

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based upon estimates and judgments. When alternative methods exist, management has chosen those it deems to be the most appropriate in the circumstances.

Leon's Furniture Limited/Meubles Leon Ltée ("Leon's" or the "Company") maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls, consistent with reasonable costs. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant and reliable and that Leon's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

"Terrence T. Leon"

Terrence T. Leon

CEO

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility through its Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board and reviews these consolidated financial statements; considers the report of the external auditors; assesses the adequacy of the internal controls of the Company; examines the fees and expenses for audit services; and recommends to the Board the independent auditors for appointment by the shareholders. The Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for consideration when approving these consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

These consolidated financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young, the external auditors, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards on behalf of the shareholders. Ernst & Young has full and free access to the Audit Committee.

"Dominic Scarangella"

Dominic Scarangella

Executive Vice President and CFO

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LEON'S FURNITURE LIMITED/MEUBLES LEON LTÉE

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Leon's Furniture Limited/Meubles Leon Ltée**, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material

misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Leon's Furniture Limited/Meubles Leon Ltée as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

"Ernest & Young LLP"

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
February 23, 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at December 31	As at December 31
(\$ in thousands)	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents [NOTES 5 AND 22]	\$ 43,985	\$ 7,859
Restricted marketable securities [NOTE 22]	16,600	18,691
Available-for-sale financial assets [NOTE 22]	39,079	22,960
Trade receivables [NOTE 22]	128,142	117,832
Income taxes receivable	2,042	24,920
Inventories [NOTE 6]	308,801	303,961
Deferred acquisition costs [NOTE 7]	7,643	8,329
Deferred financing costs	775	473
Total current assets	\$ 547,067	\$ 505,025
Other assets	8,225	6,214
Deferred acquisition costs [NOTE 7]	13,128	13,093
Property, plant and equipment [NOTE 8]	315,500	323,218
Investment properties [NOTE 9]	17,984	18,496
Intangible assets [NOTE 10]	311,464	318,214
Goodwill [NOTE 10]	390,120	390,120
Deferred income tax assets [NOTE 20]	8,174	9,083
Total assets	\$ 1,611,662	\$ 1,583,463
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables [NOTE 11]	\$ 214,838	\$ 206,076
Provisions [NOTE 12]	5,468	5,343
Income taxes payable	12,641	7,266
Customers' deposits	117,990	112,446
Finance lease liabilities [NOTE 13]	1,421	1,954
Dividends payable [NOTE 16]	7,183	7,141
Deferred warranty plan revenue	39,839	49,380
Loans and borrowings [NOTE 14]	25,000	50,000
Other liabilities	2,124	-
Total current liabilities	\$ 426,504	\$ 439,606
Loans and borrowings [NOTE 14]	214,436	237,357
Convertible debentures [NOTE 14]	93,520	92,628
Finance lease liabilities [NOTE 13]	10,474	11,895
Deferred warranty plan revenue	105,289	95,775
Redeemable share liability [NOTE 15]	503	880
Deferred rent liabilities and lease inducements	11,380	8,858
Deferred income tax liabilities [NOTE 20]	90,003	96,062
Total liabilities	\$ 952,109	\$ 983,061
Shareholders' equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company		
Common shares [NOTE 16]	\$ 39,184	\$ 34,389
Equity component of convertible debentures [NOTE 14]	7,089	7,089
Retained earnings	613,426	558,526
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(146)	398
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 659,553	\$ 600,402
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,611,662	\$ 1,583,463

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

"Mark J. Leon"

Mark J. Leon
Director

"Peter Eby"

Peter Eby
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Year ended December 31	Year ended December 31
(\$ in thousands)	2016	2015
Revenue [NOTE 17]	\$ 2,143,736	\$ 2,031,718
Cost of sales [NOTE 6]	1,228,499	1,141,706
Gross profit	\$ 915,237	\$ 890,012
Selling, general and administration expenses [NOTE 18]	786,568	770,966
	128,669	119,046
Net finance costs [NOTE 19]	(14,481)	(17,627)
Net income before income tax	114,188	101,419
Income tax expense [NOTE 20]	30,597	24,790
Net income	\$ 83,591	\$ 76,629
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	71,695,955	71,217,958
Diluted	83,081,832	82,364,539
Earnings per share [NOTE 21]		
Basic	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.08
Diluted	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.97
Dividends declared per share		
Common	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40
Convertible, non-voting	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Year ended December 31		
(\$ in thousands)	2016	Tax effect	Net of tax 2016
Net income for the year	\$ 83,591	\$ -	\$ 83,591
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the year	280	113	167
Reclassification adjustment for net losses included in profit for the year	(946)	(235)	(711)
Change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the year	(666)	(122)	(544)
Comprehensive income for the year	\$ 82,925	\$ (122)	\$ 83,047

	Year ended December 31		
(\$ in thousands)	2015	Tax effect	Net of tax 2015
Net income for the year	\$ 76,629	\$ -	\$ 76,629
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the year	(77)	(22)	(55)
Reclassification adjustment for net gains included in profit for the year	5	1	4
Change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the year	(72)	(21)	(51)
Comprehensive income for the year	\$ 76,557	\$ (21)	\$ 76,578

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(\$ in thousands)	Equity component of convertible debentures	Common shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total
As at December 31, 2015	\$ 7,089	\$ 34,389	\$ 398	\$ 558,526	\$ 600,402
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the year	–	–	–	83,591	83,591
Change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the year	–	–	(544)	–	(544)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	(544)	83,591	83,047
Transactions with shareholders					
Dividends declared	–	–	–	(28,691)	(28,691)
Management share purchase plan (NOTE 15)	–	4,795	–	–	4,795
Total transactions with shareholders	–	4,795	–	(28,691)	(23,896)
As at December 31, 2016	\$ 7,089	\$ 39,184	\$ (146)	\$ 613,426	\$ 659,553
(\$ in thousands)					
As at December 31, 2014	\$ 7,089	\$ 31,169	\$ 449	\$ 510,398	\$ 549,105
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the year	–	–	–	76,629	76,629
Change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the year	–	–	(51)	–	(51)
Total comprehensive loss	–	–	(51)	76,629	76,578
Transactions with shareholders					
Dividends declared	–	–	–	(28,501)	(28,501)
Management share purchase plan (NOTE 15)	–	3,220	–	–	3,220
Total transactions with shareholders	–	3,220	–	(28,501)	(25,281)
As at December 31, 2015	\$ 7,089	\$ 34,389	\$ 398	\$ 558,526	\$ 600,402

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31	Year ended December 31
(\$ in thousands)	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year	\$ 83,591	\$ 76,629
Add (deduct) items not involving an outlay of cash		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	33,802	33,694
Amortization of intangible assets	7,433	8,044
Amortization of deferred warranty plan revenue	(59,118)	(55,180)
Net finance costs	14,481	17,627
Deferred income taxes	(4,945)	(5,317)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	(28)	(1,072)
(Gain) loss on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	(897)	1,514
	\$ 74,319	\$ 75,939
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations [NOTE 26]	31,238	(74,426)
Cash received on warranty plan sales	59,091	56,970
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 164,648	\$ 58,483
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment properties [NOTES 8 & 9]	(25,689)	(22,756)
Purchase of intangible assets [NOTE 10]	(683)	(4,956)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	145	4,464
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	(29,981)	(8,093)
Proceeds on sale of available-for-sale financial assets	16,184	5,524
Interest received	1,717	1,308
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (38,307)	\$ (24,509)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of finance leases	(1,884)	(1,936)
Dividends paid	(28,649)	(28,465)
Decrease of employee loans-redeemable shares [NOTE 15]	4,418	3,699
Repayment of term loan [NOTE 14]	(50,000)	(30,000)
Finance costs paid	(775)	-
Interest paid	(13,325)	(15,313)
Cash used in financing activities	\$ (90,215)	\$ (72,015)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	36,126	(38,041)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	7,859	45,900
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 43,985	\$ 7,859

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except share amounts and earning per share)

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Leon's Furniture Limited ("Leon's" or the "Company") was incorporated by Articles of Incorporation under the Business Corporations Act on February 28, 1969. Leon's is a retailer of home furnishings, mattresses, appliances and electronics across Canada. Leon's is a public company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX – LNF, LNF.DB) and is incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The address of the Company's head office and registered office is 45 Gordon Mackay Road, Toronto, Ontario, M9N 3X3.

The Company's business is seasonal in nature. Retail sales are traditionally higher in the third and fourth quarters.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issuance on February 23, 2017.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available-for-sale financial assets and derivative instruments and the initial recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, which are measured at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and is also the functional currency of each of the Company's subsidiaries.

Use of estimates and judgments

Management has exercised judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the consolidated balance sheet dates and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and other judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments and estimates that the Company has made in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Extended warranty revenue recognition

The Company offers extended warranties on certain merchandise. Management has applied judgment in determining the basis upon and period over which to recognize deferred warranty revenue.

Inventories

The Company estimates the net realizable value as the amount at which inventories are expected to be sold by taking into account fluctuations of retail prices due to prevailing market conditions. If required, inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to not be recoverable due to obsolescence, damage or declining sales prices.

Reserves for slow moving and damaged inventory are deducted in the Company's valuation of inventories. Management has estimated the amount of reserve for slow moving inventory based on the Company's historic retail experience.

Impairment of marketable securities

The Company exercises judgment in the determination of whether there are objective indicators of impairment with respect to its marketable securities. This includes making judgments as to whether a potential impairment is either significant or prolonged with respect to equity securities held.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company exercises judgment in the determination of cash-generating units (“CGUs”) for purposes of assessing any impairment of property, plant and equipment, as well as in determining whether there are indicators of impairment present. Should indicators of impairment be present, management estimates the recoverable amount of the relevant CGU. This estimation requires assumptions about future cash flows, margins and discount rates.

Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets

The Company tests goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets at least annually and reviews other long-lived intangible assets for any indication that the asset might be impaired. Significant judgments are required in determining the CGUs or groups of CGUs for purposes of assessing impairment. Significant judgments are also required in determining whether to allocate goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs. When performing impairment tests, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGUs or groups of CGUs to which goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets have been allocated using a discounted cash flow model that requires assumptions about future cash flows, margins and discount rates.

Provisions

The Company exercises judgment in the determination of recognizing a provision. The Company recognizes a provision when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Significant judgments are required to be made in determining what the probable outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the accounts of Leon’s Furniture Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries: Murlee Holdings Limited, Leon Holdings (1967) Limited, King and State Limited, Ablan Insurance Corporation, The Brick Ltd., The Brick Warehouse LP, United Furniture Warehouse LP, First Oceans Trading Corporation, and Trans Global Warranty Corporation. Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Company has control. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible and rights arising from other contractual arrangements are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. All inter-company transactions and balances have been appropriately eliminated.

Business combinations

The Company applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at the

acquisition date fair value. Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Segment reporting

The Company has two operating segments, Leon’s and The Brick, both in the business of the sale of home furnishings, mattresses, appliances and electronics in Canada. The Company’s chief operating decision-maker, identified as the Chief Executive Officer, monitors the results of operating segments for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance.

Leon’s and The Brick operating segments are aggregated into a single reportable segment because they show a similar long-term economic performance (gross margin), have comparable products, customers and distribution channels, operate in the same regulatory environment, and are steered and monitored together.

Accordingly, there is no reportable segment information to provide in these consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currency of the Company’s subsidiaries using the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Merchandise imported from the United States and Southeast Asia, paid for in U.S. dollars, is recorded at its equivalent Canadian dollar value upon receipt. U.S. dollar trade payables are translated at the year-end exchange rate. The Company is subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in the U.S. dollar. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from translation of U.S. dollar accounts payable are included in the consolidated statements of income within cost of sales.

Any foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in the consolidated statements of income, and other changes in the carrying amounts are recognized in other comprehensive income. For available-for-sale assets that are not monetary items, the gain or loss that is recognized in other comprehensive income includes any related foreign exchange component.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value upon initial recognition, and at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability; or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability that is accessible. The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset or liability is recognized if the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the asset or liability. A financial asset or liability is recognized initially (at trade date) at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of

the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of income.

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at their fair values except for loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities according to their characteristics and management's choices and intentions related thereto for the purposes of ongoing measurement.

Classifications that the Company has used for financial assets include:

- a) Available-for-sale – financial assets that are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any other category and include marketable securities, which consist primarily of quoted bonds, equities and debentures. These assets are measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income for the current year until realized through disposal or impairment;
- b) Loans and receivables – non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables include trade receivables and are recorded at amortized cost with gains and losses recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the period that the asset is no longer recognized or impaired; and
- c) Derivative instruments – financial assets which are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

Classifications that the Company has used for financial liabilities include:

- a) Other financial liabilities – measured at amortized cost with gains and losses recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the period that the liability is no longer recognized; and
- b) Derivative instruments – financial liabilities which are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets are derecognized if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment is recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Derivative instruments

Financial derivative instruments in the form of interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forwards are recorded at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets. Fair values are based on quoted market prices where available from active markets, otherwise fair values are estimated using valuation methodologies, primarily discounted cash flows taking into account external market inputs. Derivative instruments are recorded in current or non-current assets and liabilities based on their remaining terms to maturity. All changes in fair value of the derivative instruments are recorded in net income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks and short-term market investments with a remaining term to maturity of less than 90 days from the date of purchase.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, and net realizable value.

The Company receives vendor rebates on certain products based on the volume of purchases made during specified periods. The rebates are deducted from the inventory value of goods received and are recognized as a reduction of cost of sales upon sale of the goods. Incentives received for a direct reimbursement of costs incurred to sell the vendor's products, such as marketing and advertising funds, are recorded as a reduction of those related costs in the consolidated statements of income; provided certain conditions are met.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognizes the replaced part and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Normal repair and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the following annual rates:

Buildings	30 to 50 years
Equipment	3 to 30 years
Vehicles	5 to 20 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Building improvements	Over the remaining lease term

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually by the Company and adjusted, if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included as part of selling, general and administration expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. In determining whether a lease should be classified as an operating or finance lease, management must consider specific criteria. The inputs to these classification criteria require judgment in the following areas: assessing whether an option to purchase exists and if that option will be exercised, determining the economic life of the leased asset, and determining whether the present value of minimum lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the leased asset. This assessment is subject to a significant degree of judgment.

THE COMPANY AS LESSEE

Finance lease

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at the commencement of the lease at the lower of their fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. A corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated statements of financial position as a finance lease liability.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance costs and the reduction of the outstanding finance lease liability using the effective interest method. The finance cost, net of lease inducements, is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the finance lease liability. Contingent lease payments arising under finance leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating lease

For real estate operating leases, any related rent escalations are factored into the determination of rent expense to be recognized over the lease term.

The total operating lease payments to be made over the lease term are recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the lease term.

Contingent rental expenses arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Investment properties

Assets that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not occupied by either the Company or any of its subsidiaries, are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the properties:

Buildings	30 to 50 years
Building improvements	Over the remaining lease term

Land held by the Company and classified as investment property is not depreciated.

Subsequent expenditures on investment properties are capitalized to the properties' carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditures will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

If an investment property becomes owner occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment.

Goodwill and intangible assets

GOODWILL

Goodwill is the residual amount that results when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the sum of the amounts allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, based on their fair value. Goodwill is assigned at the date of the business acquisition. The Company assesses at least annually, or at any time if an indicator of impairment exists, whether there has been an impairment loss in the carrying value of goodwill and it is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination for the purpose of impairment testing. A group of CGUs represents the lowest level within the Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Customer relationships	8 years
Brand name (Appliance Canada)	10 years
Non-compete agreement	8 years
Computer software	3 to 7 years
Favourable lease agreements	Over the lease term including renewal options

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company considers at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If impairment indicators are found to be present, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the non-financial assets are assessed for impairment.

Impairment losses are recognized immediately in income to the extent an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested annually in the fourth quarter of the year, or when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The assessment of recoverable amount for goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets involves assumptions about future conditions for the economy, capital markets, and specifically, the retail sector. As such, the assessment is subject to a significant degree of measurement uncertainty.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets. For the Company, store-related CGUs are defined as individual stores or regional groups of stores within a geographic market.

For the Company's corporate assets that do not generate separate cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are allocated to an individual CGU; otherwise, they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGUs on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and the reversal is recognized in income. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Income taxes

The Company computes an income tax expense. However, actual amounts of income tax expense only become final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant taxation authorities, which occur subsequent to the issuance of the annual

consolidated financial statements. Additionally estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred income tax assets based on an assessment of the ability to use the underlying future tax deductions before they expire against future taxable income. The assessment is based on existing tax laws and estimates of future taxable income. To the extent estimates differ from the final tax return, income would be affected in a subsequent period.

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of income except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related tax is recognized in equity. Levies other than income taxes, such as taxes on real estate, are included in occupancy expenses.

CURRENT INCOME TAX

Current income tax expense is based on the results of the year as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current income tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statements of financial position. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the consolidated statement of financial position dates and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized only in those circumstances where the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

UNPAID INSURANCE CLAIMS

The provision for unpaid claims includes adjustment expenses and an estimate of the future settlement of claims, both reported and unreported, that have occurred on or before the reporting date on the insurance contracts the Company has underwritten. The provision is actuarially determined on an annual basis using assumptions of loss emergence, payment rates, interest, and expected expenses associated with the adjustment and payment of such claims. The provision includes appropriate charges for risk and uncertainty and is measured on a discounted basis. As this provision is an estimate, the amount of actual claims may differ from the recorded amount. The provisions are derecognized when the obligation to pay a claim no longer exists.

UNPAID WARRANTY CLAIMS

Warranty repairs related to warranty plans sold separately are recorded as claims expense at the time the customer reports a claim. For these warranties, a provision for unpaid warranty claims is established for unpaid reported claims. The provision for unpaid claims is based on estimates, and may differ from actual claims paid.

The Company also provides a standard warranty for certain products. For these warranties, a provision for warranty claims is recognized when the underlying products are sold. The amount of the provision is estimated using historical experience and may differ from actual claims paid.

PRODUCT RETURNS

The Company has a return policy allowing customers to return merchandise if not satisfied within 7 days. The provision for product returns is based on sales recognized prior to the year end. The amount of the provision is estimated using historical experience and actual experience subsequent to the year end and may differ from the actual returns made.

Loans and borrowings

Long-term debt is classified as current when the Company expects to settle the debt in its normal operating cycle or the debt is due to be settled within 12 months after the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of income tax, from the proceeds.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of sales tax. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

In addition to the above general principles, the Company applies the following specific revenue recognition policies:

SALE OF GOODS AND RELATED SERVICES

Revenue from the sale of goods and related services is recognized either when the customer picks up the merchandise ordered or when merchandise is delivered to the customer's home. Any payments received in advance of delivery are deferred and recorded as customers' deposits.

The Company records a provision for sales returns and price guarantees based on historical experience and actual experience subsequent to the year end.

FRANCHISE OPERATIONS

Leon's franchisees operate principally as independent owners. The Company charges each franchisee a royalty fee based on a percentage of the franchisee's gross revenue. The Company supplies inventory for amounts representing landed cost plus a mark-up. The royalty income and sales to franchisees, net of costs, is recorded by the Company on an accrual basis and presented within revenue.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS AND REVENUE

The Company issues insurance contracts through its subsidiaries: Trans Global Insurance Company ("TGI") and Trans Global Life Insurance Company ("TGLI").

The Company provides credit insurance on balances that arise from customers' use of their private label financing card. The Company provides group coverage for losses as discussed in note 23, thereby providing protection to many customers who do not carry other similar insurance policies.

Insurance contracts are contracts where the Company (the "insurer") has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the "policyholders") by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the "insured event") adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its term, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can, however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant.

Premiums on insurance contracts are recognized as revenue over the term of the policies in accordance with the pattern of insurance service provided under the contract.

UNEARNED INSURANCE REVENUE

At each reporting period date, the insurance revenue received by the Company in regards to the unexpired portion of policies in force is deferred as unearned insurance revenue. Any amount of unearned insurance revenue is included in the consolidated statements of financial position within deferred warranty plan revenue.

The Company performs an unearned insurance revenue adequacy test on an annual basis to determine whether the carrying amount of the unearned insurance revenue needs to be adjusted (or the carrying amount of deferred acquisition costs adjusted), based upon a review of the expected future cash flows. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned insurance revenue (less related deferred acquisition costs) is inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in net income by setting up a provision for insurance revenue deficiency.

Unearned insurance revenue is calculated based on assumptions of loss emergence, payment rates, interest, and expected expenses associated with the adjustment and payment of claims. Unearned insurance revenue is derecognized when the obligation to pay no longer exists.

DEFERRED WARRANTY PLAN REVENUE

Warranties, underwritten by the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, are offered on all products sold by the Company and franchisees to provide coverage that extends beyond the

manufacturer's warranty period by up to five years. Warranties are sold to customers when they make their original purchase and take effect immediately. The warranty contracts provide both repair and replacement services depending upon the nature of the warranty claim.

The Company's extended warranty plan revenues are deferred at the time of sale and are recognized as revenue over the term of the warranty plan in a pattern matching the estimated future claims expense.

DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

Acquisition costs are comprised of commissions, premium taxes and other expenses that relate directly to the writing or renewing of warranty and insurance contracts. These costs are deferred only to the extent that they are expected to be recovered from unearned premiums and are amortized over the period in which the revenue from the policies is earned. All other acquisition costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Costs incurred on warranty plan sales, including sales commissions and premium taxes, are recorded as deferred acquisition costs. These costs are amortized to income in the same pattern as revenue from warranty plan sales is recognized.

Changes in the expected pattern of consumption are accounted for by changing the amortization period and are treated as a change in an accounting estimate. Deferred acquisition costs are derecognized when the related contracts are either settled or disposed of.

SALE OF GIFT CARDS

Revenue from the sale of gift cards is recognized when the gift cards are redeemed (the customer purchases merchandise). Revenue from unredeemed gift cards is deferred and included in trade and other payables.

RENTAL INCOME ON INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Rental income arising on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is presented within revenue.

Store pre-opening costs

Store pre-opening costs are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share have been calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share are calculated using the "if converted" method. The dividends declared on the redeemable share liability under the Company's Management Share Purchase Plan (the "Plan") are included in net income for the year. The redeemable shares convertible under the Plan are included in the calculation of diluted number of common shares to the extent the redemption price was less than the average annual market price of the Company's common shares.

4. ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS

Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet adopted

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), which provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets, and general hedge accounting. The classification and measurement portion of the standard determines how financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in financial statements and, in particular, how they are measured on an ongoing basis. The amended IFRS 9 introduced a new, expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. In addition, the amended IFRS 9 includes a substantially reformed model for hedge accounting, with enhanced disclosures about risk management activity. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting these amendments on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15"), was issued in May 2014, which will replace IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18, *Revenue Recognition*, IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, and SIC-31, *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model that will apply to all contracts with customers with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, leases within the scope of IAS 17, *Leases* ("IAS 17"); financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of IFRS 9, IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements* ("IFRS 11"). In addition to the five-step model, the standard specifies how to account for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract must be recognized as an asset if the entity expects to recover these costs. The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some nonfinancial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. IFRS 15 is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company has started the process of reviewing contracts with customers and other areas of the standard primarily the sale of non-financial assets such as property, plant and equipment.

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, *Leases*, which will replace IAS 17. The new standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. Under the new standard, all leases will be on the balance sheet of lessees, except those that meet limited exception criteria. As the Company has significant contractual obligations in the form of operating leases (note 25) under the existing standard, there will be a material increase to both assets and liabilities upon adoption of the new standard. The Company is analyzing the new standard to determine its impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of new, revised or amended accounting standards

The Company has adopted the amended IFRS pronouncements listed below as at January 1, 2016, in accordance with the transitional provisions outlined in the respective standard.

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 11 to address the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations. The amendments address how a joint operator should account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business. IFRS 11, as amended, now requires that such transactions shall be accounted for using the principles related to business combinations accounting as outlined in IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. As at January 1, 2016, the Company adopted the amendments, and there was no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* ("IAS 16") and IAS 38, *Intangible Assets* ("IAS 38") to clarify acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. The amended IAS 16 eliminates the use of a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. Similarly, amendments to IAS 38 eliminate the use of a revenue-based amortization model for intangible assets except in certain specific circumstances. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted. As at January 1, 2016, the Company adopted the amendments, and there was no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, was amended in December 2014 to clarify guidance on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies. The Amendment is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The Company is analyzing the new standard to determine its impact, if any, on the Company's consolidated financial statements. As at January 1, 2016, the Company adopted the amendments, and there was no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at December 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash at bank and on hand	\$ 43,985	\$ 7,859

6. INVENTORIES

The amount of inventory recognized as an expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$1,186,850 [2015 – \$1,107,166], which is presented within cost of sales in the consolidated statements of income. There were \$550 inventory write-downs [2015 – \$nil] recognized as an expense during 2016. There were no inventory write-downs recognized in prior periods reversed [2015 – \$2,396].

As at December 31, 2016, the inventory mark-down provision totalled \$7,993 [2015 – \$7,443].

7. DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

Balance at December 31, 2014	\$	16,050
Costs of new policies sold		10,070
Policy sales costs recognized		(4,698)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$	21,422
Cost of new policies sold		5,360
Policy sales costs recognized		(6,011)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$	20,771
Reported as:		
Current	\$	8,329
Non-current		13,093
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$	21,422
Current		7,643
Non-current		13,128
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$	20,771

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Vehicles	Building Improvements	Leased Property	Leased Equipment	Total
As at December 31, 2016:								
Opening net book value	\$ 85,051	\$ 110,996	\$ 41,818	\$ 14,738	\$ 60,066	\$ 9,516	\$ 1,033	\$ 323,218
Additions	1,203	523	9,279	8,816	5,595	-	273	25,689
Disposals	-	-	(101)	(14)	(2)	-	-	(117)
Depreciation	-	(5,849)	(9,225)	(3,233)	(12,965)	(1,131)	(887)	(33,290)
Closing net book value	86,254	105,670	41,771	20,307	52,694	8,385	419	315,500
As at December 31, 2016:								
Cost	86,254	239,897	144,208	40,432	227,154	20,766	11,611	770,322
Accumulated depreciation	-	(134,227)	(102,437)	(20,125)	(174,460)	(12,381)	(11,192)	(454,822)
Net book value	\$ 86,254	\$ 105,670	\$ 41,771	\$ 20,307	\$ 52,694	\$ 8,385	\$ 419	\$ 315,500
	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Vehicles	Building Improvements	Leased Property	Leased Equipment	Total
As at December 31, 2015:								
Opening net book value	\$ 84,133	\$ 116,722	\$ 41,904	\$ 8,379	\$ 70,370	\$ 10,647	\$ 1,897	\$ 334,052
Additions	944	416	9,055	8,591	3,440	-	-	22,446
Disposals	(26)	(2)	(41)	(62)	-	-	-	(131)
Depreciation	-	(6,140)	(9,100)	(2,170)	(13,744)	(1,131)	(864)	(33,149)
Closing net book value	85,051	110,996	41,818	14,738	60,066	9,516	1,033	323,218
As at December 31, 2015:								
Cost	85,051	239,374	147,333	36,766	224,492	20,766	11,338	765,120
Accumulated depreciation	-	(128,378)	(105,515)	(22,028)	(164,426)	(11,250)	(10,305)	(441,902)
Net book value	\$ 85,051	\$ 110,996	\$ 41,818	\$ 14,738	\$ 60,066	\$ 9,516	\$ 1,033	\$ 323,218

Included in the above balances as at December 31, 2016 are assets not being amortized with a net book value of approximately \$437 [2015 – \$1,464], being construction in progress. Also

included are fully depreciated assets still in use with a cost of \$178,949 [2015 – \$146,768].

9. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Land	Buildings	Building Improvements	Total
As at December 31, 2016:				
Opening net book value	\$ 10,946	\$ 6,692	\$ 858	\$ 18,496
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(435)	(77)	(512)
Closing net book value	10,946	6,257	781	17,984
As at December 31, 2016:				
Cost	10,946	17,333	1,097	29,376
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,076)	(316)	(11,392)
Net book value	\$ 10,946	\$ 6,257	\$ 781	\$ 17,984
As at December 31, 2015:				
Opening net book value	\$ 12,519	\$ 8,798	\$ 675	\$ 21,992
Additions	-	-	310	310
Disposal	(1,573)	(1,625)	(63)	(3,261)
Depreciation	-	(481)	(64)	(545)
Closing net book value	10,946	6,692	858	18,496
As at December 31, 2015:				
Cost	10,946	17,333	2,554	30,833
Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,641)	(1,696)	(12,337)
Net book value	\$ 10,946	\$ 6,692	\$ 858	\$ 18,496

The estimated fair value of the investment properties portfolio as at December 31, 2016 was approximately \$44,800 [2015 – \$44,800]. This recurring fair value disclosure is categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (note 22 for definition of levels). The Company used an independent valuation

specialist to determine the fair value of The Brick division's investment properties of \$11,200. The remaining disclosed fair value of \$33,600 was compiled internally by management based on available market evidence.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

	Customer relationships	Brand name and franchise agreement	Non-compete agreement	Computer software	Favourable lease agreements	Total
As at December 31, 2016:						
Opening net book value	\$ 3,281	\$ 266,500	\$ -	\$ 13,957	\$ 34,476	\$ 318,214
Additions	-	-	-	683	-	683
Amortization	(625)	(250)	-	(3,520)	(3,038)	(7,433)
Closing net book value	2,656	266,250	-	11,120	31,438	311,464
As at December 31, 2016:						
Cost	7,000	268,500	-	24,002	46,049	345,551
Accumulated amortization	(4,344)	(2,250)	-	(12,882)	(14,611)	(34,087)
Net book value	\$ 2,656	\$ 266,250	\$ -	\$ 11,120	\$ 31,438	\$ 311,464
As at December 31, 2015:						
Opening net book value	\$ 4,156	\$ 266,750	\$ 125	\$ 11,946	\$ 38,325	\$ 321,302
Additions	-	-	-	4,956	-	4,956
Amortization	(875)	(250)	(125)	(2,945)	(3,849)	(8,044)
Closing net book value	3,281	266,500	-	13,957	34,476	318,214
As at December 31, 2015:						
Cost	7,000	268,500	1,012	23,319	46,049	345,880
Accumulated amortization	(3,719)	(2,000)	(1,012)	(9,362)	(11,573)	(27,666)
Net book value	\$ 3,281	\$ 266,500	\$ -	\$ 13,957	\$ 34,476	\$ 318,214

Amortization of intangible assets is included within selling, general and administration expenses on the consolidated statements of income.

The following table presents the details of the Company's indefinite-life intangible assets:

	As at December 31,	
	2016	2015
The Brick brand name (allocated to Brick division)	\$ 245,000	\$ 245,000
The Brick franchise agreements (allocated to Brick division)	21,000	21,000
	\$ 266,000	\$ 266,000

The Company currently has no plans to change The Brick store banners and expects these assets to generate cash flows over an indefinite future period. Therefore, these intangible assets are considered to have indefinite useful lives for accounting purposes. The Brick franchise agreements have expiry dates with options to renew. The Company's intention is to renew these agreements at

each renewal date indefinitely and without significant cost. The Company expects the franchise agreements and franchise locations will generate cash flows over an indefinite future period. Therefore, this asset is also considered to have an indefinite useful life.

The following table presents the details of the Company's finite-life intangible assets:

	As at December 31,	
	2016	2015
Leon's division brand name	\$ 250	\$ 500
Brick division customer relationships	2,656	3,281
Brick division favourable lease agreements	31,438	34,476
Computer software	11,120	13,957
	\$ 45,464	\$ 52,214

For the purpose of the annual impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the following CGU groups, which are the groups expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations and to which the goodwill is monitored by the Company:

	As at December 31,	
	2016	2015
Appliance Canada (included within the Leon's division)	\$ 11,282	\$ 11,282
Brick division	378,838	378,838
Total goodwill	\$ 390,120	\$ 390,120

Impairment tests

The Company performed impairment tests of goodwill, brand and franchise agreements intangible as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 in accordance with the accounting policy as described in note 3. The recoverable amount of the CGUs was determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations used cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a one-year period. Cash flows beyond the one-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The key assumptions used for the value-in-use calculation as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Growth rate	2.0%	2.0%
Pre-tax discount rate	8.9%	9.3%

The impairment tests performed resulted in no impairment of the goodwill as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at December 31,	
	2016	2015
Trade payables	\$ 185,927	\$ 175,933
Other payables	28,911	30,143
	\$ 214,838	\$ 206,076

12. PROVISIONS

	Unpaid insurance claims	Unpaid warranty claims	Product returns	Other	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2015	\$ 1,696	\$ 200	\$ 1,908	\$ 1,539	\$ 5,343
Provisions made during the year	1,402	277	296	100	2,075
Provisions used during the year	(1,573)	(198)	(179)	–	(1,950)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	\$ 1,525	\$ 279	\$ 2,025	\$ 1,639	\$ 5,468

Unpaid insurance claims

The provision for unpaid insurance claims represents the estimated amounts necessary to settle all outstanding claims, as well as claims that are incurred but not reported, as of the reporting date. Unpaid claims are determined using generally accepted actuarial practices, according to the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. The establishment of the provision for unpaid claims, measured on a discounted basis, relies on the judgment and estimates of the Company based on historical precedent and trends, on prevailing legal, economic, social and regulatory trends and on expectations as to future developments. The process of determining the provisions necessarily involves risks that the actual results will deviate, perhaps materially, from the best estimates made.

Unpaid warranty claims

The provision for unpaid warranty claims represents the estimated amounts necessary to settle unpaid reported claims for warranty plans sold and all outstanding claims for certain products where the Company provides a standard warranty. The estimates are necessarily subject to uncertainty and are selected from a range of possible outcomes. The provisions are increased or decreased as additional information affecting the estimates becomes known during the course of claims settlement. All changes in estimates are recorded in cost of sales in the current year.

Product returns

The provision for product returns represents the Company's estimate of amounts the Company expects to incur regarding its product return policies. The estimate is based on sales recognized prior to the end of the reporting period, historical information, management judgment and actual experience subsequent to the end of the reporting period.

13. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

Leasing arrangements

The Company leases a distribution centre and vehicles under a number of finance lease agreements. The lease term on the distribution centre and vehicles do not exceed 20 years and 8 years, respectively. The Company's obligations under finance

leases are secured by the leased assets. The Company's distribution centre lease has renewal and escalation clauses as part of the general lease conditions. The escalation clauses expected to occur have been included in the determination of this finance lease liability.

Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

	2016				2015		
	Future Minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments	Future Minimum lease payments	Interest	Present value of minimum lease payments	
Less than one year	\$ 2,086	\$ 665	\$ 1,421	\$ 2,729	\$ 775	\$ 1,954	
Between one and five years	7,592	1,675	5,917	7,751	2,083	5,668	
More than five years	4,655	98	4,557	6,581	354	6,227	
	14,333	2,438	11,895	17,061	3,212	13,849	
Reported as:							
Current			1,421			1,954	
Non-current			10,474			11,895	
			\$ 11,895			\$ 13,849	

14. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Convertible debentures

On March 28, 2013 ("Issuance Date"), the Company closed an offering in which the shareholders of The Brick purchased \$100,000 principal amount of 3% convertible unsecured debentures due on March 28, 2023 ("Maturity Date"). Interest is due semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 in each year. The convertible debentures are convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time during the period between the ninetieth day prior to the fourth anniversary of the Issuance Date and the third business day prior to the Maturity Date in whole or in multiples of one thousand dollars, into fully paid common shares of the Company at the conversion rate of 79.12707 common shares per one thousand dollars principal amount of debentures

subject to certain adjustments. The Company has the right to settle the convertible debentures in cash or shares during any time subsequent to the fourth anniversary of the Issuance Date and on the Maturity Date. There are additional conversion options available to debenture holders in the event of an increase in the Company's dividend rate or in the event of a change in control of the Company. The convertible debentures are unsecured obligations of the Company and are subordinated in right of payment to all of the Company's senior indebtedness.

The Company will accrete the carrying value of the convertible debentures of \$93,520 to their contractual face value of \$100,000 through a charge to net income over their term. This charge will be included in finance costs.

Carrying value of convertible debentures as at December 31, 2014	\$ 91,773
Accretion expense for the year ended December 31, 2015	855
Carrying value of convertible debentures as at December 31, 2015	92,628
Accretion expense for the year ended December 31, 2016	892
Carrying value of convertible debentures as at December 31, 2016	\$ 93,520

The effective interest rate for the convertible debentures is 4.2% and includes accretion expense and semi-annual coupon payments.

Bank indebtedness

On January 31, 2013, a Senior Secured Credit Agreement ("SSCA") was obtained to fund the acquisition of The Brick. The Company completed an amendment to the existing SSCA on November 25, 2016. After giving effect to the amendment, the total credit facility was reduced from \$500,000 to \$300,000, with the term credit facility being reduced from \$400,000 to \$250,000 and the revolving credit facility being reduced from \$100,000 to \$50,000. The revolving credit facility continues to include a swing-line of \$20,000. Under the terms of the SSCA, amounts borrowed must be repaid in full by November 25, 2019. Bank indebtedness bears interest based on Canadian prime, London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and Bankers' Acceptance ("BA") rates plus an applicable standby fee on undrawn amounts. Transaction costs in the amount of \$775 have been deferred and are being amortized.

The Company has the ability to choose the type of advance required. Interest is based on the market rate plus an applicable margin. Currently, the Company has entered into a 32-day BA with a cost of borrowing of 2.68% that was renewed on December 30, 2016. The term credit facility is repayable in yearly amounts of \$25,000 commencing on December 31, 2017. The Company can prepay without penalty amounts outstanding under the facilities at any time. The agreement includes a general security agreement which constitutes a lien on all personal property of the Company. In addition to this, there are financial and non-financial covenants related to the credit facility.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company is in full compliance of these financial and non-financial covenants.

15. REDEEMABLE SHARE LIABILITY

As at December 31,

	2016	2015
Authorized		
1,224,000 convertible, non-voting, series 2009 shares		
306,500 convertible, non-voting, series 2012 shares		
1,485,000 convertible, non-voting, series 2013 shares		
740,000 convertible, non-voting, series 2014 shares		
880,000 convertible, non-voting, series 2015 shares		
Issued and fully paid		
480,088 series 2009 shares [December 31, 2015 – 619,016]	\$ 4,249	\$ 5,478
228,936 series 2012 shares [December 31, 2015 – 233,616]	2,841	2,899
1,093,783 series 2013 shares [December 31, 2015 – 1,406,772]	12,458	16,024
623,188 series 2014 shares [December 31, 2015 – 740,000]	9,379	11,137
795,000 series 2015 shares [December 31, 2015 – 880,000]	10,701	11,845
Less employee share purchase loans	(39,125)	(46,503)
	\$ 503	\$ 880

Under the terms of the Plan, the Company advanced non-interest bearing loans to certain of its employees in 2009, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 to allow them to acquire convertible, non-voting series 2009 shares, series 2012 shares, series 2013, series 2014 shares and series 2015 shares, respectively, of the Company. These loans are repayable through the application against the loans of any dividends on the shares with any remaining balance repayable on the date the shares are converted to common shares. Each issued and fully paid for series 2009 and series 2012 share may be converted into one common share at any time after the fifth anniversary date of the issue of these shares and prior to the tenth anniversary of such issue. Each issued and fully paid for series 2013, series 2014 and 2015 series share may be converted into one common share at any time after the third anniversary date of the issue of these shares and prior to the tenth anniversary of such issue. The series 2009, series 2012, series 2013, series 2014 and 2015 series shares are redeemable at the option of the holder for a period of one business day following the date of issue of such shares. The Company has the option to redeem the series 2009

and series 2012 shares at any time after the fifth anniversary date of the issue of these shares and must redeem them prior to the tenth anniversary of such issue. The Company has the option to redeem the series 2013, series 2014 and 2015 series shares at any time after the third anniversary date of the issue of these shares and must redeem them prior to the tenth anniversary of such issue. The redemption price is equal to the original issue price of the shares adjusted for subsequent subdivisions of shares plus accrued and unpaid dividends. The purchase prices of the shares are \$8.85 per series 2009 share, \$12.41 per series 2012 share, \$11.39 per series 2013 share, \$15.05 per series 2014 share and \$13.46 per series 2015 share.

Dividends paid to holders of series 2009, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 shares of approximately \$598 [2015 – \$676] have been used to reduce the respective shareholder loans. The preferred dividends are paid once a year during the first quarter.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, nil series 2005 shares [2015 – 251,080], 138,928 series 2009 shares [2015 – 95,984] and 312,989 series 2013 shares [2015 – nil] were converted into common shares with a stated value of approximately \$nil [2015 – \$2,370], \$1,229 [2015 – \$850] and \$3,566 [2015 – \$nil], respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company cancelled 4,680 series 2012 shares [2015 – 14,280], 116,812 series 2014 shares [2015 – nil] and 85,000 series 2015 shares

[2015 – nil] in the amount of \$58 [2015 – \$177], \$1,758 [2015 – \$nil] and \$1,144 [2015 – \$nil], respectively.

Employee share purchase loans have been netted against the redeemable share liability, as the Company has the legally enforceable right of set-off and the positive intent to settle on a net basis.

16. COMMON SHARES

	As at December 31,	
	2016	2015
Authorized		
Authorized – Unlimited common shares		
Issued		
71,855,866 common shares [2015 – 71,403,949]	\$ 39,184	\$ 34,389

During the year ended December 31, 2016, nil series 2005 shares [2015 – 251,080], 138,928 series 2009 shares [2015 – 95,984] and 312,989 series 2013 shares [2015 – nil] were converted into common shares with a stated value of approximately \$nil [2015 – \$2,370], \$1,229 [2015 – \$850] and \$3,566 [2015 – \$nil], respectively.

As at December 31, 2016, the dividends payable were \$7,183 [\$0.10 per share] and as at December 31, 2015 were \$7,141 [\$0.10 per share].

17. REVENUE

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Sale of goods by corporate stores	\$ 2,060,563	\$ 1,953,221
Income from franchise operations	23,748	20,233
Extended warranty revenue	47,771	45,378
Insurance sales revenue	10,193	11,461
Rental income from investment property	1,461	1,425
Total	\$ 2,143,736	\$ 2,031,718

18. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Salaries and benefits	\$ 358,505	\$ 350,166
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	\$ 33,802	\$ 33,694
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 7,433	\$ 8,044
Operating lease payments	\$ 94,044	\$ 91,945

19. NET FINANCE COSTS

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Interest expense on finance lease obligations	\$ 786	\$ 925
Interest expense on term credit facilities and revolving credit facilities	12,349	14,247
Interest expense on convertible debentures	3,891	3,855
Finance income	(2,545)	(1,400)
Total	\$ 14,481	\$ 17,627

20. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(a) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

Consolidated statements of income	2016	2015
Current income tax expense:		
Based on taxable income of the current year	\$ 35,542	\$ 30,107
	35,542	30,107
Deferred income tax expense:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4,945)	(5,317)
Impact of change in tax rates/new tax laws	-	-
	(4,945)	(5,317)
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statements of income	\$ 30,597	\$ 24,790

(b) Reconciliation of the effective tax rates are as follows:

	2016		2015	
Income before income taxes	\$ 114,189		\$ 101,420	
Income tax expense based on statutory tax rate	30,510	26.72%	26,998	26.62%
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from non-taxable items or adjustments of prior year taxes:				
Non-deductible items	725	0.63%	115	0.11%
Non-taxable portion of capital gain	(7)	(0.00%)	-	0.00%
Tax expense relating to deferred rate reductions	66	0.06%	577	0.57%
File/provided differences	(485)	(0.42%)	(620)	(0.61%)
Remeasurement of deferred tax asset for rate changes	(18)	(0.02%)	104	0.10%
Income exempt from tax	(137)	(0.12%)	(438)	(0.43%)
Other	(57)	(0.05%)	(1,946)	(1.91%)
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statements of income	\$ 30,597	26.80%	\$ 24,790	24.45%

(c) Deferred income tax balances and reconciliation are as follows:

(i) Deferred income tax relates to the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)		
Deferred tax assets	\$ 8,174	\$ 9,083
Deferred tax liabilities	(90,003)	(96,062)
Total deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	\$ (81,829)	\$ (86,979)

(ii) Deferred income movements are as follows:

	2016			
	Balance, beginning of year	Other	Expense (benefit)	Consolidated Balance, end of year
Deferred warranty plan	\$ 1,524	\$ –	\$ 257	\$ 1,781
Deferred financing fees	(80)	–	434	354
Deferred acquisition costs	2,668	–	(1,706)	962
Property, plant and equipment	(18,519)	–	1,124	(17,395)
Intangible assets	(77,584)	–	406	(77,178)
Deferred rent liabilities	1,632	–	493	2,125
Finance lease liabilities	3,692	–	(522)	3,170
Transition for partnership deferral	–	–	–	–
Unused tax losses	79	–	(21)	58
Other	2,308	205	3,761	6,274
Mark to market	(143)	–	719	576
Net deferred income tax expense – statements of income	(84,423)	205	4,945	(79,273)
Movement in convertible debenture	(2,556)	–	–	(2,556)
Net deferred income tax expense (benefit) – equity	(2,556)	–	–	(2,556)
Total deferred income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (86,979)	\$ 205	\$ 4,945	\$ (81,829)

	2015			
	Balance, beginning of year	Other	Expense (benefit)	Consolidated Balance, end of year
Deferred warranty plan	\$ 1,285	\$ –	\$ 239	\$ 1,524
Deferred financing fees	(397)	–	317	(80)
Deferred acquisition costs	4,528	–	(1,860)	2,668
Property, plant and equipment	(22,825)	–	4,306	(18,519)
Intangible assets	(74,506)	–	(3,078)	(77,584)
Deferred rent liabilities	1,095	–	537	1,632
Finance lease liabilities	4,110	–	(418)	3,692
Transition for partnership deferral	(5,387)	–	5,387	–
Unused tax losses	104	–	(25)	79
Other	2,451	(154)	11	2,308
Mark to market	(45)	–	(98)	(143)
Net deferred income tax expense – statements of income	(89,587)	(154)	5,318	(84,423)
Movement in convertible debenture	(2,556)	–	–	(2,556)
Net deferred income tax expense (benefit) – equity	(2,556)	–	–	(2,556)
Total deferred income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (92,143)	\$ (154)	\$ 5,318	\$ (86,979)

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of common shares used in the basic earnings per share calculations amounted to 71,695,955 for the year ended

December 31, 2016 [2015 – 71,217,958]. The following table reconciles the net income for the year and the number of shares for the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Net income for the year for basic earnings per share	\$ 83,591	\$ 76,629
Net income for the year for diluted earnings per share	86,924	79,899
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	71,695,955	71,217,958
Dilutive effect	11,385,877	11,146,581
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	83,081,832	82,364,539
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.08
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.97

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Classification of financial instruments and fair value

The classification of the Company's financial instruments, as well as their carrying amounts and fair values, are disclosed in the tables below.

As at December 31, 2016	Measurement	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value	\$ 43,985	\$ 43,985	Level 1
Trade receivables	Amortized cost	128,142	128,142	Level 2
Available-for-sale				
Restricted marketable securities	Fair value	\$ 16,600	\$ 16,600	Level 1
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fair value	39,079	39,079	Level 2
Investment properties	Amortized cost	17,984	44,800	Level 3
Other financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost	\$ 214,838	\$ 214,838	Level 2
Provisions	Amortized cost	5,468	5,468	Level 2
Finance lease liabilities	Amortized cost	11,895	11,895	Level 2
Loans and borrowings	Amortized cost	239,436	239,436	Level 2
Convertible debentures	Amortized cost	93,520	140,000	Level 2
Redeemable share liability	Amortized cost	503	503	Level 2
Derivative instruments				
Other liabilities	Fair value	\$ 2,124	\$ 2,124	Level 2
<hr/>				
As at December 31, 2015	Measurement	Total Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value	\$ 7,859	\$ 7,859	Level 1
Trade receivables	Amortized cost	117,832	117,832	Level 2
Available-for-sale				
Restricted marketable securities	Fair value	\$ 18,691	\$ 18,691	Level 1
Available-for-sale financial assets	Fair value	22,960	22,960	Level 2
Investment properties	Amortized cost	18,496	44,800	Level 3
Derivative instruments				
Other assets	Fair value	\$ 539	\$ 539	Level 2
Other financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost	\$ 206,076	\$ 206,076	Level 2
Provisions	Amortized cost	5,343	5,343	Level 2
Finance lease liabilities	Amortized cost	13,849	13,849	Level 2
Loans and borrowings	Amortized cost	287,357	287,357	Level 2
Convertible debentures	Amortized cost	92,628	125,000	Level 2
Redeemable share liability	Amortized cost	880	880	Level 2

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value, as at December 31, 2016, includes financial assets of \$60,585, \$167,221 and \$44,800 for Levels 1, 2 and 3, respectively, and financial liabilities of \$nil, \$614,264 and \$nil for Levels 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade receivables and trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The carrying amounts of the Company's finance lease liabilities approximate their fair values because the interest rate applied to measure their carrying amount approximates current market interest rates.

The carrying amounts of the Company's loans and borrowings approximate their fair values since they bear interest at rates comparable to market rates at the end of the reporting period.

The fair values of available-for-sale financial assets and restricted marketable securities that are traded in active markets are

determined by reference to their quoted closing price or dealer price quotations at the reporting date. For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets, the Company determines fair values using a combination of discounted cash flow models and comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist.

As at December 31, 2016, the fair value of the convertible debentures was determined using their closing quoted market price (not in thousands of dollars) of \$140.00 per \$100.00 of face value [2015 – \$125.00 per \$100.00 of face value]. For the convertible debentures at December 31, 2016, fair value is calculated based on the face value of the convertible debentures of \$100,000.

The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities are estimated using industry standard valuation models. Where applicable, these models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market based observable

inputs including interest rate curves, foreign exchange rates and forward and spot prices for currencies.

The Company maintains a notional \$100,000 [2015 – \$100,000] in interest rate swaps that mature by the fourth quarter of 2019 on which it pays a fixed rate of 1.895% and currently receives 1 month BA rate. The Company also maintains other financial derivatives which comprise of foreign exchange contracts, with maturities that do not exceed past the first quarter of 2018. At December 31, 2016, a \$2,124 unrealized loss was recorded in other liabilities [2015 – \$539 unrealized gain].

Fair values of financial instruments reflect the credit risk of the Company and counterparties when appropriate.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses a fair value hierarchy to categorize the inputs used to measure the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the levels of which are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risks, currency risk and other price risk). Risk management is carried out by the Company by identifying and evaluating the financial risks inherent within its operations. The Company's overall risk management activities seek to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The following table summarizes the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk related to financial instruments. The maximum credit exposure is the carrying value of the asset, net of any allowances for impairment.

	Carrying Amount	
	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43,985	\$ 7,859
Restricted marketable securities	16,600	18,691
Available-for-sale financial assets	39,079	22,960
Trade receivables	128,142	117,832
	\$ 227,806	\$ 167,342

Generally, the carrying amount on the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No additional credit risk disclosure is provided, unless the maximum potential loss exposure to credit risk for certain financial assets differs significantly from their carrying amount. The Company's main credit risk exposure is from its trade receivables. For the Company, trade receivables are comprised principally of amounts related to its commercial sales, to its franchise operations, and to vendor rebate programs.

For commercial trade and other receivables, credit risk is mitigated through customer agreements specifying payment terms and credit limits. For franchise trade receivables, personal guarantees are obtained. As well, liens are placed against the goods and the Company may repossess goods for non-payment. Credit risk is also limited due to the large number of customers and their dispersion across geographic areas and market sectors (i.e. retail, commercial, and franchise). Accordingly, the Company believes it has no significant concentrations of credit risk related to trade receivables. In addition, trade receivables are managed and analyzed on an ongoing basis to control the Company's exposure to bad debts. The Company assesses the adequacy of the allowance for impairment quarterly, taking into account historical experience, current collection trends, the age of receivables, and when warranted and available, the financial condition of specific counterparties. The Company focuses on receivables

outstanding for greater than 90 days in assessing the Company's credit risk and records a reserve, when required, to mitigate that risk. When collection efforts have been exhausted, specific balances are written off.

As at December 31, 2016, there are no financial assets that the Company deems to be impaired or that are past due according to their terms and conditions, for which allowances have not been recorded. The Company's trade receivables totalled \$128,142 as at December 31, 2016 [2015 – \$117,832]. The amount of trade receivables that the Company has determined to be past due [which is defined as a balance that is more than 90 days past due] is \$6,412 as at December 31, 2016 [2015 – \$4,827]. The Company's provision for impairment of trade receivables, established through ongoing monitoring of individual customer accounts, was \$2,539 as at December 31, 2016 [2015 – \$1,959].

The majority of the Company's retail sales are funded through cash, traditional credit cards and private label credit cards carried on a non-recourse basis by third parties. Accordingly, fluctuations in the availability and cost of credit may have an impact on the Company's retail sales and profitability.

The Company manages credit risk for its cash and cash equivalents by maintaining bank accounts with major Canadian banks and investing only in highly rated Canadian and U.S. securities that are traded on active markets and are capable of prompt liquidation.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The purpose of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient amounts of cash and cash equivalents, and authorized credit facilities, to fulfil obligations associated with financial liabilities. To manage liquidity risk, the Company prepares budgets and cash forecasts, and monitors its performance against these. Management also monitors cash and working capital efficiency given current sales levels and seasonal variability. The Company

measures and monitors liquidity risk by regularly evaluating its cash inflows and outflows under expected conditions through cash flow reporting such that it anticipates certain funding mismatches and ensures the cash management of the business within certain tolerable levels. These cash flow forecasts are reviewed on a weekly basis by management. The Company mitigates liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of its credit facilities and the diversification of its funding sources, both in the short term as well as the long term.

The following tables summarize the Company's contractual maturity for its financial liabilities, including both principal and interest payments:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Remaining term to maturity			
			Under 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
As at December 31, 2016						
Trade and other payables	\$ 214,838	\$ 214,838	\$ 214,838	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Finance lease liabilities	11,895	14,333	2,086	3,739	3,853	4,655
Loans and borrowings	239,436	256,782	31,437	225,345	–	–
Convertible debentures	93,520	118,707	3,000	6,000	6,000	103,707
Redeemable share liability	503	503	–	–	–	503
	\$ 560,192	\$ 605,163	\$ 251,361	\$ 235,084	\$ 9,853	\$ 108,865

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Remaining term to maturity			
			Under 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
As at December 31, 2015:						
Trade and other payables	\$ 206,076	\$ 206,076	\$ 206,076	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Finance lease liabilities	13,849	17,061	2,729	3,933	3,818	6,581
Loans and borrowings	287,357	300,311	58,480	241,831	–	–
Convertible debentures	92,628	121,707	3,000	6,000	6,000	106,707
Redeemable share liability	880	880	–	–	–	880
	\$ 600,790	\$ 646,035	\$ 270,285	\$ 251,764	\$ 9,818	\$ 114,168

The contractual cash flows have been included in the tables above based on the contractual arrangements that exist at the reporting date and do not factor in any assumptions for early repayment. The amount and timing of actual payments may be materially different. Contractual cash flows presented in the above maturity analysis table for finance lease liabilities, loans and borrowings and convertible debentures include principal repayments, interest payments, and other related cash payments. As the carrying amounts of these liabilities are measured at amortized cost, the future contractual cash flows do not agree to the carrying amounts.

The Company's credit facilities and convertible debentures are further discussed in note 14.

The Company's future obligations under operating leases are discussed in note 25.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to cash flow risk on the term credit facility and the revolving credit facility, and to fair value risk on the finance lease liabilities and convertible debentures due to fluctuations in interest rates. Fair value risk related to the finance lease liabilities and convertible debentures impacts disclosure only as these items are carried at amortized cost on the consolidated statements of financial position.

As well, the Company's revenues depend, in part, on supplying financing alternatives to its customers through third party credit providers. The terms of these financing alternatives are affected by changes in interest rates. Therefore, interest rate fluctuations may impact the Company's financing costs for retail sales financed using these alternatives, and may also impact the Company's revenues where customers' buying decisions are impacted by their ability or desire to use these financing alternatives.

(i) INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Company's net income is sensitive to the impact of a change in interest rates on the average indebtedness under the term credit facility and the revolving credit facility during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company's average indebtedness under the term credit facility was \$265,000 [2015 – \$305,000] and under the revolving credit facility was \$7,500 [2015 – \$10,500]. Accordingly, a change during the year ended December 31, 2016 of a one percentage point increase or decrease in the applicable interest rate would have impacted the Company's net income by approximately \$2,000 [2015 – \$2,385].

(b) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations since certain merchandise is paid for in U.S. dollars. This risk is offset to the extent that foreign currency costs are included in product costs when setting retail prices. Accordingly, the Company does not believe it has significant foreign currency risk with respect to its inventory purchases made in U.S. dollars.

23. INSURANCE CONTRACT RISK

Certain subsidiaries of the Company are responsible for the insurance business and monitoring and managing the financial risks related to the Company's insurance operations. This is done through internal risk assessment reporting and by compliance with regulatory requirements. Trans Global Life Insurance Company provides group insurance coverage for life, accident and sickness covering personal credit card debt; and group coverage for life, accident and sickness covering other personal short-term debt. Trans Global Insurance Company provides group coverage for loss of income and property covering personal credit card debt; group coverage for loss of income and property covering other personal short-term debt; and four and five-year term commercial property coverage. The principal risks faced under insurance contracts are that (i) the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- ensure sufficient liquidity to support its financial obligations and execute its operating and strategic plans; and
- utilize working capital to negotiate favourable supplier agreements both in respect of early payment discounts and overall payment terms.

(c) Other price risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the market prices of its portfolio of restricted marketable securities that are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recorded, net of income taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive income as it relates to unrecognized gains and losses. The risk is managed by the Company and its investment managers by ensuring a conservative asset allocation.

thereof, differ from expectations. This risk is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of claims; (ii) the risk of loss arising from expense experience being different than expected; and (iii) the risk arising due to policyholder experiences (lapses) being different than expected. The Company's objective with respect to this risk is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The overall risk of the insurance operations is managed by diversifying across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and limiting the benefits that the policyholder stands to receive. The Company, therefore, has a defined maximum exposure which enables it to effectively manage the overall risk. These maximum benefits are limited to \$25 per occurrence.

The capital structure of the Company has not changed from the prior fiscal year. The capital structure currently includes finance lease liabilities, convertible debentures, term credit facility and borrowing capacity available under the revolving credit facilities (note 14). As at December 31, 2016, \$49,531 is available to draw on under our \$50,000 revolving credit facility, as the borrowing capacity is reduced by ordinary letters of credit of \$469 primarily with respect to buildings under construction or being completed [2015 – \$486].

As at December 31,

	2016	2015
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,954
Current portion of loans and borrowings	25,000	50,000
Convertible debentures	93,520	92,628
Finance lease liabilities	10,474	11,895
Loans and borrowings	214,436	237,357
Total shareholders' equity	659,553	600,402
Total capital under management	\$ 1,004,404	\$ 994,236

Under the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, the financial and non-financial covenants are reviewed on an ongoing basis by management to monitor compliance with the agreement. The Company was in compliance with these key covenants as at December 31, 2016.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business, including proposals on acquisitions or other major investments or divestitures, as well as capital and operating budgets. Based on current funds available and expected cash flow from operating activities, management believes that the Company has sufficient funds available to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. However, if cash from operating activities is lower than expected or capital costs for projects exceed current estimates, or if the Company incurs major unanticipated expenses, it may be required to seek additional capital.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements, other than with respect to its insurance subsidiaries.

Restriction on the distribution of capital from Trans Global Insurance Company and Trans Global Life Insurance Company

For purposes of regulatory requirements for TGI and TGLI, capital is considered to be equivalent to their respective statement of financial position equity. Regulatory requirements stipulate that TGI must maintain minimum capital of at least \$3,000 and TGLI must maintain minimum capital of at least \$5,000.

In addition, the Company is subject to the regulatory capital requirements defined by The Office of the Superintendent of Insurance of Alberta and the Insurance Act of Alberta (the "Act"). Notwithstanding that a company may meet the supervisory target standard, The Office of the Superintendent of Insurance of Alberta may direct a company to increase its capital under the Act. As at December 31, 2016, TGI's Minimum Capital Test ratio was 494% [2015 – 472%], which is in compliance with the requirements of The Office of the Superintendent of Insurance of Alberta and the Act. As at December 31, 2016 TGLI's Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirements ratio was 655% [2015 – 501%], which is in compliance with the requirements of The Office of the Superintendent of Insurance of Alberta and the Act.

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- (a) The Company leases a number of retail stores and trucks under operating leases. Generally, the retail store leases have rent escalation terms and renewal options to extend. The Company is obligated under these operating leases for future minimum annual rental payments as follows:

No later than 1 year	\$ 90,850
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	257,533
Later than 5 years	129,003
	\$ 477,386

- (b) The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases for certain land and buildings classified as investment property are as follows:

No later than 1 year	\$ 1,974
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	4,266
Later than 5 years	4,395
	\$ 10,635

- (c) Pursuant to a reinsurance agreement relating to the extended warranty sales, the Company has pledged available-for-sale financial assets amounting to \$16,600 [2015 – \$18,691].
- (d) In the normal course of operations, the Company is party to a number of lawsuits, claims and contingencies. Accruals are made in instances where it is probable that liabilities have been incurred and where such liabilities can be reasonably estimated. Although it is possible that liabilities may be incurred in instances for which no accruals have been made, the Company does not believe that the ultimate outcome of these matters will have a material impact on its financial position.

26. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

- (a) The net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations consists of the following:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Trade receivables	\$ (10,310)	\$ (5,661)
Inventories	(4,840)	(37,333)
Other assets	(2,011)	(22)
Deferred acquisition costs	651	(5,372)
Trade and other payables	9,264	8,643
Provisions	125	767
Income taxes payable/receivable	28,169	(52,253)
Customers' deposits	5,544	14,741
Other liabilities	2,124	–
Deferred rent liabilities and lease inducements	2,522	2,064
	\$ 31,238	\$ (74,426)

- (b) Supplemental cash flow information:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Income taxes paid	\$ 31,100	\$ 82,565

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation.

Key management compensation

Key management includes the Directors and the five senior executives of the Company. The compensation expense paid to key management for employee services during each year is shown below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 6,215	\$ 5,665

28. COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The comparative consolidated financial statements have been reclassified from statements previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2016 consolidated financial statements.

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 31, 2017, the Company completed a transaction with The Beedie Development Group ("Beedie") to purchase an undivided 50% ownership interest in 23.49 acres of land in Delta, British Columbia that is currently being developed by the Company and Beedie into an approximately 434,000 square foot distribution centre to be occupied by the Company in the second half of fiscal year 2017. The Company will account for this transaction as a joint operation.