Assets as at March 31, 2010". In summary, and subject to the caveats contained in the June 9, 2010 Liquidation Analysis Memorandum, at that time we estimated that unsecured creditors would get back approximately 38% of their claims against Nelson in a liquidation.

In order to assist creditors in assessing the Plan we have attempted to update the work we performed in the spring of 2010 and estimate, based on the current information available to us, the likely amount that they would receive from a liquidation, ie if, instead of proceeding with the Plan, Nelson's assets were to be immediately liquidated and the funds recovered paid out to the creditors. We have also attempted to address when creditors might expect to receive those funds.

Notice to Reader

The information, estimates and conclusions in this memorandum are subject to the same qualifications as can be found in the "Notice to Reader" qualifications included in our reports to the court. Readers are therefore cautioned that actual results from a liquidation could be quite different from the estimates provided here.

Memorandum

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Method of Liquidation

We have assumed that Nelson's business and loan portfolio is not currently saleable in that no buyer would offer more for the portfolio than the value we estimate will be obtained from an orderly wind down by Nelson of their existing loan portfolio. In light of our knowledge of the Canadian marketplace we think this is a reasonable assumption at this time. As the loan portfolio is reduced there may well, however, be a time when a sale of a smaller loan portfolio may make economic sense thereby permitting a faster conclusion to the liquidation.

We are assuming that, initially, Nelson staff would continue to collect the outstanding loans and, as loans are collected, Nelson would contract and, as it did, would scale back its costs. We are further assuming that any such wind down would be done as a bankruptcy, a receivership or a "liquidating CCAA" and that there would be an ongoing role for an insolvency practitioner in overseeing the liquidation and ensuring that the funds being realized from the liquidation are distributed to the creditors.

Results

Attached to this memorandum is a worksheet prepared by us summarizing the results of our work and setting down the key assumptions adopted by us.

We have estimated that, in a liquidation, creditors would get back approximately 42% of their claim within 5 years with 30% of their claim being paid back within the first 12 months.

In calculating this number we have taken the total loan value at the present time. We have added to that the interest that is still to be earned on those loans until they are paid off. We have then deducted the bad debt reserve calculated by Nelson (using a methodology similar to that devised by us in June 2010). We have then deducted a further 15% of the net balance of the loans ie a further \$2,125,187. This additional reserve is to cover the possibility that some accounts will be harder to collect in a liquidation as well as any unforeseen expenses. (It should be noted that if none of the reserve is required then the estimated realization would be about 6% higher ie 48%).

We have made no provision for any recovery from any of the accounts that have already been written off or provided for. We have in addition made no provision for any recovery from any litigation that might be undertaken related to matters other than the collection of loans (or the cost of that litigation). Any net recoveries in these areas would increase the realization.

Likely Timing of Distributions to Creditors

As at February 28, 2011 Nelson had approximately \$7,667,000 in the bank, representing approximately 21.3% of the creditor claims. By March 23, 2011 that figure had increased to

Memorandum

Page 3

\$7,911,000 representing approximately 22.0% of the creditor claims. It is therefore likely that, in a liquidation, creditors would receive a first interim payment of about 20% very quickly (within one to two months) and probably two further interim distributions at the end of the first year of the liquidation of about 10% and at the end of the second year of the liquidation totalling another 7 or 8%. There would then likely be a final payment at the conclusion of the wind up after all loan collection activity has been completed and all final tax returns etc. have been filed. This would likely be about 5 years after the commencement of the liquidation (unless it has been possible to sell the remaining loan portfolio prior to that.)

Example of Possible Amounts and Timing of Payments to a Creditor with a \$100,000 claim

Assuming a 42% payout generally as described above:

Claim	\$100,000
Payment one - July 1, 2011	20,000
Payment two - May 1, 2012	10,000
Payment three - May 1, 2013	7,500
Payment four - May 1, 2016	4,500
Total Payments	\$42,000

Tax Impact of a Liquidation on Creditors

We recommend that creditors review the letter from Evans Martin LLP dated July 16, 2010 that was attached to the Fifth Report of the Monitor dated July 21, 2010 or consult with their own advisors. There seems however a reasonable chance that, in a liquidation, creditors would be able to claim a Allowable Business Investment Loss in 2010 for most or all of their likely loss.

The June 9, 2010 Liquidation Analysis Memorandum and Events Since Then

In the June 9, 2010 Liquidation Analysis Memorandum we estimated that creditors would get back about 38% of their investment.

The results of this most recent review are to move that estimate upwards to about 42%.

Memorandum

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We note that, in the period from March 31, 2010 to February 28, 2011 Nelson has collected approximately \$16,600,000 and has made new loans of only approximately \$4,400,000. As at February 28, 2011 it has \$7,666,937 in cash. All or almost all of the new loans made since the CCAA filing are for less than a two year period and approximately 80% of Nelson's loans are due to be repaid before February 28, 2013. As a result the time period involved in a liquidation will be shorter than contemplated in June 2010 and the costs will be lower. Some of the Nelson and Monitor costs estimated in the June 9, 2010 Liquidation Analysis Memorandum have already been incurred.

In the June 9, 2010 Liquidation Analysis Memorandum we included a 15% contingency reserve totalling \$4,286,533 on the loans as at March 31, 2010. The loan balance has been reduced in the ordinary course without any "disasters" and the full reserve was not required. The reserve has therefore been reduced by almost \$2,200,000 to \$2,125,187 representing 15% of the loans as at February 28, 2011.

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Nelson Financial Group Ltd.
CCA Liquidation Analysis Work Sheet
Based on Assets as at February 28, 2011

unaudited

Itinerant and Consumer Loans

Current payoff value of loans 28/2/11	\$14,996,069	
Future interest payable on current loans	3,510,955	
		18,507,024
Less:		
Bad Debt Reserve per Nelson @23% on current loan value	(3,471,557)	
Estimated Bad Debt Reserve re future Interest	(867,557)	
		(4,339,114)
Estimated gross recovery from current loan portfolio		\$14,167,910
Monitor's addition contingency reserve @ 15% of estimated gross recovery		(2,125,187)
Estimated net recovery from loans		12,042,723
Cash on Hand - February 28, 2011		7,666,937
Fixed Assets - Estimated Realizable Value		30,500
Car Leases - Estimated Realizable Value		22,483
Misc Receivables and Other Assets		24,303
Total Estimated Recovery from Realization of Assets		19,786,946
Net Expenditures March 1 to April 30, 2011	(658,000)	
Estimated unpaid restructuring and other costs as at April 30, 2011	(200,000)	
Estimated Liquidation Costs	(3,800,000)	
		(4,658,000)
Total Estimated Net Recovery		\$15,128,946
Distribution		
Total Unsecured Creditors		\$36,000,000
Percentage distribution to unsecured creditors		42.0%

Major Assumptions and Notes

- 1 The information contained in this estimate was obtained from Nelson without audit; Actual results may well be different from the estimates in this schedule and the difference may be material
- 2 It has been assumed that liquidation will commence May 1, 2011
- 3 The Bad Debt Reserve of \$3,471,557 calculated by Nelson was prepared on a basis generally comparable to that used by the Monitor in performing its bad debt review in May/June 2010. However the Monitor has not performed a similar detailed account review at this time and is therefore relying upon the work done by Nelson
- 4 No provision has been made for any fees or late charges that Nelson may be able to levy on borrowers. In addition no allowance has been made for the impact of any early repayment of a loan (other than the bad debt and additional contingency reserves)
- 5 A contingency reserve of 15% of the estimated gross recovery has been deducted from the estimated gross recovery to allow for the potentially negative impact of the liquidation on collection efforts and to cover unanticipated expenses

- 6 No provision has been made for any net recovery on account of the loans that have already been written off and have been forwarded to collection agencies
- 7 The Monitor and its counsel have not reviewed the merits of any of the claims against any third parties. Accordingly no provision has been made for any recovery on account of any rights Nelson may have or conversely the legal and other costs of pursuing any such rights.
- 8 Net Expenditures from March 1 to April 30, 2011 comprise regular operating expenses and restructuring costs net of the anticipated income to be earned on loans made during the period based on the cash flow projections provided in the Motion Record of the IOO served February 25, 2011
- 9 The Monitor has somewhat arbitrarily estimated that, as at April 30, 2011 there will be \$200,000 of unpaid restructuring and other costs
- 10 Estimated liquidation costs comprise estimates for Nelson staff, overhead and restructuring professional costs
- 11 It is assumed that the bulk of the liquidation activity will be in the first two years.



Exhibit "B"

**Thirteenth Report of
A. John Page & Associates Inc.
In its Capacity as the Monitor of
Nelson Financial Group Ltd.
Dated April 6, 2011**

Memorandum

To: Nelson Financial Group Ltd. ("Nelson") File 472
From: A. John Page
Date: March 9, 2011
Subject: The Results of the Claims Procedure

Purpose of Memorandum

To report on and summarize the results of the Claims Procedure and, in particular, to identify the Proven Claims, the Proven Shareholdings and any unresolved claims or matters.

Background

Pursuant to the Order of Madam Justice Pepall dated July 27, 2010 ("the Claims Procedure Order") this Honourable Court approved a claims procedure established by Nelson and the Monitor ("the Claims Procedure"). The Monitor's actions in implementing the Claims Procedure and its initial findings were set down in the Eighth Report of the Monitor dated September 28, 2010.

Capitalized terms are as defined in the Claims Procedure Order.

The Claims Procedure was predominantly a "negative confirmation" process whereby investors were advised of their investment in Nelson as set down in the records of Nelson and only had to file a claim if they disagreed with that notification. The Claim Procedure did not reveal any errors in the records of Nelson and should be regarded as a procedural success.

The Claims Procedure addressed both normal Creditor Claims and also the claims of Preferred Shareholders on account of their Shareholdings.

Equity Claims

Prior to Nelson filing a CCAA Restructuring Plan ("Plan") it was necessary to determine whether the creditor claims of Preferred Shareholders of Nelson on account of their preferred shareholdings were equity claims as that term is defined under the CCAA and, as such, not entitled to vote on any Plan or receive any payment until after all other claims had been paid in full.

A two day hearing to determine this issue took place on October 18 and 19, 2010. On

Memorandum

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November 16, 2010 Madam Justice Pepall released her Reasons for Decision ("Reasons"). In the Reason she stated that, with the possible exception of claims by two parties, Mr. J. McVey and Mr. L. Debono (on behalf of himself, his wife and his company, Larr Engineered Prototypes, collectively referred to as "Debono"), all such claims were equity claims. An order in that regard was taken out and entered on March 4, 2011 ("the Equity Claim Order"). The Equity Claim Order amended the Claims Procedure Order.

Results of the Claims Procedure

The Monitor received 21 Proofs of Claim totalling \$1,543,442.50 and 5 Proofs of Shareholding totalling \$1,218,199.48 prior to the Claims Bar Date of 4 pm September 15, 2010. In addition, Mr. McVey filed a claim for \$130,898.81 with the Monitor on October 28, 2010 which is to be reviewed shortly along with the claims of Debono.

The Monitor received one other claim (totalling \$12,859.87) after the Claims Bar Date. This claim has been disregarded as it is forever barred and extinguished in accordance with section 12 of the Claims Procedure Order.

The Monitor, in consultation with Nelson, reviewed the Proofs of Claim and Proofs of Shareholding and, in certain circumstances, requested further information.

The nature and disposition of the Proofs of Claim received prior to the Claims Bar Date is as follows:

	#	Amount
Trade creditors - Admitted	7	\$3,444.89
Disallowed	2	296,234.02
Withdrawn	3	620,652.91
Partially withdrawn through amendment		48,599.73
Equity claims	2	197,115.11
Claims of Debono - being investigated	2	107,304.81
Name change requests - Accepted	3	228,600.15
Duplicate of already acknowledged claim	1	20,108.49
Lease disclaimer - being investigated	1	21,382.39
	21	\$1,543,442.50

Memorandum

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It should be noted that a number of Proofs of Claim were filed by Preferred Shareholders on account of their holding of preferred shares. In accordance with the Equity Claim Order all these claims were designated as equity claims (apart from certain claims of McVey and Debono that are still being reviewed) and are therefore not Claims. As such they have not been reviewed further by the Monitor and, in accordance with the Equity Claim Order, no Notices of Disallowance have been issued with respect of those Proofs of Claim.

One of the Proofs of Claim that was disallowed was from a Noteholder who claimed to have a security interest in a number of old car leases pursuant to an Assignment Agreement dated May 16, 2006 ("the Lease Assignment Agreement"). This security interest had not been registered pursuant to the Personal Property Security Act. Subsequent to the making of the Claims Procedure Order it came to the Monitor's attention that there were other investors who had received a similar form of Lease Assignment Agreement. The Monitor discussed the matter with Nelson and with counsel and determined that, despite the wording of the Lease Assignment Agreement, Nelson had treated these investors in the same way as a promissory note investment with interest at 12% paid monthly. The claim to have a security interest was disallowed and this and any other Noteholders with Lease Assignment Agreements are being treated as unsecured holders of promissory notes just like the other Noteholders.

One other Proof of Claim was disallowed. In this claim (from a Noteholder) the amount claimed was identical to the amount affirmed through the negative confirmation process but the Noteholder claimed in addition to be secured and to have priority under section 136 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act. The Noteholder was unable to support these statements and it seems had misunderstood the claims form. The Monitor's disallowance notice confirmed to the Noteholder that his original unsecured claim had already been affirmed through the negative confirmation process.

The nature of the Proofs of Shareholding received prior to the Claims Bar Date is as follows:

	<u>#</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Name Change Request - Accepted	1	\$2,525.62
Shareholding portion of claims of Debono after reduction for amounts of Proofs of Claim filed - to be considered	2	1,019,418.75
Duplicate of already acknowledged claim	1	171,100.34
Name change request (accepted) and \$10.93 adjustment request (incorrect but not formally disallowed due to amount)	1	25,154.77
	<u>5</u>	<u>\$1,218,199.48</u>

Adjustments to the Claims of Noteholders per Nelson's Records

According to Nelson's records there were 321 Noteholders as at March 23, 2010 and they were owed a total of \$36,764,805.42. These records were reviewed by the Monitor and formed the basis for the negative confirmation portion of the Claims Procedure pertaining to Noteholders.

On or about November 12, 2010 Marc Boutet, the former President of Nelson, signed a "Heads of Agreement" through which, among other things, he and any corporation associated with him, including Nelson Investment Group Ltd., ("Nelson Investment") agreed to surrender and release any Claims they might have against Nelson under the Claims Procedure. Mr. Boutet was owed \$263,655.70 as at March 23, 2010 as a Noteholder and Nelson Investment had filed a secured claim for \$167,317.64 pursuant to the Claims Procedure. The Monitor has been informed by Special Counsel to the Representative Counsel that the applicable paragraph of the Heads of Agreement was implemented on December 13, 2010. The Monitor has therefore removed the claim of Marc Boutet as a Noteholder from the listing of Claims affirmed by the negative confirmation portion of the Claims Procedure. The Monitor has treated the secured claim of Nelson Investment as having been withdrawn.

One Noteholder, Foscarini Mackie Holdings Inc. ("Foscarini"), had previously claimed to be a secured creditor. Their unsecured claim as at March 23, 2010 of \$654,845.21 was settled through the payment of \$696,775.43 being principal, interest and costs less a \$25,000 discount. This settlement was approved by the Court in the Order of Madam Justice Pepall dated September 15, 2010 and the payment was made shortly thereafter. The Monitor has therefore removed the claim of Foscarini from the listing of Claims affirmed by the negative confirmation portion of the Claims Procedure.

The Status of Proven Claims

The status is as follows:

	#	Amount
Claims of Noteholders as at March 23, 2010 per Nelson records	321	\$36,764,805.42
less - claim of Foscarini previously paid	-1	(654,845.21)
less - claim of Marc Boutet withdrawn per Heads of Agreement	-1	(263,655.70)
Proven Claims of Noteholders	319	\$35,846,304.51

Memorandum

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Admitted trade creditor claims	7	3,444.89
Total Proven Claims	326	35,849,749.40
Claim still under review	1	21,382.39
Maximum possible claims of McVey and Debono	3	238,203.62
Maximum value of Proven Claims	330	\$36,109,335.41

Attached as Exhibit "A" is a listing of the Proven Claims and the claims still under review as determined pursuant to the Claims Procedure.

The Status of the Proven Shareholdings

According to Nelson's records there were 82 Preferred Shareholders as at March 23, 2010 and they were owed a total of \$14,775,199.00. These records were reviewed by the Monitor and formed the basis for the negative confirmation portion of the Claims Procedure pertaining to Shareholdings.

Attached as Exhibit "B" is a listing of the Proven Shareholdings and shareholdings under review as determined pursuant to the Claims Procedure. All the shareholdings listed are Proven Shareholdings except for those of Mr. McVey and Debono which are still under review.

Some of the addresses detailed in Exhibits "A" and "B" may be out of date. Any requests received by the Monitor to update a creditor or shareholder's address are being forwarded to Nelson.

S:\DATA\WP\CLIENTS\NELSON\MCP\MEMO1.D.WPD

**EXHIBITS A & B TO THE CLAIMS PROCEDURE
MEMORANDUM ARE SUBJECT TO A REQUEST FOR
A SEALING ORDER OF THE ONTARIO SUPERIOR
COURT OF JUSTICE**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT
ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT
OF**

NELSON FINANCIAL GROUP LTD.

Court File No.: 10-8630-00CL

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST**

Proceedings commenced at Toronto

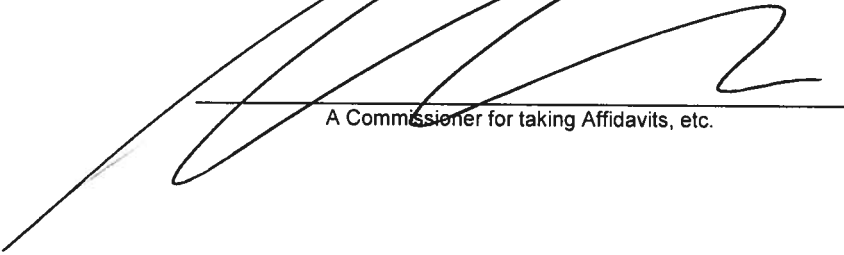
**THIRTEENTH REPORT OF A. JOHN PAGE &
ASSOCIATES INC. IN ITS CAPACITY AS THE
MONITOR OF THE APPLICANT
DATED APRIL 6, 2011**

ThorntonGroutFinnigan LLP
Barristers and Solicitors
Suite 3200, P.O. Box 329
Canadian Pacific Tower
Toronto-Dominion Centre
Toronto, ON M5K 1K7

James H. Grout (LSUC# 22741H)
Seema Aggarwal (LSUC# 50674J)
Tel: 416-304-1616
Fax: 416-304-1313

Lawyers for the Monitor

This is Exhibit " 5 " referred to
in the Affidavit of Michael Carnegie
sworn before me herein
this 12th day of April, 2011.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several sweeping, overlapping strokes that form a complex, abstract shape.

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits, etc.

July 16, 2010

Mr. John Page
A. John Page & Associates Inc.
CCAA Monitor of Nelson Financial Group Ltd.
100 Richmond Street West
Suite 447
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 3K6

Dear Mr. Page:

Re: Nelson Financial Group Ltd. and Tax Loss Implications

As Chartered Accountants experienced in income tax matters, you have requested a letter on the possible income tax implications to the investors of Nelson Financial Group Ltd. ("Nelson") with respect to various restructuring alternatives. In connection with this task, we have examined relevant sections in the Income Tax Act ("the Act") and Interpretation Bulletins and formed our analysis as follows:

Introduction

As indicated in paragraph 40, page 10 of the June 11, 2010 Report of the Monitor, there will be differing tax outcomes for the investors of Nelson, depending on the nature of the investor and the investment held.

Non-Capital Losses

Those holding Nelson promissory notes and/or preferred shares as inventory will be considered carrying on a business of trading securities. If expenses exceed revenues, the resulting business loss may be deducted from any other income for the year the loss occurred. To the extent the losses exceed income; you will have a "non-capital loss" carryover. Such a carryover may be

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Mr. John Page
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CCAA Monitor of Nelson Financial Group Ltd.
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carried-back three years to recover prior years' taxes paid or carried-forward for 20 years to offset future taxes. However, it would appear that those holding their Nelson securities as inventory would be in the minority.

Capital Losses

The presumption is that the majority of investors hold their investments in Nelson as capital assets, the disposition of which will result in either a capital gain or a capital loss. A capital loss will arise where the adjusted cost base of the Nelson investment (plus costs of disposition) exceed the proceeds of disposition. Ordinary capital property losses (such as the above) incurred in the current year are applied in the year only against ordinary capital gains. Capital losses to the extent they exceed capital gains for the year, may be carried-back against capital gains of the three preceding years. This should be done by filing Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") form T1A with your return by April 30 of the calendar year following the loss year. Failure to file a timely carry-back request may result in forfeiture of the right to apply losses to prior years. If you have no prior years' gains to absorb, or if you choose not to carry-back losses (although you would want to do this only in very limited circumstances) capital losses may be carried-forward indefinitely to be applied against future capital gains.

Business Investment Losses

A special category of capital losses exist called Business Investment Losses ("BIL's"). A BIL must first and foremost qualify as a capital loss. BIL's are given special treatment by the Act under paragraph 39(1)(c). One-half, or 50%, of a BIL (called an Allowable Business Investment Loss ("ABIL")) can be applied against income from any source (unlike capital losses, which can only be applied against capital gains). ABIL's are treated like non-capital losses with a carryover period which is 3 years back and 20 years forward.

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ABIL's arise from the disposition of shares or debt of a Small Business Corporation ("SBC"). An SBC is generally defined to be a Canadian-controlled private corporation, where all or substantially all of the fair market value of the assets were, at that time, used principally in an active business carried on primarily in Canada. Although we have not been asked to opine on whether Nelson is an SBC, in conversations with the Monitor, we see no reason to believe that Nelson is not an SBC at this time. For purposes of an ABIL only, an SBC which ceases to meet the conditions in the definition of an SBC will still be considered an SBC if at any time in the 12 months preceding the disposition it met the conditions of an SBC.

Tax Implications - Promissory Note Holders

For purposes of this analysis, we are assuming that Nelson would be an SBC and furthermore, that there would be a disposition of the Nelson promissory notes.

A plan is being developed by Nelson and the Monitor that would provide the holder of a promissory note the option of receiving cash of between 20% and 25% of the debt (within a few months of plan acceptance) as full settlement of the note. The balance of debt would then become uncollectible.

The tax impact to the creditor in this case would be that the note has been settled for a lesser amount than the face value. The balance of the note would then qualify as a BIL, 50% of which would be an ABIL, enabling the creditor to apply it to income from any source as previously discussed.

Alternatively, Nelson will provide the holder of the promissory note with a new promissory note with a face value of between 40% and 60% of the creditor's investment/claim. The new promissory note would pay interest at 3% per annum and would be redeemed from cash generated from the scaling back of the business and from future profits. Creditors would then be given the option of:

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Mr. John Page
A. John Page & Associates Inc.
CCAA Monitor of Nelson Financial Group Ltd.
July 16, 2010

- (i) receiving preferred shares (with rights to be determined) for the remaining amount of their investment/claim, or
- (ii) claiming a tax loss for the balance of their claim.

With respect to the tax implications of (i) above, where the new promissory note together with the preferred shares were in full settlement of the existing promissory note and such consideration was equal in value to the existing promissory note, then the creditor would have disposed of the existing promissory note for proceeds equal to his/her adjusted cost base in the said promissory note, resulting in a nil capital gain or loss.

With respect to the tax implications of (ii) above, where the new promissory note (for 40% to 60% of the creditors investment/claim) was issued in full settlement of the existing promissory note, the balance of the note would qualify as a BIL, 50% of which would be an ABIL, enabling the creditor to apply it to income from any source as previously discussed.

Tax Implications – Preferred Shareholders

For purposes of this analysis, we are assuming that Nelson would be an SBC.

As part of Nelson's restructuring plan, the existing Preferred Shareholders would have their existing shares cancelled. They would then have the option of:

- (i) claiming a tax loss on their investment, or
- (ii) be given a new form of preferred shares with rights to be determined.

With respect to the tax implications of (i) above, paragraph 13 of CRA Interpretation Bulletin 484R2 states that, "If a shareholder is dealing at arm's length with an SBC, a BIL may arise when the shares of that corporation are purchased for cancellation. Subsection 84(9) provides

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Mr. John Page
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CCAA Monitor of Nelson Financial Group Ltd.
July 16, 2010

that shares are disposed of by the shareholder to the corporation at the time they are . . . cancelled by the corporation.” That being the case, the cancellation for nil proceeds would result in the claim of a BIL for the amount of the preferred shares, 50% of which would be an ABIL, enabling the shareholder to apply it to income from any source as previously discussed.

With respect to the tax implications of (ii) above, if the new preferred shares were equal in value to the old preferred shares, there would be no tax impact to the shareholder, since the proceeds of disposition would be equal to his/her adjusted cost base in the existing preferred shares, resulting in a nil capital gain or loss. Alternatively, subsection 51(1) could deem the exchange of the existing preferred shares for the new preferred shares not to be a disposition (where no consideration other than the shares are received by the shareholder). Again, there would be no tax impact to the shareholder.

Rejection of Nelson’s CCAA Restructuring Plan

It is possible that the Nelson investors would reject Nelson’s restructuring plan. We assume that if that were to happen Nelson would then go into some form of liquidation. New lending would cease and existing loans would be collected with a view to paying off the Nelson creditors with the net cash from the winding-up.

Winding-up and Promissory Note Holders

Where a debt (promissory note) owed to you by an SBC is established to be a bad debt (see below) and you elect to have a deemed disposition of the debt in your return of income for the year, the debt is deemed to have been disposed of at the end of your taxation year for nil proceeds of disposition, and to have been reacquired immediately after the end of that year at a cost of nil.

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A debt is considered to have become a bad debt if all legal means of collecting it has been exhausted or the debtor has become insolvent. The CRA considers that the whole debt has to be uncollectible or a portion has to be settled and the balance has to be wholly uncollectible.

The Monitor has estimated that, if Nelson were to be liquidated, the promissory note holders might see a return of 38 cents for every dollar of promissory notes held. Then it reasonably follows that 62 cents for every dollar of promissory note held would be a bad debt.

Since there are filed documents estimating the liquidation outcome, we will assume that the CRA considers that a portion of the debt will be settled. However, there is the possibility that the CRA may dispute such a claim. Promissory note holders may wish to seek their own professional counsel to enable them to better assess this risk and the potential impact on their own tax position.

A disposition for nil proceeds, in this case, results in a BIL, in the year of the claim, 50% of which would be an ABIL, enabling the creditor to apply it to income from any source as previously discussed.

If there happens to be a future recovery, over and above what was estimated by the Monitor, any subsequent collection will result in a capital gain to you in the year of collection (since the debt, or some portion of it, is disposed of for proceeds in excess of its nil cost base). If there happens to be an additional loss in a future year (proceeds received that are less than the estimated 38 cents), the short-fall will not result in an additional BIL, however it should still qualify as a capital loss.

No form has been prescribed for the election referred to above. The CRA has said that the election is to be made by attaching to your return a letter signed by you stating that you want subsection 50(1) of the Act to apply to the particular debt.

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Investors seeking to support a bad debt or ABIL claim should obtain documentation (ideally starting when the financial problems begin) to justify that the debt has gone bad. One should endeavour to claim their BIL in the year of commencement of the liquidation.

Please see Appendix A – Winding-up and Promissory Note Holders.

Winding-up and Preferred Shareholders

If Nelson were to be wound up by filing an assignment in bankruptcy then preferred shareholders would be able to claim an ABIL in the year of the assignment. If Nelson does not go into bankruptcy but is otherwise wound up, for example through a liquidating CCAA, there are rules to alleviate the problem of recognizing a loss where the corporation is clearly defunct, but not formally in bankruptcy.

Sub-paragraph 50(1)(b)(iii) allows you to elect to have a disposition of your preferred shares where, at the end of your taxation year:

- (a) the issuing corporation is insolvent, in fact;
- (b) neither the corporation nor a corporation controlled by it carries on business;
- (c) the fair market value of the share is nil; and,
- (d) it is reasonable to expect that the issuing corporation will be dissolved or wound up and will not commence to carry on business.

Where a deemed disposition of the preferred shares occurs at the end of a taxation year and the issuing corporation is an SBC, the shareholder is deemed to have disposed of the shares for nil proceeds and to have reacquired the shares at nil cost at the beginning of the immediately following taxation year. It follows that any actual disposition for more than nil proceeds will result in a capital gain.

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The outcome for the preferred shareholder is that the deemed disposition for nil proceeds in this case results in a BIL, for the full amount (face value) of the preferred share, 50% of which would be an ABIL enabling the shareholder to apply it to income from any other source as previously discussed.

No form has been prescribed for the election referred to above. The CRA has said that the election is to be made by attaching to your return a letter signed by you stating that you want subsection 50(1) of the Act to apply to the particular shares in question.

Investors seeking to support an ABIL claim for their preferred share investment should obtain documentation (ideally starting when the financial problems begin) to justify that their shares have no value.

Please see Appendix B – Winding-up and Preferred Shareholders.

It should be noted that BIL's will be reduced by Capital Gains Exemptions taken by the taxpayer in previous years. Please seek your own professional counsel, if this is the case.

Where you are not at arm's length with Nelson or are related to a shareholder (or related group) that controls Nelson, please seek your own professional counsel as the tax implications of the restructuring eg what you can claim as an ABIL are or may be different.

Please see Appendix C – Supporting Documentation Required to Claim a BIL.

We frequently provide taxation advice and assistance to our clients. You will appreciate that tax planning and advice of even the highest standard is based on interpretation of the law and experience with the revenue authorities. Therefore, the conclusions reached and views expressed are matters of opinion rather than of certainty.

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Yours very truly,

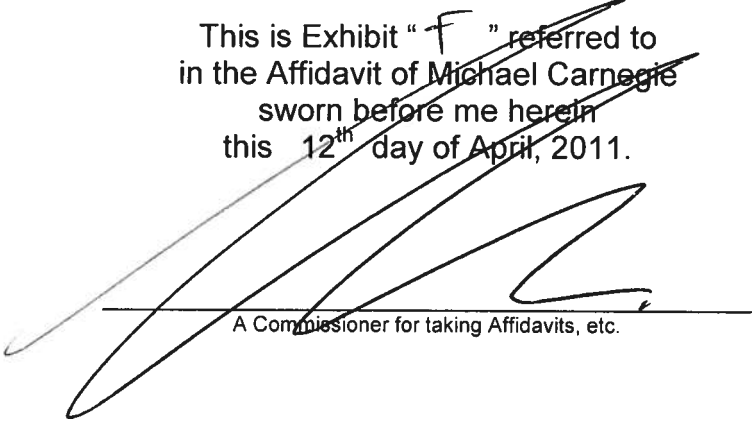
EVANSMARTIN LLP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Howlett". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with some loops and flourishes.

Paul Howlett

PGH:kcr

This is Exhibit "F" referred to
in the Affidavit of Michael Carnegie
sworn before me herein
this 12th day of April, 2011.



A Commissioner for taking Affidavits, etc.

Nelson Financial Note Conversion - Capital Recovery Debenture

Cor : Monthly

Nor : 12.000 %

CASH FLOW DATA

Event	Date	Amount	Number	Period	End Date
1 Loan	04/11/2011	11,712.51	1		
2 Payment	05/11/2011	125.00	120	Monthly	04/11/2021
3 Payment	05/11/2021	10,000.00	1		

AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE - Normal Amortization

	Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
Loan	04/11/2011				11,712.51
1	05/11/2011	125.00	117.13	7.87	11,704.64
2	06/11/2011	125.00	117.05	7.95	11,696.69
3	07/11/2011	125.00	116.97	8.03	11,688.66
4	08/11/2011	125.00	116.89	8.11	11,680.55
5	09/11/2011	125.00	116.81	8.19	11,672.36
6	10/11/2011	125.00	116.72	8.28	11,664.08
7	11/11/2011	125.00	116.64	8.36	11,655.72
8	12/11/2011	125.00	116.56	8.44	11,647.28
2011 Totals		1,000.00	934.77	65.23	
9	01/11/2012	125.00	116.47	8.53	11,638.75
10	02/11/2012	125.00	116.39	8.61	11,630.14
11	03/11/2012	125.00	116.30	8.70	11,621.44
12	04/11/2012	125.00	116.21	8.79	11,612.65
13	05/11/2012	125.00	116.13	8.87	11,603.78
14	06/11/2012	125.00	116.04	8.96	11,594.82
15	07/11/2012	125.00	115.95	9.05	11,585.77
16	08/11/2012	125.00	115.86	9.14	11,576.63
17	09/11/2012	125.00	115.77	9.23	11,567.40
18	10/11/2012	125.00	115.67	9.33	11,558.07
19	11/11/2012	125.00	115.58	9.42	11,548.65
20	12/11/2012	125.00	115.49	9.51	11,539.14
2012 Totals		1,500.00	1,391.86	108.14	
21	01/11/2013	125.00	115.39	9.61	11,529.53
22	02/11/2013	125.00	115.30	9.70	11,519.83
23	03/11/2013	125.00	115.20	9.80	11,510.03
24	04/11/2013	125.00	115.10	9.90	11,500.13
25	05/11/2013	125.00	115.00	10.00	11,490.13
26	06/11/2013	125.00	114.90	10.10	11,480.03
27	07/11/2013	125.00	114.80	10.20	11,469.83
28	08/11/2013	125.00	114.70	10.30	11,459.53
29	09/11/2013	125.00	114.60	10.40	11,449.13
30	10/11/2013	125.00	114.49	10.51	11,438.62

$A = 11.7\%$ of a \$100,000 claim

Nelson Financial Note Conversion - Capital Recovery Debenture

Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
31 11/11/2013	125.00	114.39	10.61	11,428.01
32 12/11/2013	125.00	114.28	10.72	11,417.29
2013 Totals	1,500.00	1,378.15	121.85	
33 01/11/2014	125.00	114.17	10.83	11,406.46
34 02/11/2014	125.00	114.06	10.94	11,395.52
35 03/11/2014	125.00	113.96	11.04	11,384.48
36 04/11/2014	125.00	113.84	11.16	11,373.32
37 05/11/2014	125.00	113.73	11.27	11,362.05
38 06/11/2014	125.00	113.62	11.38	11,350.67
39 07/11/2014	125.00	113.51	11.49	11,339.18
40 08/11/2014	125.00	113.39	11.61	11,327.57
41 09/11/2014	125.00	113.28	11.72	11,315.85
42 10/11/2014	125.00	113.16	11.84	11,304.01
43 11/11/2014	125.00	113.04	11.96	11,292.05
44 12/11/2014	125.00	112.92	12.08	11,279.97
2014 Totals	1,500.00	1,362.68	137.32	
45 01/11/2015	125.00	112.80	12.20	11,267.77
46 02/11/2015	125.00	112.68	12.32	11,255.45
47 03/11/2015	125.00	112.55	12.45	11,243.00
48 04/11/2015	125.00	112.43	12.57	11,230.43
49 05/11/2015	125.00	112.30	12.70	11,217.73
50 06/11/2015	125.00	112.18	12.82	11,204.91
51 07/11/2015	125.00	112.05	12.95	11,191.96
52 08/11/2015	125.00	111.92	13.08	11,178.88
53 09/11/2015	125.00	111.79	13.21	11,165.67
54 10/11/2015	125.00	111.66	13.34	11,152.33
55 11/11/2015	125.00	111.52	13.48	11,138.85
56 12/11/2015	125.00	111.39	13.61	11,125.24
2015 Totals	1,500.00	1,345.27	154.73	
57 01/11/2016	125.00	111.25	13.75	11,111.49
58 02/11/2016	125.00	111.11	13.89	11,097.60
59 03/11/2016	125.00	110.98	14.02	11,083.58
60 04/11/2016	125.00	110.84	14.16	11,069.42
61 05/11/2016	125.00	110.69	14.31	11,055.11
62 06/11/2016	125.00	110.55	14.45	11,040.66
63 07/11/2016	125.00	110.41	14.59	11,026.07
64 08/11/2016	125.00	110.26	14.74	11,011.33
65 09/11/2016	125.00	110.11	14.89	10,996.44
66 10/11/2016	125.00	109.96	15.04	10,981.40
67 11/11/2016	125.00	109.81	15.19	10,966.21
68 12/11/2016	125.00	109.66	15.34	10,950.87
2016 Totals	1,500.00	1,325.63	174.37	
69 01/11/2017	125.00	109.51	15.49	10,935.38
70 02/11/2017	125.00	109.35	15.65	10,919.73
71 03/11/2017	125.00	109.20	15.80	10,903.93

Nelson Financial Note Conversion - Capital Recovery Debenture

	Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
	72 04/11/2017	125.00	109.04	15.96	10,887.97
	73 05/11/2017	125.00	108.88	16.12	10,871.85
	74 06/11/2017	125.00	108.72	16.28	10,855.57
	75 07/11/2017	125.00	108.56	16.44	10,839.13
	76 08/11/2017	125.00	108.39	16.61	10,822.52
	77 09/11/2017	125.00	108.23	16.77	10,805.75
	78 10/11/2017	125.00	108.06	16.94	10,788.81
	79 11/11/2017	125.00	107.89	17.11	10,771.70
	80 12/11/2017	125.00	107.72	17.28	10,754.42
	2017 Totals	1,500.00	1,303.55	196.45	
	81 01/11/2018	125.00	107.54	17.46	10,736.96
	82 02/11/2018	125.00	107.37	17.63	10,719.33
	83 03/11/2018	125.00	107.19	17.81	10,701.52
	84 04/11/2018	125.00	107.02	17.98	10,683.54
	85 05/11/2018	125.00	106.84	18.16	10,665.38
	86 06/11/2018	125.00	106.65	18.35	10,647.03
	87 07/11/2018	125.00	106.47	18.53	10,628.50
	88 08/11/2018	125.00	106.29	18.71	10,609.79
	89 09/11/2018	125.00	106.10	18.90	10,590.89
	90 10/11/2018	125.00	105.91	19.09	10,571.80
	91 11/11/2018	125.00	105.72	19.28	10,552.52
	92 12/11/2018	125.00	105.53	19.47	10,533.05
	2018 Totals	1,500.00	1,278.63	221.37	
	93 01/11/2019	125.00	105.33	19.67	10,513.38
	94 02/11/2019	125.00	105.13	19.87	10,493.51
	95 03/11/2019	125.00	104.94	20.06	10,473.45
	96 04/11/2019	125.00	104.73	20.27	10,453.18
	97 05/11/2019	125.00	104.53	20.47	10,432.71
	98 06/11/2019	125.00	104.33	20.67	10,412.04
	99 07/11/2019	125.00	104.12	20.88	10,391.16
	100 08/11/2019	125.00	103.91	21.09	10,370.07
	101 09/11/2019	125.00	103.70	21.30	10,348.77
	102 10/11/2019	125.00	103.49	21.51	10,327.26
	103 11/11/2019	125.00	103.27	21.73	10,305.53
	104 12/11/2019	125.00	103.06	21.94	10,283.59
	2019 Totals	1,500.00	1,250.54	249.46	
	105 01/11/2020	125.00	102.84	22.16	10,261.43
	106 02/11/2020	125.00	102.61	22.39	10,239.04
	107 03/11/2020	125.00	102.39	22.61	10,216.43
	108 04/11/2020	125.00	102.16	22.84	10,193.59
	109 05/11/2020	125.00	101.94	23.06	10,170.53
	110 06/11/2020	125.00	101.71	23.29	10,147.24
	111 07/11/2020	125.00	101.47	23.53	10,123.71
	112 08/11/2020	125.00	101.24	23.76	10,099.95
	113 09/11/2020	125.00	101.00	24.00	10,075.95
	114 10/11/2020	125.00	100.76	24.24	10,051.71

Nelson Financial Note Conversion - Capital Recovery Debenture

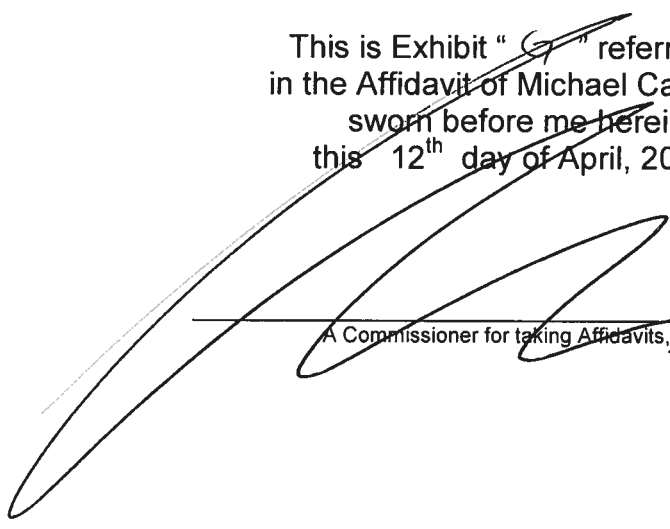
Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
115 11/11/2020	125.00	100.52	24.48	10,027.23
116 12/11/2020	125.00	100.27	24.73	10,002.50
2020 Totals	1,500.00	1,218.91	281.09	
117 01/11/2021	125.00	100.03	24.97	9,977.53
118 02/11/2021	125.00	99.78	25.22	9,952.31
119 03/11/2021	125.00	99.52	25.48	9,926.83
120 04/11/2021	125.00	99.27	25.73	9,901.10
121 05/11/2021	10,000.00	98.90	9,901.10	0.00
2021 Totals	10,500.00	497.50	10,002.50	
Grand Totals	25,000.00 *	13,287.49	11,712.51	

* 25% of the face value
of a \$100,000 claim

Nelson Financial Note Conversion - Capital Recovery Debenture

Last interest amount decreased by 0.11 due to rounding.

This is Exhibit "G" referred to
in the Affidavit of Michael Carnegie
sworn before me herein
this 12th day of April, 2011.



A Commissioner for taking Affidavits, etc.

PV of Annual Net Income for Nelson Financial

Cor : Annual

Nor : 12.000 %

CASH FLOW DATA

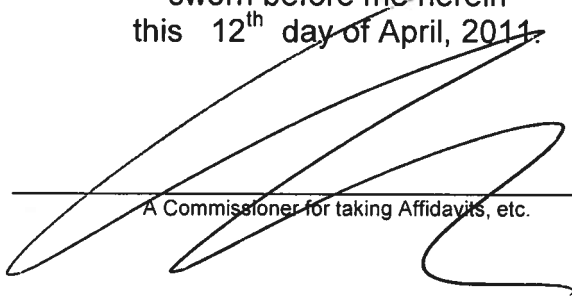
Event	Date	Amount	Number	Period	End Date
1 Loan	04/11/2011	5,474,700.38	1		
2 Payment	04/11/2012	538,000.00	1		
3 Payment	04/11/2013	1,413,000.00	1		
4 Payment	04/11/2014	1,515,000.00	1		
5 Payment	04/11/2015	2,168,000.00	1		
6 Payment	04/11/2016	2,488,000.00	1		

AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE - Normal Amortization

Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
Loan 04/11/2011				5,474,700.38
2011 Totals	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1 04/11/2012	538,000.00	656,964.05	118,964.05-	5,593,664.43
2012 Totals	538,000.00	656,964.05	118,964.05-	
2 04/11/2013	1,413,000.00	671,239.73	741,760.27	4,851,904.16
2013 Totals	1,413,000.00	671,239.73	741,760.27	
3 04/11/2014	1,515,000.00	582,228.50	932,771.50	3,919,132.66
2014 Totals	1,515,000.00	582,228.50	932,771.50	
4 04/11/2015	2,168,000.00	470,295.92	1,697,704.08	2,221,428.58
2015 Totals	2,168,000.00	470,295.92	1,697,704.08	
5 04/11/2016	2,488,000.00	266,571.42	2,221,428.58	0.00
2016 Totals	2,488,000.00	266,571.42	2,221,428.58	
Grand Totals	8,122,000.00	2,647,299.62	5,474,700.38	

\$100,000 sample note holder claim
 \$36,000,000 total claim
 So a \$100,000 claim is 0.2778% of the total
 0.2778% of \$5,475,000 = \$15,200
 which = 15.2% of \$100,000

This is Exhibit " # " referred to
in the Affidavit of Michael Carnegie
sworn before me herein
this 12th day of April, 2011.



A Commissioner for taking Affidavits, etc.

PV of Annual Net Income for Nelson Financial

Cor : Annual

Nor : 20.000 %

CASH FLOW DATA

Event	Date	Amount	Number	Period	End Date
1 Loan	04/11/2011	9,350,523.18	1		
2 Payment	04/11/2012	538,000.00	1		
3 Payment	04/11/2013	1,413,000.00	1		
4 Payment	04/11/2014	1,515,000.00	1		
5 Payment	04/11/2015	2,168,000.00	1		
6 Payment	04/11/2016	2,488,000.00	1		
7 Payment	04/11/2017	2,488,000.00	49	Annual	04/11/2065
8 Payment	04/11/2066	2,488,114.45	1		

AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE - Normal Amortization

	Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
Loan	04/11/2011				9,350,523.18
2011 Totals		0.00	0.00	0.00	
1	04/11/2012	538,000.00	1,870,104.64	1,332,104.64-	10,682,627.82
2012 Totals		538,000.00	1,870,104.64	1,332,104.64-	
2	04/11/2013	1,413,000.00	2,136,525.56	723,525.56-	11,406,153.38
2013 Totals		1,413,000.00	2,136,525.56	723,525.56-	
3	04/11/2014	1,515,000.00	2,281,230.68	766,230.68-	12,172,384.06
2014 Totals		1,515,000.00	2,281,230.68	766,230.68-	
4	04/11/2015	2,168,000.00	2,434,476.81	266,476.81-	12,438,860.87
2015 Totals		2,168,000.00	2,434,476.81	266,476.81-	
5	04/11/2016	2,488,000.00	2,487,772.17	227.83	12,438,633.04
2016 Totals		2,488,000.00	2,487,772.17	227.83	
6	04/11/2017	2,488,000.00	2,487,726.61	273.39	12,438,359.65
2017 Totals		2,488,000.00	2,487,726.61	273.39	
7	04/11/2018	2,488,000.00	2,487,671.93	328.07	12,438,031.58
2018 Totals		2,488,000.00	2,487,671.93	328.07	
8	04/11/2019	2,488,000.00	2,487,606.32	393.68	12,437,637.90
2019 Totals		2,488,000.00	2,487,606.32	393.68	
9	04/11/2020	2,488,000.00	2,487,527.58	472.42	12,437,165.48
2020 Totals		2,488,000.00	2,487,527.58	472.42	

$\text{(*)} \times 0.277\% = \$25,974$ or 26% of a \$100,000 claim

PV of Annual Net Income for Nelson Financial

Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
10 04/11/2021	2,488,000.00	2,487,433.10	566.90	12,436,598.58
2021 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,487,433.10	566.90	
11 04/11/2022	2,488,000.00	2,487,319.72	680.28	12,435,918.30
2022 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,487,319.72	680.28	
12 04/11/2023	2,488,000.00	2,487,183.66	816.34	12,435,101.96
2023 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,487,183.66	816.34	
13 04/11/2024	2,488,000.00	2,487,020.39	979.61	12,434,122.35
2024 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,487,020.39	979.61	
14 04/11/2025	2,488,000.00	2,486,824.47	1,175.53	12,432,946.82
2025 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,486,824.47	1,175.53	
15 04/11/2026	2,488,000.00	2,486,589.36	1,410.64	12,431,536.18
2026 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,486,589.36	1,410.64	
16 04/11/2027	2,488,000.00	2,486,307.24	1,692.76	12,429,843.42
2027 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,486,307.24	1,692.76	
17 04/11/2028	2,488,000.00	2,485,968.68	2,031.32	12,427,812.10
2028 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,485,968.68	2,031.32	
18 04/11/2029	2,488,000.00	2,485,562.42	2,437.58	12,425,374.52
2029 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,485,562.42	2,437.58	
19 04/11/2030	2,488,000.00	2,485,074.90	2,925.10	12,422,449.42
2030 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,485,074.90	2,925.10	
20 04/11/2031	2,488,000.00	2,484,489.88	3,510.12	12,418,939.30
2031 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,484,489.88	3,510.12	
21 04/11/2032	2,488,000.00	2,483,787.86	4,212.14	12,414,727.16
2032 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,483,787.86	4,212.14	
22 04/11/2033	2,488,000.00	2,482,945.43	5,054.57	12,409,672.59
2033 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,482,945.43	5,054.57	
23 04/11/2034	2,488,000.00	2,481,934.52	6,065.48	12,403,607.11
2034 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,481,934.52	6,065.48	
24 04/11/2035	2,488,000.00	2,480,721.42	7,278.58	12,396,328.53
2035 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,480,721.42	7,278.58	
25 04/11/2036	2,488,000.00	2,479,265.71	8,734.29	12,387,594.24
2036 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,479,265.71	8,734.29	
26 04/11/2037	2,488,000.00	2,477,518.85	10,481.15	12,377,113.09

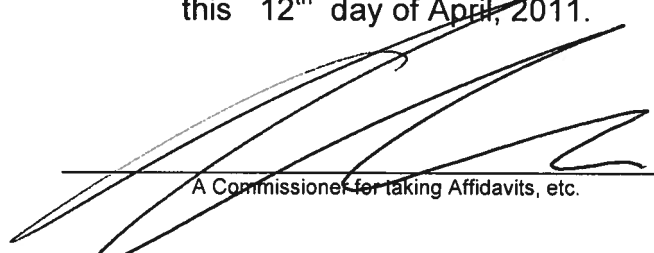
PV of Annual Net Income for Nelson Financial

Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
2037 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,477,518.85	10,481.15	
27 04/11/2038	2,488,000.00	2,475,422.62	12,577.38	12,364,535.71
2038 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,475,422.62	12,577.38	
28 04/11/2039	2,488,000.00	2,472,907.14	15,092.86	12,349,442.85
2039 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,472,907.14	15,092.86	
29 04/11/2040	2,488,000.00	2,469,888.57	18,111.43	12,331,331.42
2040 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,469,888.57	18,111.43	
30 04/11/2041	2,488,000.00	2,466,266.28	21,733.72	12,309,597.70
2041 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,466,266.28	21,733.72	
31 04/11/2042	2,488,000.00	2,461,919.54	26,080.46	12,283,517.24
2042 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,461,919.54	26,080.46	
32 04/11/2043	2,488,000.00	2,456,703.45	31,296.55	12,252,220.69
2043 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,456,703.45	31,296.55	
33 04/11/2044	2,488,000.00	2,450,444.14	37,555.86	12,214,664.83
2044 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,450,444.14	37,555.86	
34 04/11/2045	2,488,000.00	2,442,932.97	45,067.03	12,169,597.80
2045 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,442,932.97	45,067.03	
35 04/11/2046	2,488,000.00	2,433,919.56	54,080.44	12,115,517.36
2046 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,433,919.56	54,080.44	
36 04/11/2047	2,488,000.00	2,423,103.47	64,896.53	12,050,620.83
2047 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,423,103.47	64,896.53	
37 04/11/2048	2,488,000.00	2,410,124.17	77,875.83	11,972,745.00
2048 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,410,124.17	77,875.83	
38 04/11/2049	2,488,000.00	2,394,549.00	93,451.00	11,879,294.00
2049 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,394,549.00	93,451.00	
39 04/11/2050	2,488,000.00	2,375,858.80	112,141.20	11,767,152.80
2050 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,375,858.80	112,141.20	
40 04/11/2051	2,488,000.00	2,353,430.56	134,569.44	11,632,583.36
2051 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,353,430.56	134,569.44	
41 04/11/2052	2,488,000.00	2,326,516.67	161,483.33	11,471,100.03
2052 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,326,516.67	161,483.33	
42 04/11/2053	2,488,000.00	2,294,220.01	193,779.99	11,277,320.04
2053 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,294,220.01	193,779.99	

PV of Annual Net Income for Nelson Financial

Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
43 04/11/2054	2,488,000.00	2,255,464.01	232,535.99	11,044,784.05
2054 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,255,464.01	232,535.99	
44 04/11/2055	2,488,000.00	2,208,956.81	279,043.19	10,765,740.86
2055 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,208,956.81	279,043.19	
45 04/11/2056	2,488,000.00	2,153,148.17	334,851.83	10,430,889.03
2056 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,153,148.17	334,851.83	
46 04/11/2057	2,488,000.00	2,086,177.81	401,822.19	10,029,066.84
2057 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,086,177.81	401,822.19	
47 04/11/2058	2,488,000.00	2,005,813.37	482,186.63	9,546,880.21
2058 Totals	2,488,000.00	2,005,813.37	482,186.63	
48 04/11/2059	2,488,000.00	1,909,376.04	578,623.96	8,968,256.25
2059 Totals	2,488,000.00	1,909,376.04	578,623.96	
49 04/11/2060	2,488,000.00	1,793,651.25	694,348.75	8,273,907.50
2060 Totals	2,488,000.00	1,793,651.25	694,348.75	
50 04/11/2061	2,488,000.00	1,654,781.50	833,218.50	7,440,689.00
2061 Totals	2,488,000.00	1,654,781.50	833,218.50	
51 04/11/2062	2,488,000.00	1,488,137.80	999,862.20	6,440,826.80
2062 Totals	2,488,000.00	1,488,137.80	999,862.20	
52 04/11/2063	2,488,000.00	1,288,165.36	1,199,834.64	5,240,992.16
2063 Totals	2,488,000.00	1,288,165.36	1,199,834.64	
53 04/11/2064	2,488,000.00	1,048,198.43	1,439,801.57	3,801,190.59
2064 Totals	2,488,000.00	1,048,198.43	1,439,801.57	
54 04/11/2065	2,488,000.00	760,238.12	1,727,761.88	2,073,428.71
2065 Totals	2,488,000.00	760,238.12	1,727,761.88	
55 04/11/2066	2,488,114.45	414,685.74	2,073,428.71	0.00
2066 Totals	2,488,114.45	414,685.74	2,073,428.71	
Grand Totals	132,522,114.45	123,171,591.27	9,350,523.18	

This is Exhibit " 1 " referred to
in the Affidavit of Michael Carnegie
sworn before me herein
this 12th day of April, 2011.



A Commissionef for taking Affidavits, etc.

Nelson liquidation PV

Cor : Annual

Nor : 12.000 %

CASH FLOW DATA

Event	Date	Amount	Number	Period	End Date
1 Loan	04/12/2011	36,676.70	B	1	
2 Payment	07/12/2011	20,000.00	1		
3 Payment	05/12/2012	10,000.00	1		
4 Payment	05/12/2013	7,500.00	1		
5 Payment	05/12/2016	4,500.00	1		

AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE - Normal Amortization

Date	Payment	Interest	Principal	Balance
Loan 04/12/2011				36,676.70
1 07/12/2011	20,000.00	1,097.29	18,902.71	17,773.99
2011 Totals	20,000.00	1,097.29	18,902.71	
2 05/12/2012	10,000.00	1,782.27	8,217.73	9,556.26
2012 Totals	10,000.00	1,782.27	8,217.73	
3 05/12/2013	7,500.00	1,146.75	6,353.25	3,203.01
2013 Totals	7,500.00	1,146.75	6,353.25	
4 05/12/2016	4,500.00	1,296.99	3,203.01	0.00
2016 Totals	4,500.00	1,296.99	3,203.01	
Grand Totals	42,000.00 A	5,323.30	36,676.70	

$A = 42\%$

$\% B = 36.7\%$