

Management's Discussion & Analysis of

CYMBRIA CORPORATION

Three months and six months ended June 30, 2017

CYMBRIA[®]

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a review of Cymbria Corporation's ("Cymbria") financial results for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2017 and assesses factors that may affect future results. The financial condition and results of operations are analyzed noting the significant factors that impacted the statements of financial position, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows of Cymbria. As such, this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements and notes thereto included in this report. The MD&A and the condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") to provide information about Cymbria.

The following MD&A is the responsibility of management and is dated August 8, 2017. The Board of Directors carries out its responsibility for the review of this disclosure through its Audit Committee, comprised exclusively of independent directors. The Audit Committee has reviewed and recommended approval of the MD&A by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has approved this disclosure.

The condensed interim financial statements may be included at the back of the MD&A. You can obtain a free copy of the interim or annual financial statements by calling 1.866.757.7207, writing to EdgePoint Investment Group Inc., 150 Bloor St. W., Suite 500, Toronto, ON, M5S 2X9, or visiting our website at www.cymbria.com or the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Likewise, shareholders can obtain copies of Cymbria's proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure records, and quarterly portfolio disclosures.

Please refer to Cymbria's Annual Information Form and the 2016 audited annual financial statements for more information which can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. For Cymbria's current and historical net asset values per share, please visit www.cymbria.com.

Caution regarding forward-looking statements

This report may contain forward-looking statements about Cymbria, including its strategy, expected performance and condition. Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates," or negative versions thereof and similar expressions.

This report may also contain backward-looking statements that are more definitive in nature that include words such as "last year," "before we were born" and "our encyclopaedias say." We like to think we're pretty good at predicting what happened in the past so feel free to take most of these statements as truths.

In addition, any statement that may be made concerning future performance, strategies or prospects, and possible future action, is also a forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future events and are inherently subject to, among other things, risks, uncertainties, and assumptions about Cymbria and economic factors.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual events and results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by Cymbria. Any number of important factors could contribute to these differences, including, but not limited to, general economic, political and market factors, interest and foreign exchange rates, global equity and capital markets, business competition, technological change, changes in government regulations, unexpected judicial or regulatory proceedings, and catastrophic events.

We stress that the abovementioned list of important factors is not exhaustive but is super exhausting to read, let's be honest! We encourage you to consider these and other factors carefully before making any investment decisions, and urge you to avoid placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Further, you should be aware of the fact that Cymbria has no specific intention of updating any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, prior to the release of the next MD&A.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following presents the views of EdgePoint Investment Group Inc. (the "Manager") concerning significant factors and developments that have affected Cymbria's performance and outlook.

Please read the aforementioned caution regarding forward-looking statements.

Where we refer to the purchase or sale of businesses in this report, we are referring to Cymbria's purchase or sale of shares in a company. We use the term businesses as it more closely aligns with the portfolio management team's view that the investment is in a business and not simply ownership of stock.

Non-IFRS Measures

Cymbria prepares and releases audited annual financial statements and unaudited condensed interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS. In this MD&A, as a complement to results provided in accordance with IFRS, Cymbria discloses certain financial measures not recognized under IFRS and that do not have standard meanings prescribed by IFRS (collectively the "non-IFRS measures"). These non-IFRS measures are further described below. Cymbria has presented such non-IFRS measures, because we believe they are relevant measures of the ability to evaluate Cymbria's performance. These non-IFRS measures should not be construed as alternatives to net comprehensive income (loss) determined in accordance with IFRS as indicators of Cymbria's performance.

- Net Asset Value ("NAV") – represents the fair value of the net assets of Cymbria, which differs from IFRS Shareholders' Equity because it does not take into account the deferred income tax liability on the unrealized gain on investments and the deferred tax benefits associated with any realized losses on investments;
- Management Expense Ratio ("MER") – represents the total management fees and operating expenses paid by each class of Cymbria, including applicable sales taxes and interest, and excluding corporate income taxes, commissions and other portfolio transaction costs, as a percentage of the average daily NAV of Cymbria on an annualized basis; and
- Net asset value per share – represents the NAV of Cymbria by class divided by the respective number of shares in that class.

Readers are cautioned not to view non-IFRS measures as alternatives to financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS.

Reconciliation of NAV to Shareholders' equity

	June 30, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
	('000s)	('000s)
NAV	\$ 965,177	\$ 857,166
Less: Deferred income tax liability	(39,241)	(30,490)
Shareholders' equity	\$ 925,936	\$ 826,676

Class A	June 30, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
Net asset value per share	\$ 41.13	\$ 36.59
Less: Deferred income tax liability	(1.67)	(1.30)
Shareholders' equity per share	\$ 39.46	\$ 35.29

Class J	June 30, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
Net asset value per share	\$ 45.34	\$ 40.16
Less: Deferred income tax liability	(1.84)	(1.43)
Shareholders' equity per share	\$ 43.50	\$ 38.73

Our business

Cymbria is an investment corporation that trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange. As at June 30, 2017, Cymbria invested in a collection of 41 different business ideas, including a 20.7% ownership stake in EdgePoint Wealth Management Inc. ("EdgePoint").

Measuring our results

We've made meaningful progress toward our goal of building long-term wealth for shareholders. The cumulative return of Cymbria's Class A NAV since inception is 311.3% (includes IPO-related expenses) and the cumulative return of Cymbria's shareholders' equity since inception is 295.7%.

We measure our investment results using Cymbria's NAV rather than its stock price or shareholders' equity, as we feel this more closely reflects how our Investment team adds value. For instance, fluctuations in Cymbria's share price are not always consistent with the movements of its NAV and can change based on numerous factors, some of which are independent of Cymbria's NAV. Cymbria's shareholders' equity differs from NAV because of accounting differences primarily related to deferred income taxes. Cymbria's NAV includes a provision for current corporate income taxes, but excludes a provision for future taxes on unrealized capital gains and losses. Shareholders' equity includes both. Deferred tax does not impact the amount of capital that Cymbria has invested to earn a return. Therefore, when we measure our investment performance, we measure against the full amount of capital that was available to us to invest which is represented by NAV. We are required to calculate NAV daily and Cymbria's Class A NAV is posted daily to our website.

Measuring Cymbria's worth

Cymbria's stock price has swung between a 14.2% discount and a 33.5% premium to NAV since inception.

The publicly traded portion of Cymbria's portfolio consists of a collection of quality businesses we believe are trading for less than their true value. We try to buy businesses that can materially grow their cash flows over time and where we're not being asked to pay for that growth today. This should translate into healthy share-price appreciation.

To help investors make intelligent decisions about their investment in Cymbria, we post its NAV daily to our website. Some have suggested that doing so encourages short-term thinking. We tend to agree. Cymbria's NAV is different from its worth. The NAV represents the value of its holdings at today's prices, not tomorrow's worth. Not everyone uses Cymbria's NAV as a guidepost, nor does posting it

ensure that the stock will ever trade at that figure. Cymbria has traded within a wide band and people are free to ignore the guideposts.

Since we have no control over Cymbria's share price and don't know what's in the heads of sellers day-to-day, we also have no way of determining if there will be shareholders willing to sell at material discounts to NAV (either knowingly or unknowingly). If Cymbria's stock price lags its NAV, we also believe in buying back shares, as doing so at an attractive discount makes sense for our shareholders. Should these opportunities exist over the next decade, our share repurchases should greatly enhance Cymbria's value for remaining shareholders. This will occur at the expense of those willing to sell to us at a discount. If we're right about the value of the businesses inside Cymbria's portfolio over time, our share repurchases will prove to be one of our better investments.

Recent Developments

We believe our historical returns have been pleasing. Many investors extrapolate historical returns into the future, meaning they believe the positive returns they're seeing today will continue into the future. The investment industry has conditioned many to think this way. The industry bombards you with advertising which highlights their historical returns in the hopes that you'll be motivated to get rich and invest with them. This is poor behaviour on their part but regrettably we don't see any of them changing their practices any time soon. When it comes to your investment in Cymbria, you shouldn't assume that we'll be able to deliver the same returns in the future as we have in the past.

Why are we confident that future returns will be lower than the past? Mainly because overall valuations in the world are higher than they've ever been since we started the firm in 2008. And the bottom line is entry price dictates return. The lower the entry price, the higher the expected return and vice versa.

Despite our belief that future returns may be lower than past returns, we still believe that of the primary ways of saving over the long term, equities still represent the best option.

Most investors are faced with four ways of saving money for the long term. Cash, fixed income, real estate and equities. For families who hold cash, they're earning less than 1% on that cash because today inflation is close to 2%. That's a recipe for going broke slowly. For those interested in the fixed-income market, Canadian 10-year government bonds earn 1.8% annually. If you lend your money to the Canadian government, you're still going to go broke due to inflation but at a slightly slower pace than if you're holding cash. Canadian real estate is a hot topic these days, and we're not sure that we can add any value on the matter other than to say that we agree with most commentators that some markets are more expensive today than at any other time in history. Finally, there are equities. We continue to believe that under every circumstance we can imagine, we should be able to deliver better results over the long term than the options listed above.

During the quarter, our long-term private investment in Real Matters, Inc., a global provider of financial services technology, had its initial public offering. Real Matters' primary product is a software program that automates many of the processes in a real estate appraisal and increases the likelihood of better valuations. Real Matters' proprietary

technology aims to make the appraisal process more efficient, ideally resulting in large productivity increases for appraisers and banks. The company experienced tremendous growth in revenue and profitability over the course of our investment. In addition to their appraisal software business, they're focused on growing their new business – the automation of the closing process in the title insurance market. Real Matters has been a tremendous success story thus far and we look forward to the next stage of their success now that they have transitioned to a publicly listed company.

Our cash position experienced some large swings in the last nine months as it has fluctuated from approximately 4% to close to 12%. Towards the end of last year and into this year, many of our long-term holdings performed well and reached our assessment of their actual value, or said differently, our thesis played out. As a result we exited our positions in American International Group Inc. and Tokyo Ohka Kogyo Co., Ltd., and reduced our weight in names like JPMorgan Chase & Co.

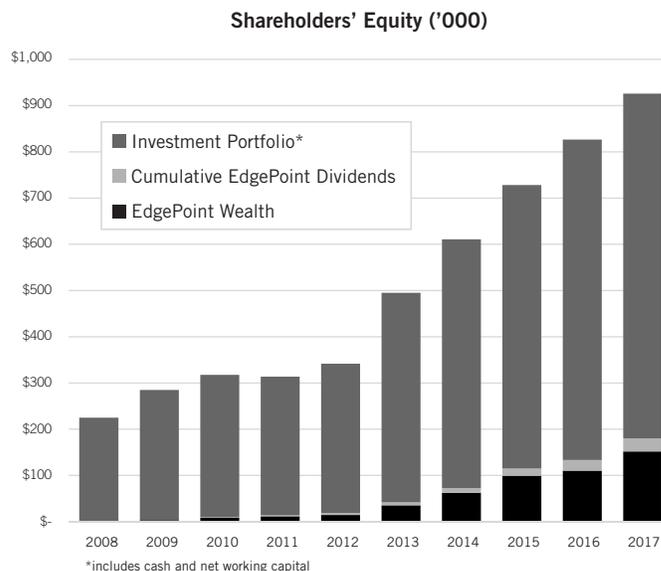
We have a watch list of businesses that we monitor and update regularly. When the entry price for a company on the list reaches an attractive level, cash is deployed and the name is added to the Portfolio. Over the last six months, we found nine new ideas for the Portfolio and our cash position is currently 8.4%. Cash isn't something we strategically manage; rather our cash levels are a by-product of our investment approach.

Overall Performance

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, Cymbria Class A NAV increased 12.4%, Class J NAV increased 12.9%, and shareholders' equity increased 12.0%.

Cymbria's Growth

As at June 30, 2017, Cymbria's NAV totaled \$965 million, compared to \$857 million as at December 31, 2016. Shareholders' equity increased to \$926 million, compared to \$827 million as at December 31, 2016. The increase in NAV and shareholders' equity is largely attributable to investment performance, which is discussed in the *Investment Performance* section of this report.



Investment Performance

Cymbria's investment performance is segmented between its investments in a portfolio of securities and EdgePoint.

Portfolio of securities

While we provide these results to fulfill the disclosure requirement of this report, we measure investment success over periods of 10 years or more, and believe it takes considerable skill to consistently add value over the long term. We don't believe any meaningful conclusions can be drawn based on such a short period. However, in this section we will discuss the investments that had the most impact on the NAV and highlight any material changes to the businesses we own, if any.

These are the investments that had the most meaningful positive impact on NAV during the period:

- **Shiseido Co., Ltd.**
Shiseido Co., Ltd. is one of the largest cosmetic companies in the world. We first added the business to Cymbria at the beginning of February 2015. Shiseido is similar to many Japanese companies in that they make great products but have profit margins well below its global competitors. When we bought Shiseido, its operating margins were an abysmal 3.5%, however its gross margins were 75%. A sense of accountability and an ownership mentality were both missing among management and the board. It was a cosmetics company with only one female corporate officer and a seniority system where promotion and pay were based on your age. We believed there was a large opportunity for the new management team to address cost issues in the business. The new CEO, during his three-year tenure, has abolished the seniority system, promoted women and found significant cost savings which have been reinvested in advertising and R&D. We believe the net-result from the cost savings and growth in the business should be dramatically higher profits.
- **Aena SME, S.A.**
Aena SME, S.A. owns and operates airports and heliports in Spain and internationally. We first purchased the company at the end of 2015 in Cymbria. Aena is the closest thing to a monopoly that we've ever owned as their holdings make up 99.9% of commercial air traffic in Spain. During the financial crisis, the government sold a stake in Aena to raise money for the country. We were asked to pay roughly 11x free cash flow for the business, or, said differently, we expected to earn 9% a year as owners of the business if the company didn't grow. Although 9% is a decent return, we believed we'd get any future growth for free. We weren't being asked to pay for any increases in domestic traffic (down 30% from its peak), passenger spending or parking fees, the last two significantly lower than similar airports in other countries. After the crisis, the passenger traffic grew by double-digits, retail offerings and sales improved and parking revenues increased. All this led to substantial profit growth over the year and the share price reacted positively to the good news.

Conversely, the following business had the most meaningful negative impact on NAV during the period:

- **WESCO International Inc.**
WESCO International Inc. shares, along with other industrial stocks in the market, declined in price during the quarter. There was nothing company-specific that triggered the drop.

Portfolio transactions

Portfolio transactions are a result of our "bottom-up" stock selection process. We don't construct Cymbria's portfolio with an index or benchmark in mind. As a result, Cymbria's composition is typically very different from its benchmark index.

During the period, we purchased stakes in two new businesses:

- **Shionogi & Co., Ltd.**
Shionogi & Co., Ltd. is a Japanese pharmaceutical company best known for developing Crestor, a cholesterol-reduction drug. We purchased a stake in the business because we believe the share price doesn't reflect the significant growth prospects of the company as it launches new antivirals and antibiotics, as well as novel therapies for opioid-induced side effects, ADHD and HIV.
- **Subaru Corp.**
Subaru is a Japanese global car manufacturer. After achieving above-market growth in the U.S., Subaru was capacity-constrained during the last two years. They recently installed new lines in their Indiana plant that should grow their U.S. production by 40%. We believe they'll use this capacity over the next few years, allowing them to return to above-market growth. Even with these expectations, the stock is very attractively priced at 5x enterprise value to free cash flow.

We generally sell a stake in a business for one of two reasons. First, if our thesis about the business is deemed no longer valid. Second, there is a constant culling process whereby we continuously strive to upgrade the quality of Cymbria's portfolio with better ideas.

During the period, the following business was sold:

- **Bharti Infratel Ltd.**
Bharti Infratel Ltd. is a leading Indian telecom tower-infrastructure provider. We first purchased Bharti in Cymbria at the beginning of March 2017. We believed growth in new towers would come from the 75% of the population without a smart phone or the 50% of rural residents without a mobile phone. As well, the fragmented market meant that Bharti, being the top mobile tower company, would have more antennas gravitate towards their towers over time. The stock was net cash and the company had very consistent revenues with little variability over an economic cycle. Bharti's share price appreciated almost 30% over a very short-term period, thus diminishing future return expectations and causing us to sell the stock. Our holding period return in the stock was approximately 30%.

Overall, Cymbria had portfolio turnover rates of 16.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 25.3% for the year ended December 31, 2016. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated based on the lesser of purchases or proceeds of sales of securities during the period divided by the average value of the Portfolio's securities during that time. Cymbria's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively Cymbria's portfolio advisor managed its Portfolio of investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to Cymbria buying and selling all of the securities in its Portfolio once in the course of the year. The higher the portfolio turnover rate in a year, the greater the trading costs payable and chance of taxable capital gains during that year. A high turnover rate isn't necessarily related to Cymbria's performance.

Investment in EdgePoint

Cymbria's original \$509,585 investment in EdgePoint represents a 20.7% ownership share as at June 30, 2017. We have received \$28.3 million in dividends from EdgePoint since inception and its stake in Cymbria has increased to \$151.9 million, making EdgePoint the most valuable contributor to Cymbria's investment portfolio. Net sales for EdgePoint during the first four months of 2017 significantly exceeded the original forecast. Accordingly, Management prepared revised projections as of April 30, 2017, and with the assistance of a third-party valuator, EdgePoint was revalued at a range of \$151.9 million to \$167.5 million. For financial statement and NAV purposes, a value of \$151.9 million was used.

Summary of Investment Portfolio

Top 10 positions

Security name	% of NAV
1 EdgePoint Wealth Management Inc.	15.74%
2 Wells Fargo & Co.	4.43%
3 Shiseido Co., Ltd.	3.80%
4 Anthem Inc.	3.59%
5 Echelon Financial Holdings Inc.	3.36%
6 WABCO Holdings Inc.	3.26%
7 Realogy Holdings Corp.	2.71%
8 Ubiquiti Networks Inc.	2.70%
9 Affiliated Managers Group, Inc.	2.63%
10 Generac Holdings Inc.	2.60%
Total	44.82%

The *Summary of Investment Portfolio* may change due to ongoing portfolio transactions.

Financial Review

This section discusses the significant changes in Cymbria's financial performance and cash flows for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to those for the same periods

ended June 30, 2016, and financial condition as at June 30, 2017 compared to that as at December 31, 2016.

This section should be read in conjunction with Cymbria's condensed interim financial statements and corresponding notes thereto.

Financial Performance

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017 ('000s)	2016 ('000s)	2017 ('000s)	2016 ('000s)
Income				
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	\$ 73,898	\$ (17,006)	\$ 103,193	\$ (37,640)
Dividend and interest income	8,823	6,291	11,004	8,469
Foreign currency gain (loss) on hedging	3,417	1,796	4,637	11,532
Foreign currency gain (loss), excluding hedging	(74)	96	(63)	(494)
Total income	\$ 86,064	\$ (8,823)	\$ 118,771	\$ (18,133)
Expenses				
Management fees	\$ 1,615	\$ 1,302	\$ 3,153	\$ 2,547
Withholding taxes, HST, and transaction costs	1,091	674	1,680	1,179
Other expenses	581	350	992	660
Total expenses	\$ 3,287	\$ 2,326	\$ 5,825	\$ 4,386
Profit (loss) for the period before taxes	\$ 82,777	\$ (11,149)	\$ 112,946	\$ (22,519)
Income taxes (recovery)	9,712	(2,410)	13,686	(4,155)
Net comprehensive income	\$ 73,065	\$ (8,739)	\$ 99,260	\$ (18,364)

(a) Net realized and unrealized gain on investments

The change in net realized and unrealized gain on investments is driven by investment performance during the period. Highlights of this performance is discussed in the *Investment performance* section of the MD&A.

(b) Dividend and interest income

Dividend and interest income is earned on the portfolio of public equities and the investment in EdgePoint. An important driver of wealth for Cymbria is the dividend from EdgePoint. EdgePoint typically pays a dividend semi-annually, which can be reinvested by Cymbria in its portfolio of securities or used to buy back Cymbria shares. For the three months ended June 30, 2017, Cymbria received a dividend of \$5.2 million from EdgePoint which was a \$1.4 million increase compared to the same period ended June 30, 2016. Cymbria's portfolio of public equities is not managed with the intent to derive a certain amount of dividend or interest income. Therefore, it is typical that this type of income would fluctuate from period to period.

(c) Foreign currency gain (loss)

Cymbria is valued in Canadian dollars; however, it invests in securities dominated in foreign currencies. The foreign currency gains and losses of these securities are included in net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments. In order to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations, we may employ currency hedging. Specifically, we may hedge all or a portion of our foreign

currency exposure depending on our view of a currency's relative value and its associated risks.

As at June 30, 2017, Cymbria's most significant foreign currency exposure was the U.S. dollar, which as a percentage of shareholders' equity was approximately 49%, and Cymbria hedged 30% of that exposure. Cymbria did not have a hedge in place for its investment securities denominated in the Japanese yen, Euro, Swiss franc, British pound or Swedish krona as we did not believe there was material currency risk with the investments. As a result of foreign currency hedging activities during the three months ended June 30, 2017, Cymbria had a \$3.4 million net realized and unrealized gain from hedging activities.

Excluding Cymbria's hedging positions, Cymbria did not have a significant gain or loss due to other fluctuations in foreign currencies during the period.

(d) Expenses and MER

The increase in management fees is due to the increase in NAV over the corresponding period, on which the fee is based.

Cymbria believes that the MER continues to an important metric to evaluate the impact that fees and expenses have on Cymbria's investment performance. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, the MER was 1.22% for Class A shareholders, and 0.73% for Class J shareholders, compared to 1.19% and 0.70% for the year ended December 31, 2016 for Class A and Class J shareholders, respectively. There was not a significant change in the operating expenses of Cymbria during the period.

Financial Condition

	Jun. 30, 2017 ('000s)	Dec. 31, 2016 ('000s)
Assets		
Investments	\$ 887,824	\$ 750,075
Cash and cash equivalents	75,529	101,596
Income tax recovery	4,144	4,814
Other assets	1,293	3,142
Total assets	\$ 968,790	\$ 859,627
Liabilities		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ –	\$ 617
Accrued liabilities and other payables	2,959	1,359
Deferred share unit plan	654	485
Deferred income tax liability	39,241	30,490
Total liabilities	\$ 42,854	\$ 32,951
Shareholders' equity	\$ 925,936	\$ 826,676

(a) Investments

Cymbria's investment balance as at June 30, 2017, primarily consists of a portfolio of equities of \$731.0 million and an investment in EdgePoint of \$151.9 million. The *Investment Performance* section of this MD&A discusses the significant changes in these investments. The *Summary of Investment Portfolio* highlights the top holdings.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cymbria maintains cash and cash equivalents to purchase investments, pay expenses, and occasionally buy back shares. Cymbria does not distribute cash by issuing a dividend. Cash balances are monitored on a daily basis by the Manager, and the decrease of \$26.1 million from the end of 2016 is primarily due to the net purchase of investments in the portfolio during the six month period ended June 30, 2017. As at June 30, 2017, cash and cash equivalents comprised entirely of cash held at the bank.

(c) Income tax recovery and other assets

The income tax recovery of \$4.1 million is a result of the required income tax installments for 2017 being larger than Cymbria's income tax liability. Other assets consists of receivable for investments sold of \$0.5 million and dividends receivable of \$0.8 million, which are a result of transactions that occurred but had not yet settled at the end of the period.

(d) Accrued liabilities and other payables

As at June 30, 2017, accrued liabilities and other payables consists of accrued liabilities of \$0.8 million and payable for investments purchased of \$2.1 million. The increase from the end of 2016 is a primarily a result of investments that were purchased but not yet settled at the end of the period.

(e) Deferred share unit plan

Cymbria's deferred share unit plan exists to provide directors the option to receive their compensation in the form of deferred share units. The units are valued using the five day volume weighted average stock price of Cymbria prior to the period end. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, Cymbria issued 1,145 units, and the total value of the deferred share unit plan increased by \$169 thousand.

(f) Deferred income tax liability

The deferred income tax liability represents temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial

reporting purposes versus taxation purposes. As at June 30, 2017, Cymbria's deferred income tax liability is presented net and it comprises of a liability on the unrealized appreciation of investments of \$39.3 million, offset by an asset on deferred share units of \$0.1 million. Included in the deferred income tax liability is \$20.1 million related to Cymbria's investment in EdgePoint.

(g) Shareholders' equity

Cymbria's shareholders' equity is comprised of common stock, Class A, and Class J shareholders. The Manager owns 100% of the common stock of Cymbria. The number of common shares outstanding on June 30, 2017 and August 8, 2017 were 100. Class A shares are non-redeemable and traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. As at June 30, 2017 and August 8, 2017, there were 14,404,727 and 14,409,374 shares outstanding, respectively. Class J shares are non-redeemable and were offered through a private placement. Class J shares can be exchanged for an equivalent value of Class A shares on the last business day of each week. As at June 30, 2017 and August 8, 2017, there were 8,219,202 and 8,214,987 shares outstanding, respectively.

Cash Flows

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, Cymbria had a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$26.0 million. The majority of the net decrease in cash and cash equivalents is due to cash used for operating activities, including the net purchase of investments of \$26.9 million. Cymbria did not generate a significant amount of cash flows from financing or capital activities.

Shareholder activity

Cymbria refiled its Normal-Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") for the 12-month period beginning on May 23, 2017 to May 22, 2018. Cymbria will use the NCIB to repurchase shares in the event that we believe the company is being undervalued by the market and an attractive opportunity exists to enhance the value for its shareholders. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, Cymbria did not repurchase any shares as they were either trading at a premium to NAV or at a very small discount. Since inception, Cymbria has repurchased and cancelled 460,800 Class A shares at an average price of \$12.95 per share and a total cost of \$6.0 million.

On June 27, 2013, Cymbria's shareholders overwhelmingly approved a proposal to amend its constating documents to provide for a Liquidity Realization Opportunity ("LRO") in respect of both Class A and Class J shares. The LRO gives Cymbria the obligation to repurchase a number of shares from time to time at a very small discount to NAV where (i) Cymbria's portfolio has experienced growth in the previous fiscal year, (ii) Class A shares are trading at a price less than 97% of NAV, and (iii) on the Manager's recommendation. When these events occur, shareholders may elect to participate in the LRO and have an opportunity to dispose of shares at a price close to NAV. This feature was introduced to increase Cymbria's attractiveness as an investment by recognizing that liquidity requirements and investment time horizons vary from investor to investor. We believe that Cymbria's NAV, which is disclosed daily, is a fair representation of Cymbria's portfolio at current prices. When Class A shares trade at prices not reflective of the NAV, the LRO provides another venue whereby shareholders may dispose of their shares at a price closer to NAV. The LRO does not affect Cymbria's ability to continue repurchasing shares through the NCIB. Please see the Management Information Circular dated May 28, 2013 for more information on the LRO. Cymbria did not announce a LRO for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as Cymbria's Class A shares have been trading above 97% of NAV on average over the period.

Summary of interim results

With Cymbria's transition to a corporate issuer effective January 1, 2016, Cymbria is now required to provide interim financial information on a quarterly basis. Prior to this date, Cymbria provided financial statements on a semi-annual basis. The financial information summarized below is derived from Cymbria's condensed interim financial statements from the three months ended June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016, September 30, 2016, June 30, 2016, and March 31, 2016 and the semi-annual financial statements for the previous two semi-annual periods.

(in '000s except per share amounts)	Three months ended						Six months ended	
	Jun. 30 2017	Mar. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Sep. 30, 2016	Jun. 30, 2016	Mar. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015	Jun. 30, 2015
Total income (loss)	\$ 86,064	\$ 32,707	\$ 69,448	\$ 68,699	\$ (8,823)	\$ (9,310)	\$ 39,552	\$ 104,678
Total expenses	\$ 3,287	2,538	2,427	2,214	2,326	2,060	5,383	5,814
Increase (decrease) in shareholders' equity from operations	\$ 73,065	26,195	58,941	57,788	(8,739)	(9,625)	30,742	86,868
Increase (decrease) in shareholders' equity from operations, per share								
Class A	\$ 3.10	\$ 1.07	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.45	(0.42)	(0.43)	\$ 1.24	\$ 3.69
Class J	\$ 3.46	\$ 1.31	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.74	(0.32)	(0.42)	\$ 1.56	\$ 4.10

Liquidity

Cymbria maintains strong liquidity with cash and cash equivalents and its portfolio of public equities. Aside from financial liabilities that arise from its normal course of investing activities, Cymbria has no other significant financial liabilities. As at June 30, 2017, cash and cash equivalents represents 8% of Cymbria's total shareholders' equity. Cymbria's portfolio of securities includes actively traded global stocks that can be readily sold. As at June 30, 2017, the portfolio of public equities represents 79% of Cymbria's total equity. Cymbria does not own any debt or contractual obligations that would pose a significant risk to liquidity as at June 30, 2017.

Commitments and Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business activities, Cymbria may be contingently liable for litigation and claims arising from investing. Where required, the Manager records adequate provisions in the accounts. The Manager is not aware of any current or pending litigation or claims against Cymbria.

Related parties**Manager and Investment Advisor**

Cymbria is managed by EdgePoint Investment Group Inc. (the "Manager"), which is responsible for Cymbria's day-to-day operations and is also the portfolio advisor to Cymbria. The Manager provides investment advisory and portfolio management services, which comprise investment selection, analysis and monitoring, including business travel to corporate head offices, other associated due diligence costs, portfolio construction and risk management and broker analysis, selection and monitoring, and trading expertise, and could also include marketing and promotion of Cymbria. These services are in the normal course of operations and are charged at the rate agreed to by the parties.

As compensation for providing these management services, the Manager receives a monthly management fee based on the daily average NAV of each class of Cymbria shares, excluding the value of EdgePoint. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, management fees totaled \$3.2 million, compared to \$2.5 million for the same period ended June 30, 2016. In addition, the Manager is entitled to be reimbursed by Cymbria for operating expenses associated with its advisory services, excluding salaries to the Manager's principal shareholders.

Cymbria is also responsible for paying its own operating expenses which includes, but is not limited to, taxes (including income, capital, and harmonized sales taxes), accounting, legal fees, audit fees, Board of Directors' fees, custodial and safekeeping fees, portfolio transaction costs, registrar and transfer agency fees, regulatory costs and filing fees, shareholder reporting including the costs of preparing and distributing annual and interim reports, Annual Information Forms, statements and investment communications, interest and bank charges, and all administration expenses incurred by the Manager for its duties as Manager that could include salaries (excluding salaries to the Manager's principal shareholders), overhead and other costs related directly to Cymbria's operations. Except for interest, bank charges, and taxes paid or payable directly by Cymbria, the Manager incurs such expenses on Cymbria's behalf and is then reimbursed by Cymbria for such expenses.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments that Cymbria has made in preparing the financial statements:

i. Fair value measurement of derivatives and securities not quoted in an active market

Cymbria holds financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets, including derivatives. The determination of the fair value of these instruments is where Cymbria has made the most significant accounting judgments and estimates in preparing financial statements. See Note 9 of the attached financial statements for more information on the fair value measurement of Cymbria's financial statements.

ii. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income, together with future tax planning strategies.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the period ended June 30, 2017.

None of these will have a significant effect on the financial statements of Cymbria, with the possible exception of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*.

IFRS 9 deals with recognition, derecognition, classification and measurement of financial instruments and its requirements represent a significant change from the existing requirements in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, in respect of financial assets. IFRS 9 contains two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. A financial asset would be measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other financial assets would be measured at fair value. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, and loans and receivables. The effective date of this standard is January 1, 2018, but early adoption is permitted. The Manager is currently in the process of evaluating the potential effect of this standard.

Financial Instruments

Cymbria has designated its financial instruments as follows:

	Classification	Measurement
Financial assets		
Investments	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Held for trading	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Receivable for investments sold	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Dividends receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Income tax recovery	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities		
Accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Income taxes payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Payable for investments purchased	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Deferred share unit plan liability	Other financial liabilities	Fair value
Deferred income tax liability	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

Risks

The risks associated with investing in Cymbria remain as disclosed in the prospectus dated October 20, 2008 and filed on SEDAR. Any changes to Cymbria over the period have not affected the overall risks.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Co-Chief Executive Officers and the Chief Financial Officer have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Co-Chief Executive Officers and the Chief Financial Officer have also designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by Cymbria in its corporate filings have been recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. In addition, Cymbria's Audit Committee and Board of Directors provide an oversight role with respect to all public financial disclosures by Cymbria, and have reviewed and approved this MD&A and the condensed interim financial statements as at August 8, 2017.

There were no changes made in the design of internal controls over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Cymbria's internal controls over financial reporting.

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives are met. Due to inherent limitations in all such systems, no evaluations of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within a company have been detected. Accordingly, our internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of our control systems have been met.

OFFICERS

Tye Bousada, CFA

Co-Chief Executive Officer

Geoff MacDonald, CFA

Co-Chief Executive Officer

Diane Rossi

Corporate Secretary

Norman Tang, CPA, CA

Chief Financial Officer

DIRECTORS

Ugo Bizzarri, CFA

Director

Reena Carter, CA, CPA, CBV, C.Dir

Director and Chair of the Audit Committee

Patrick Farmer, CFA

Chairman

James MacDonald

Director and member of the Audit Committee

Richard Whiting

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TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

CYB