



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended December 31, 2016

MARCH 29, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.....	I
GLOSSARY	III
CORPORATE STRUCTURE	1
Intercorporate Relationships	1
DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS	3
Sales of Case Funding Operations, EcoHome and Acura Dealership.....	3
Acquisition of Blue Chip and EcoHome.....	3
Credit Facility	4
Acquisition and Amalgamation of Northstar Leasing	4
Windset Loan Originations Ceased	4
BUSINESS DESCRIPTION	5
Business of Pawnee	5
Business of Blue Chip	10
Business of Windset	13
Business of Case Funding.....	13
RISK FACTORS	14
Risks Related to the Businesses of the Operating Companies	14
Risks Related to our Structure and Exchange Rate Fluctuations	23
DISTRIBUTIONS AND DIVIDENDS.....	25
CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION.....	25
CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND DESCRIPTION OF U.S. ACQUISITIONCO	33
CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATE HEDGING POLICY	35
MARKET FOR SECURITIES	35
NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID.....	36
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.....	36
Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions.....	39
AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION	39
Composition of the Audit Committee.....	39
External Auditor Audit Fees	40
Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures.....	40
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.....	40
INTEREST OF INSIDERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS	40
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR.....	41
MATERIAL CONTRACTS.....	41
INTEREST OF EXPERTS	41

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	41
SCHEDULE A – AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER.....	A-1

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

From time to time, the Corporation (as defined below) makes written and/or oral forward-looking statements, including in this document and in other filings with Canadian regulators. Forward-looking information consists of disclosure regarding possible events, conditions or results that is based on assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action and reflect management's current expectations.

Forward-looking statements are provided for the purposes of assisting the reader in understanding the Corporation's financial performance, financial position and cash flows as at and for the periods ended on certain dates and to present information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future and the reader is cautioned that such statements may not be appropriate for other purposes. These statements may include, without limitation, statements regarding the operations, business, financial condition, expected financial results, performance, prospects, opportunities, priorities, targets, goals, ongoing objectives, strategies and outlook of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, as well as the outlook for North American and international economies for the current fiscal year and subsequent periods. Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or include words such as "expects", "anticipates", "plans", "believes", "estimates", "seeks", "intends", "targets", "projects", "forecasts" or negative versions thereof and other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "may", "will", "should", "would" and "could".

By its nature, this information is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties that may be general or specific and which give rise to the possibility that expectations, forecasts, predictions, projections or conclusions will not prove to be accurate, that assumptions may not be correct and that objectives, strategic goals and priorities will not be achieved. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond the Corporation's and its subsidiaries' control, affect the operations, performance and results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries and their businesses, and could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations of estimated or anticipated events or results. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- continuing access to required financing (and, for certain subsidiaries, securitization or bulk leasing facilities);
- continuing access to products to allow the Corporation and its subsidiaries to hedge their exposure to changes in interest rates;
- risks of increasing default rates on leases, loans and advances;
- the adequacy of the Corporation's provision for credit losses;
- increasing competition (including, without limitation, more aggressive risk pricing by competitors);
- increased governmental regulation of the rates and methods we use in financing and collecting on our equipment leases or loans, and on our working capital loans;
- dependence on key personnel;
- disruption of business models due to the emergence of new technologies;
- fluctuations in the Canadian dollar to U.S. dollar exchange rate; and
- general economic and business conditions.

The reader is cautioned to consider these and other factors, uncertainties and potential events carefully and not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Information contained in forward-looking statements is based upon certain material assumptions that were applied in drawing a conclusion or making a forecast or projection, including management's perceptions of historical trends, current conditions and expected future

developments, as well as other considerations that are believed to be appropriate in the circumstances, including that the list of factors in the prior paragraph, collectively, are not expected to have a material impact on the Corporation and its subsidiaries. While the Corporation considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to management, they may prove to be incorrect.

Other than as specifically required by applicable Canadian law, the Corporation undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, or otherwise.

Readers should also carefully review the risk factors described under “Risk Factors” below and the risk factors described in the Corporation’s management’s discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2016 filed with various Canadian securities regulatory authorities through SEDAR (the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) at www.sedar.com.

GLOSSARY

Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references to the “**Corporation**” or “**Chesswood**” refer to Chesswood Group Limited, and all references to “**we**”, “**our**” and “**us**” refers to Chesswood Group Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts are stated in Canadian dollars.

“**Blue Chip**” means Blue Chip Leasing Corporation, a corporation incorporated and subsequently amalgamated under the laws of the Province of Ontario. In this annual information form, references to Blue Chip in respect of the period prior to June 1, 2015 means Blue Chip Leasing Corporation prior to its amalgamation with Northstar Leasing and references to Blue Chip in respect of the period from and after June 1, 2015 means the corporation which resulted from the amalgamation of Blue Chip Leasing Corporation and Northstar Leasing.

“**Case Funding**” means Case Funding Inc., a corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware.

“**Chesswood Credit Facility**” means the Corporation’s syndicated credit facility (as currently in effect) of US\$170,000,000, with an accordance feature for up to a further US\$80,000,000, as more fully described under “Development of Business – Credit Facility”.

“**Class A Acquisitionco Shares**” mean the Class A common shares of U.S. Acquisitionco.

“**Class B Acquisitionco Shares**” mean the Class B common shares of U.S. Acquisitionco.

“**Class C Acquisitionco Shares**” means the Class C common shares of U.S. Acquisitionco.

“**Common Shares**” means common shares in the capital of the Corporation.

“**Conversion**” means the plan of arrangement that was carried out pursuant to the OBCA effective January 1, 2011 pursuant to which the Fund converted from an income fund structure to the Corporation, and trust units of the Fund were exchanged for Common Shares on a one-for-one basis.

“**Corporation Entities**” means, collectively, the Corporation and each of its direct and indirect Subsidiaries.

“**Credit Facility Agreement**” means the credit agreement dated December 8, 2014, as amended to date, providing for the Chesswood Credit Facility.

“**Debenture Indenture**” means the debenture indenture between the Corporation and TSX Trust Company dated December 16, 2013, as amended to date.

“**Debenture Trustee**” means TSX Trust Company in accordance with the terms of the Debenture Indenture.

“**Debentures**” means the \$20,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.5% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures of the Corporation issued on December 16, 2013 and due on December 31, 2018.

“**Directors**” means the directors of the Corporation.

“**EcoHome**” means EcoHome Financial Inc., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**Fund**” means Chesswood Income Fund.

“**Holdings**” means Chesswood Holdings Ltd., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**Northstar Leasing**” means Northstar Leasing Corporation, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

“**OBCA**” means the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and the regulations thereunder.

“**Operating Companies**” means Pawnee, Blue Chip, Windset and Case Funding.

“**Pawnee**” means Pawnee Leasing Corporation, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado.

“**Pawnee Vendors**” means Samuel L. Leeper, Robert J. Day and Monfort Family Limited Partnership I, the shareholders of Pawnee at the time of its indirect acquisition by the Fund.

“**Shareholders**” means holders of Common Shares.

“**Sherway LP**” means Sherway Limited Partnership, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the Province of Manitoba.

“**Special Voting Shares**” means the shares of the Corporation issued to represent voting rights in the Corporation that accompany securities convertible into or exchangeable for Common Shares, including the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and the Class C Acquisitionco Shares.

“**Subscription Receipts**” means the 3,917,984 subscription receipts of the Corporation issued on March 12, 2015, each of which was automatically exchanged, on a one-for-one basis, for one Common Share upon the closing of the acquisition of Blue Chip and EcoHome on March 17, 2015.

“**Subsidiary**” means, with respect to an entity, an entity that is directly or indirectly controlled by such entity.

“**Tax Act**” means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder.

“**TSX**” means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

“**U.S. Acquisitionco**” means Chesswood US Acquisition Co Limited, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.

“**Windset**” means Windset Capital Corporation, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.

**CHESSWOOD GROUP LIMITED
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM**

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Chesswood Group Limited is governed by the OBCA pursuant to articles of arrangement dated January 1, 2011. The Common Shares are traded on the TSX under the symbol “CHW” and the Debentures are traded on the TSX under the symbol “CHW.DB”. The principal and head office of the Corporation is located at 156 Duncan Mill Road, Toronto, Ontario M3B 3N2.

The Fund, which was the predecessor to the Corporation, was an unincorporated open-ended, limited purpose trust established under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to a declaration of trust made on February 16, 2006, as amended and restated on May 2, 2006 in connection with the Fund’s initial public offering. The Fund was created to invest in the financial services industry in Canada and the United States through the acquisition of cars4U Ltd. and the indirect acquisition of Pawnee.

On January 1, 2011, the Fund completed the Conversion involving, among others, the Fund and the Corporation. As a result of the completion of the Conversion and related transactions, the Corporation now owns (in addition to the Corporation Entities created or acquired subsequent to the Conversion), directly and indirectly, the Subsidiaries that own and operate the businesses that were held and operated by the Fund and its Subsidiaries prior to the Conversion. Following the completion of the Conversion, on January 1, 2011, the Fund was wound up and dissolved.

In late 2016 the holding limited partnership through which the Corporation held its shareholder interest in Holdings and its limited partner interest in Sherway LP was dissolved. As a result, the Corporation now holds such interests directly.

The financial year end of the Corporation is December 31.

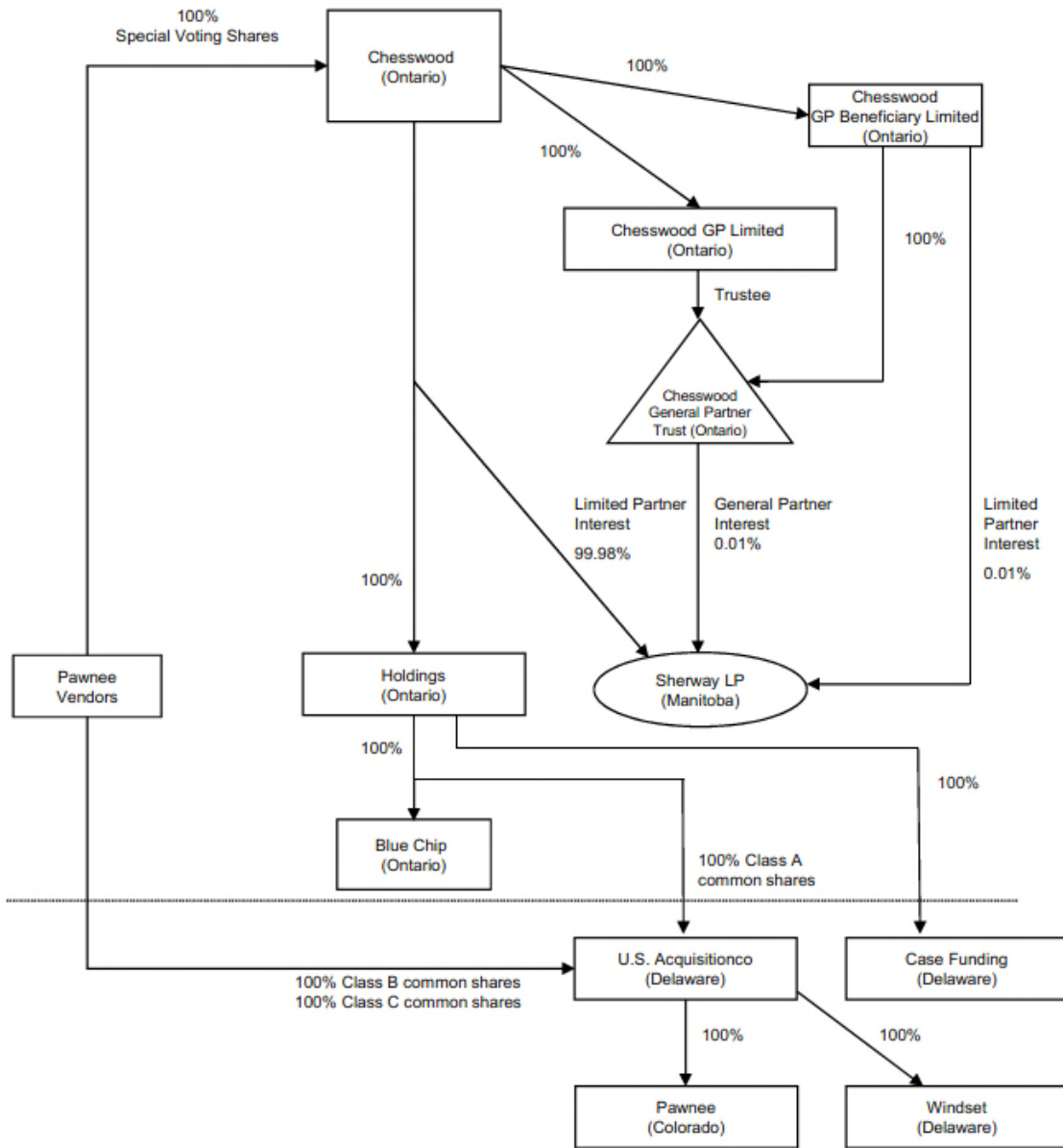
Intercorporate Relationships

The following diagram sets out the current structure of the Corporation Entities, and their respective jurisdictions of incorporation or organization.

As reflected below, each of the Corporation Entities (other than the Corporation itself) is wholly-owned by its direct parent, except U.S. Acquisitionco (the Class A Acquisitionco Shares, which is the only class of voting shares, are indirectly owned by the Corporation and the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares are owned by the Pawnee Vendors and are exchangeable for Common Shares). In addition, with the exception of U.S. Acquisitionco, for which special arrangements have been made to provide for dividends on the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares which provide economic equivalency to any dividends declared on the Common Shares, each of the Corporation Entities has adopted distribution policies which are intended to result in all of their respective distributable cash amounts being distributed through to the Corporation.

Accordingly, this annual information form includes detailed descriptions of (i) the Corporation’s capital structure and the rights of our Shareholders (please see “Description of the Corporation”) and (ii) the capital structure of U.S. Acquisitionco and the rights of its shareholders (please see “Capital Structure and Description of U.S. Acquisitionco”), but does not include descriptions of the capital structures or the attributes of the outstanding securities of the remaining Corporation Entities.

STRUCTURE OF THE CORPORATION



DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS

The following is a description of the development of Chesswood's business over the last three financial years. As reflected in the description, during these years we completed our transition into a pure commercial equipment finance company, with operating subsidiaries with long and proven track records of success in both the U.S. (Pawnee) and Canada (Blue Chip).

Sales of Case Funding Operations, EcoHome and Acura Dealership

On February 4, 2015, Case Funding completed the sale of its operating assets and most of its portfolio of attorney loans for a purchase price of US\$4,400,000. Case Funding retained an aggregate of US\$8,000,000 of plaintiff advances, medical liens and attorney loans, which are being serviced (collections, recordkeeping, etc.) by a third party.

On November 17, 2015, Sherway LP completed the sale of its Acura Sherway new car dealership for a purchase price of approximately \$20.4 million, resulting in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$5.7 million.

On February 18, 2016, the Corporation completed the sale of EcoHome to Dealnet Capital Corp. ("**Dealnet**") for a purchase price of \$35 million, resulting in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$10 million. Of the \$35 million purchase price, \$29 million was paid in cash and Dealnet issued to the Corporation 6,039,689 common shares of Dealnet and a \$2.5 million convertible note which will mature in February, 2018 and provides for interest at 6% per annum and the right of the Corporation to convert in whole or in part at any time to acquire common shares of Dealnet at a conversion price of \$0.64 per share. On the same date, the Corporation also announced that the Directors had declared a special dividend of \$0.50 per share to Shareholders of record as of February 29, 2016 (such special dividend was paid on March 15, 2016).

The sales of Case Funding's operations, EcoHome and Acura Sherway completed the Corporation's process of becoming focused on its commercial finance business and the growth opportunities they offer.

Acquisition of Blue Chip and EcoHome

On March 17, 2015, the Corporation completed its acquisition of all of the shares in the capital of, and certain shareholder loan receivables in respect of, Blue Chip and EcoHome. The aggregate purchase price for such acquisition (subject to additional purchase price in the event that the future performance of Blue Chip and EcoHome exceeded target results) was \$64,000,000 (of which approximately \$19,444,000 was satisfied through the issue of 1,806,384 Common Shares and the balance was paid in cash).

Blue Chip is a tenured, prime, small ticket equipment finance company serving brokers and vendors from coast-to-coast in Canada. Blue Chip has almost two decades of experience in the Canadian commercial leasing industry, and had net finance receivables of \$74 million as of September 30, 2014 and net finance receivables of \$112.5 million as of December 31, 2016. See "Business Description- Business of Blue Chip".

EcoHome provides financing solutions to the heating ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) and home improvement markets. As described above, the Corporation sold EcoHome at a significant profit in early 2016.

Chesswood considered the acquisition of Blue Chip and EcoHome to have been significant for the purposes of National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* and filed a business acquisition report (Form 51-102F4) in respect of such acquisition.

Part of the funding for the acquisition of Blue Chip and EcoHome was obtained through a public offering of 3,302,600 Subscription Receipts at a price of \$9.75 per Subscription Receipt and a concurrent private placement of 615,384 Subscription Receipts to certain Directors, officers and other insiders at the same price per Subscription Receipt as under the public offering. Each Subscription Receipt was automatically exchanged for one Common Share upon the closing of the acquisition on March 17, 2015.

Credit Facility

On December 8, 2014, the Corporation entered into the Credit Facility Agreement to create the Chesswood Credit Facility with a syndicate of leading Canadian and U.S. banks. On November 30, 2016, the Chesswood Credit Facility was expanded and renewed. The Credit Facility Agreement now provides for a facility of US\$170,000,000 (2015 - US\$150,000,000) and includes an accordion feature to increase the Chesswood Credit Facility by up to a further US\$80,000,000 (2015 - US\$50,000,000). The obligations under the Credit Facility Agreement are secured by first ranking security over all of the assets of the Corporation and guarantees and security from each of the other Corporation Entities (other than from Sherway LP). When the Chesswood Credit Facility was first established in 2014 the Corporation used approximately US\$94,000,000 of its availability to repay and retire Pawnee's credit facility (which had been used to provide the operational funding for both Pawnee and Windset). The Credit Facility Agreement provides for a term to December 8, 2019 (2015 - December 8, 2017).

The Chesswood Credit Facility not only provides significant additional funding to grow the respective financing portfolios of the Operating Companies but also allows significant flexibility for the Corporation to manage and allocate funding amongst the Operating Companies.

The borrowing base for the Chesswood Credit Facility, which cannot exceed the commitment of the loan, is calculated as the sum of (i) either a percentage of eligible gross receivables, a percentage of the net present value of eligible gross receivables, or a percentage of the equipment cost of eligible equipment, of Pawnee and Blue Chip plus (ii) a percentage of eligible gross receivables of Windset (to a maximum of US\$20,000,000 of eligible gross receivables of Windset).

The Credit Facility Agreement contains customary representations, warranties, covenants, conditions to funding and events of default. In particular, the Credit Facility Agreement contains restrictive covenants with respect to certain business matters, including among others, (i) restrictions on capital expenditures in excess of \$1,000,000 in aggregate for the Corporation Entities (excluding Sherway LP) in any rolling twelve-month period and (ii) restrictions on the aggregate monthly dividends that can be paid (these restrictions are detailed in the Corporation's management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2016, which is included in the Corporation's 2016 Annual Report).

As at March 29, 2017, the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the Chesswood Credit Facility was approximately US\$144 million. The Corporation has at all times been in full compliance with all of its covenants in the Credit Facility Agreement.

Acquisition and Amalgamation of Northstar Leasing

On January 31, 2014, the Corporation acquired the shares of Northstar Leasing, a long-standing non-prime commercial equipment finance company, located in Barrie, Ontario. Chesswood paid \$10.4 million, in cash, for the shares of Northstar Leasing. On June 1, 2015 Northstar Leasing was amalgamated into Blue Chip.

Windset Loan Originations Ceased

Windset was formed in August 2013, and formally launched in late September 2013. Windset offered working capital loans in amounts up to US\$125,000 to businesses in many of the 50 states of the U.S. These loans, made only to commercial borrowers, provided the borrowers with working capital to support their business operations.

In September, 2016 Windset management, in conjunction with both Pawnee and Chesswood executives, determined (based on their view that participants in this industry segment were significantly underpricing risk) that Windset should cease originating new loans and wind down the existing portfolio. As of December 31, 2016 that process was continuing and management expects that a full wind down will be finished in 2017.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Chesswood is North America's only public company focused exclusively on commercial equipment finance for small and medium-sized businesses. As at December 31, 2016, its primary continuing operations were conducted through the following two Subsidiaries:

- Pawnee, which finances micro and small-ticket commercial equipment in 48 U.S. states, and
- Blue Chip, which finances commercial equipment across Canada.

Business of Pawnee

Overview

The Corporation's U.S. operations are conducted by Pawnee, which accounted for 70.8% of consolidated revenue and 79.8% of consolidated income from continuing operations before corporate overhead in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. Established in Fort Collins, Colorado in 1982, Pawnee has traditionally specialized in providing leases and loans of up to U.S.\$75,000 to small businesses in the start-up and "B" (the "non-prime") segment of the U.S. equipment finance market. Beginning in 2015, it expanded its portfolio to include A-rated leases and loans (the "prime" market) originating transactions up to \$200,000, and may in the future finance equipment costing up to U.S.\$500,000 in this segment.

Pawnee defines "start-up" businesses as those with less than two years of operating history. Start-up businesses do not fall into traditional credit categories because of their lack of business credit history. "B" credit businesses are those with two or more years of operating history that have some unique aspect to their overall credit profile such that they are not afforded an A-rated credit score, and/or that the business owner(s) do not have an A-rated personal credit history. These two non-prime market niches are not usually considered by conventional financing sources and generally have a higher risk profile. To manage the incremental risk associated with financing businesses in these niches, Pawnee's management has built a stringent operating model that has historically enabled Pawnee to achieve higher margins than many typical finance companies.

Key Aspects of Business Model

Management believes Pawnee's track-record of success is attributable to several key aspects of its business model including:

- high-level credit parameters designed to mitigate risk;
- a relationship-driven approach to origination through a well-established and trained network of reputable broker firms;
- portfolio diversification across geographies, industries, equipment classes, origination sources, vendors, equipment cost, and credit classes; and
- risk management resources that include credit analyst reviews of most applications, a proprietary credit matrix to guide consistent analysis and decision-making, and effectively price for risk; and a dedicated and efficient servicing and collection effort.

These four aspects are discussed in greater detail below.

1. Asset quality at Pawnee begins with high-level parameters that define a conservative approach to doing business and mitigating risk.

Generally:

- Pawnee finances only equipment that is fundamental to the core operations of the lessee/borrower's business, reflecting management's view that payments on "business essential" equipment are among the least susceptible to default except in the case of business failure;
- It operates only in select market segments, excluding certain industries such as agriculture and hazardous materials;
- A personal guarantee of at least the major shareholder(s)/owner(s) and generally all owners are obtained for non-prime credits, with acceptable personal credit scores a prerequisite for credit approval;
- Business owners are interviewed by Pawnee for verification purposes prior to the commencement of the lease or loan, with site inspections conducted for financings as low as U.S.\$15,000 or more (U.S.\$100,000 for A-rated credits); and
- All scheduled payments for non-prime financings are paid by direct debit from the lessee's/borrower's account, allowing Pawnee's collection team to take immediate action on delinquencies.

2. Pawnee originates finance receivables through a network of over 600 independent broker firms across the U.S., with a relationship-approach and service capabilities that have distinguished it as a first-choice funder.

Risk management begins with the selection and training of broker firms and their staff. Broker principals must have an acceptable personal credit profile, industry references, and preferably a minimum one-year track record in the equipment finance industry. Pawnee's Business Development managers train new and existing brokers and their staff, and develop a knowledge base on Pawnee's underwriting policies and procedures. The training process is instrumental in reducing broker and Pawnee time spent reviewing applicants unable to meet Pawnee's credit qualifications. Business Development managers also monitor broker efficiencies in credit application reviews and closings, including applications submitted, approved and ultimately funded.

Pawnee is service-driven in order to encourage the continual volume of quality originations necessary for ongoing portfolio replenishment and growth. The firm has become a funder of choice as a result of unique capabilities that improve efficiency and save time for its broker customers, such as consistent credit decisions, rapid response time, a customized broker portal for application submissions, tracking of and lease and loan documentation and one-stop shopping for all credit-classes.

3. Pawnee's portfolio of leases and loans is well diversified across geography, brokers, equipment types, industries and credit classes.

As of December 31, 2016, Pawnee's portfolio of 14,259 leases and loans, representing U.S.\$296.8 million in gross finance receivables (including residual receivable), was diversified across:

- over 70 equipment categories, with the five largest - restaurant, auto repair, titled trucks and trailers, beauty salon and furniture - accounting for 47.3% of the total number of active leases and loans;
- over 85 industry segments, with no industry representing more than 16.4% of the number of active financings;
- no lessee/borrower accounting for more than 0.01% of the total;

- 48 U.S. states, with no state representing more than 8.8% of the number of total active leases and loans, with the exception of California and Texas (which represented 12.3% and 12.7%, respectively); and
- the largest originator accounting for 8.4% of gross lease and loan receivables, and the ten largest accounting for 40.5%.

Portfolio diversification is maintained, and rebalanced as necessary, through management's regular review of lease and loan application, approval and origination volumes, for trends that may indicate changes in the economic or competitive landscape and that may necessitate adjustments in Pawnee's approach to doing business in its market segments. Significant changes in these and other metrics may result in a detailed review of specific brokers, industry or equipment type, equipment cost, and/or geographic areas.

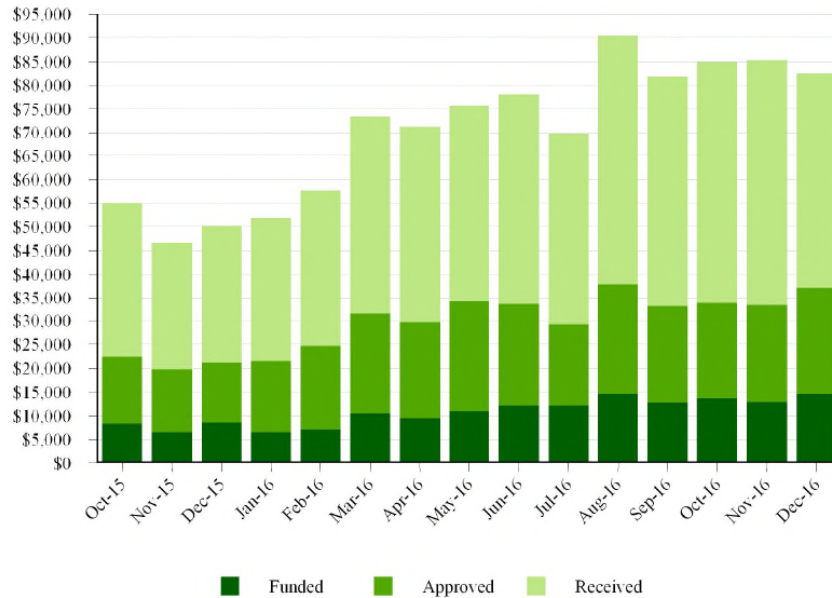
Pawnee Portfolio Statistics (in U.S.\$ thousands except # of leases/loans and %'s)

	Mar 31 2015	June 30 2015	Sep 30 2015	Dec 31 2015	Mar 31 2016	June 30 2016	Sep 30 2016	Dec 31 2016
Number of leases and loans outstanding (#)	10,303	10,707	11,140	11,440	11,881	12,636	13,479	14,259
Gross lease and loan receivable ("GLR") ⁽¹⁾	\$176,400	\$184,800	\$192,863	\$200,505	\$209,007	\$228,984	\$255,791	\$280,929
Residual receivable	\$15,727	\$15,614	\$15,414	\$15,235	\$15,112	\$15,393	\$15,659	\$15,906
Net investment in leases and loans receivable, before allowance ⁽⁴⁾	\$141,226	\$147,554	\$153,205	\$159,210	\$165,885	\$181,681	\$203,189	\$224,522
Security deposits (nominal value) ⁽⁴⁾	\$10,704	\$10,684	\$10,603	\$10,460	\$10,480	\$10,519	\$10,575	\$10,812
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$4,646	\$4,172	\$5,134	\$5,265	\$4,958	\$4,662	\$6,044	\$7,240
Over 31 days delinquency (% of GLR) ⁽²⁾	2.73%	2.33%	2.90%	2.91%	2.69%	2.19%	2.59%	2.74%
Net charge-offs for the three-months ended ⁽³⁾	\$1,981	\$1,683	\$2,069	\$2,520	\$2,809	\$2,357	\$2,373	\$3,478
Provision for credit losses for the three-months ended	\$2,027	\$1,244	\$2,965	\$2,706	\$2,685	\$2,112	\$3,804	\$4,740

Notes:

- (1) Excludes residual receivable.
- (2) Over 31-days delinquency includes non-accrual gross lease and loan receivables.
- (3) Excludes the "charge-offs" of interest revenue on finance leases and loans on non-accrual leases recognized under IFRS.
- (4) Excludes adjustment for discounting security deposits and increasing unearned income for interest savings on security deposits.

Lease and Loan Application, Approval and Origination Volume (in U.S.S thousands)



4. Risk management resources include a credit analyst’s personal review of most applications, a proprietary credit matrix to guide consistent decision-making and effectively price for risk, efficient servicing and collection processes, and other risk management tools.

Pawnee’s credit process is not the automated scoring procedure typical of high volume equipment finance companies. Its success in selecting credit-worthy businesses is based in part on a model that engages both human expertise and the latest technology to meet clearly defined standards for asset quality. A credit analyst personally reviews most applications and completes a proprietary matrix designed to ensure all analysts are consistent in their credit reviews and to provide guidance in reaching prudent credit decisions. Leases and loans assigned to Pawnee are subject to the same criteria used in its own originations.

Additionally, analysts are available to directly assist brokers submitting applications and personally communicate credit decisions, including information on how to improve the likelihood of approval, such as obtaining a business owner’s personal credit information and/or guarantee.

Given the importance of limiting defaults to the greatest extent possible, Pawnee emphasizes the employment and retention of experienced personnel, and clearly delineated collection and portfolio servicing processes.

- Pawnee had 73 full-time equivalent employees at 2016 fiscal year-end, of which more than a third were engaged in the collection and servicing processes. Collection and servicing activities are structured to systematically and quickly resolve delinquent leases and loans whenever possible, mitigate losses, and collect post-default recovery dollars.
- Owing to Pawnee’s requirement that most lease and loan payments be made by direct debit, it can immediately recognize a delinquent account when a direct debit payment is not received on the required due date.
- Generally, when a payment falls 31 days past due, or earlier if investigation reveals an underlying issue at the borrower/lessee level, the account is referred to the appropriate negotiation, repossession/remarketing, bankruptcy or legal specialist on Pawnee’s Advanced Collections Team. Through a combination of collecting payments, issuing forbearances, repossessing and

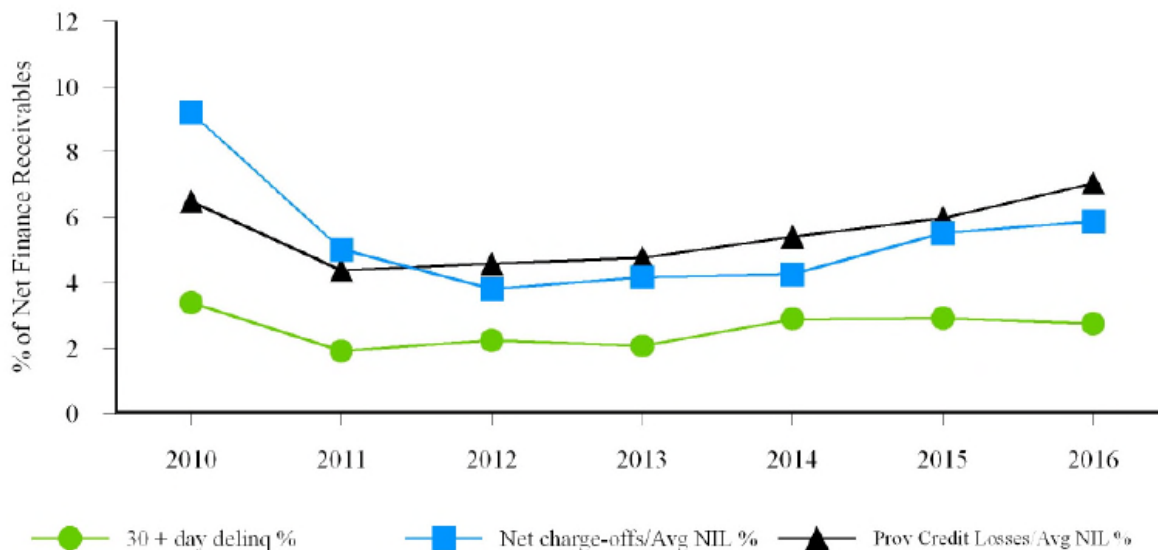
selling financed equipment, initiating lawsuits and negotiating settlements, Pawnee regularly remediates a high percentage of overdue accounts.

- After 154 days of delinquency, or earlier if Pawnee deems the account uncollectible, the debt is written off. However, collection efforts continue when prospects for recovery through a personal guarantor or other remedy warrant. Otherwise, the account is normally assigned to an independent collection agency for further collection efforts, where the primary sources of recovery include payments on restructured accounts, settlements with guarantors, equipment sales, litigation, and bankruptcy court distributions.

Risk management tools and processes are continually monitored and improved to address changes in Pawnee’s performance and in the equipment finance industry, and periodically assessed by outside professionals with statistical expertise.

Pawnee’s static pool loss analysis measures finance receivable loss performance by identifying a finite pool of transactions and segmenting it into quarterly or annual vintages according to origination date. Brokers, geographic areas, equipment types and industries, among other characteristics identified as under-performing are examined for a systematic or other identifiable cause on which corrective action can be taken. For example, if management identifies unusually high losses on financings for a particular type of equipment, it may raise the minimum credit matrix score required or stop new originations for that equipment type.

Pawnee Loss Provisions, Charge-Offs, Delinquencies



Following the 2008 economic crisis, Pawnee's application flow and loss levels benefited from unusually tight credit market conditions, as many competitors retreated due to lack of funding, a return to their core markets, and/or poor earnings performance. In addition, Pawnee entered the B credit market in late 2008, a higher quality market segment that it previously did not service. This market is considerably larger than Pawnee's historical market segment. As a result, from late 2008 to mid-2013, Pawnee began funding businesses with higher credit scores than it had traditionally funded because they could not obtain financing elsewhere. This new higher credit-quality market segment, combined with the unusually high credit scores of Pawnee’s lessees in its historical market, due to the market correction of 2008, lowered Pawnee’s loss rates. With the gradual normalization of credit markets over the last few years, loss rates in Pawnee's highest yielding market segment have returned to typical levels.

Funding

Unlike many other leasing, equipment finance, consumer, sub-prime mortgage and finance companies, Pawnee's revenues are derived directly from its leases and loans, which it retains for the full-term of the financing. Revenues are not derived from, or dependent upon, the sale of its portfolio of leases and loans. While portfolio securitization is likely in the future if favorable terms are obtained, Pawnee's leases and loans are presently funded through the Chesswood Credit Facility.

U.S. Equipment Financing Market Information

The equipment finance market is commonly divided into four segments that are differentiated by the cost or the ticket price of the equipment: micro-ticket (less than US\$25,000), small-ticket (US\$25,000 to US\$250,000), mid-ticket (US\$250,000 to US\$5,000,000) and large-ticket (over US\$5,000,000). The micro and small-ticket portions of the market are further segmented into ranges based on the creditworthiness of the lessee. "A" credit refers to lessees/borrowers whose credit worthiness commands finance rates at or near the prime lending rate in the market, whereas "D" credit requires highly restrictive terms, higher finance rates, security deposits and generally more stringent terms and conditions.

Also active in the micro and small-ticket segment of the equipment finance market are lessees/borrowers that are start-up businesses, whose creditworthiness does not fall into traditional credit categories because of their lack of business credit history. Pawnee's determination of whether to provide a lease/loan to a "start-up" includes the requirement that the owner(s) and/or guarantors generally demonstrate an "A" rated personal credit history, and that they guarantee the obligations under the finance agreement. The lack of business operating history prevents these businesses from obtaining credit at preferred rates. When deciding to advance credit to a start-up business, Pawnee does not categorize the business in a specific letter grade of credit quality, but views "start-ups" as a separate credit category altogether.

"B" credit businesses are those that have two or more years of operating history and have some unique aspect to their overall credit profile such that they are not afforded an "A" rated credit score or that the business owner(s) do not have an "A" rated personal credit history.

Pawnee and its competitors in the micro and small-ticket segment serve lessees/borrowers that are almost entirely small businesses. Small businesses are often defined by the U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy as firms having fewer than 500 employees.

There are a variety of equipment finance sources available to small businesses in the United States, including equipment finance companies; national, regional and local finance companies; captive finance and leasing companies affiliated with major equipment manufacturers; home equity loans; credit cards; and financial services companies, including commercial banks, thrifts and credit unions.

The equipment finance industry originates business primarily through the following four channels: (i) equipment vendors; (ii) direct financing by lessee or borrower; (iii) equipment distributors and/or manufacturers; and (iv) third-party equipment finance broker firms. Start-up and "B" credit quality lessees and borrowers in need of equipment finance rely to a significant extent on independent brokers to arrange available financing options and to assist in obtaining financing to purchase equipment. Independent brokers are a significant origination source for new leases and loans in the start-up and "B" credit small-ticket business-essential financing market, and are Pawnee's only source of originations.

Business of Blue Chip

Overview

Chesswood's Canadian operations are conducted by Blue Chip, a company that specializes in micro and small-ticket equipment finance for small and medium-sized businesses since 1996. Blue Chip accounted for 15.9%

of consolidated revenue and 15.4% of consolidated income from continuing operations before corporate overhead in fiscal 2016.

Acquired by Chesswood in March of 2015, Blue Chip had 31 full-time equivalent employees at December 31, 2016. Located in Toronto, Blue Chip originates receivables across Canada which are sourced from a nationwide network of more than 50 independent equipment finance broker firms and through direct, and in-house origination efforts via equipment vendors. It derives substantially all of its revenues from financing leases and loans and related service charges.

Historically, Blue Chip targeted the A-rated or “prime” segment of the credit market for small and medium-sized businesses. Beginning in 2013 and especially following its 2015 amalgamation with Northstar Leasing (acquired by Chesswood in January 2014), which had focused on non-prime lending in Canada since 1983, Blue Chip expanded its product line to offer a single source of commercial equipment financing across all credit classes.

Key Aspects of Business Model

Management believes Blue Chip's track record of success is attributable to several key aspects of its business model, including those described below.

Blue Chip has successfully grown originations and earnings by filling a market void created by the tendency of Canadian bank competitors to have slower small ticket processes and a preference to finance larger-ticket equipment, and by Blue Chip's nimbleness in addressing customer needs as an efficient and consistent one-stop shop.

- The micro-ticket segment is a high-volume, low-touch business. Blue Chip has invested in software to streamline the application process, speed credit decisions and automate the preparation of secure documents to meet market demand for rapid funding and customer service excellence.
- Blue Chip also has the expertise in financial analysis and detailed documentation to meet the underwriting requirements of the small-ticket segment.
- Like Pawnee, its value proposition to originators is relationship and service based, with fast and predictable credit decision-making and the convenience of one-stop shopping for commercial equipment financing needs across all credit classes.

Blue Chip's portfolio risk is mitigated by its diversification across geography, industry, equipment type, equipment cost and credit class.

As at December 31, 2016, Blue Chip's gross finance receivables portfolio of \$148.3 million (2015: \$127.5 million) consisting of 11,883 leases and loans (2015: 10,231) was well diversified:

- Ontario represented 49.2% of net finance receivables, while Alberta represented 19.9% and 30.9% were from the other provinces;
- the five largest equipment categories by volume - industrial, computers, photographic, construction and trailers - accounted for only 49% of net finance receivables; and
- of its network of more than 50 originators, the largest originator by dollar volume during 2016 accounted for 23% of originations.

Effective risk management has made Blue Chip a solid performer in its markets throughout business cycles.

- In line with Pawnee, Blue Chip has an intense focus on thorough credit analysis, consistent decision-making, risk-based pricing, careful broker selection and education, a strong collection

effort, and management's continual evaluation of portfolio performance against key performance indicators.

- Assets are secured, with typical terms of three to five years and similar amortization periods.

Blue Chip's performance has been enhanced by its success in negotiating a competitive cost of funds.

- The majority of Blue Chip's leases and loans are financed by securitization and bulk lease financing facilities, whereby it sells or assigns the future payment stream of a tranche of leases/loans, on a discounted basis, to a third-party such as a life insurance company or bank. A small percentage of the proceeds is held back in a loss reserve pool or supported by Blue Chip through a letter of guarantee in favour of the funder.
- Blue Chip's multiple funding partners have rigorous monitoring and audit processes, including thorough initial portfolio reviews; site visits; file audits to validate credit decisions, documentation accuracy and security perfection; and monthly compliance certificates attesting to the correctness of portfolio and financial statistics.
- Blue Chip also uses the Chesswood Credit Facility to provide some operational and warehouse funding.
- Blue Chip recognizes its revenue over the full-term of its finance receivables and not through "gain-on-sale" accounting.

Blue Chip Portfolio Statistics (in \$ thousands except # of leases/loans and %)

	June 30 2015	Sep 30 2015	Dec 31 2015	Mar 31 2016	June 30 2016	Sep 30 2016	Dec 31 2016
Number of leases and loans outstanding (#)	9,504	9,852	10,231	10,479	11,142	11,551	11,883
Gross lease and loan receivable	\$119,560	\$123,250	\$127,505	\$129,851	\$139,692	\$144,984	\$148,250
Net investment in leases and loans receivable ("NIL"), before allowance	\$104,122	\$107,745	\$111,720	\$114,185	\$123,022	\$127,841	\$130,965
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$1,252	\$1,272	\$844	\$888	\$1,076	\$1,363	\$1,342
Over 31 days delinquency (% of NIL)	0.84%	0.32%	0.66%	0.39%	0.67%	0.87%	0.72%

Blue Chip also provides financing to a small number of condominium corporations for building improvements. These secured loans typically have terms ranging from three to five years with an amortization of three to 25 years. As of December 31, 2016, Blue Chip had four of these loans in its portfolio with a net investment of approximately \$1.4 million.

Canadian Equipment Financing Market Information

The business model of commercial equipment finance companies is based on a number of factors, including the average transaction size. Different deal sizes require different expertise and service levels. The equipment finance market is commonly divided into four segments that are differentiated by the cost or the ticket price of the equipment: micro-ticket (less than \$25,000), small-ticket (\$25,000 to \$250,000), mid-ticket (\$250,000 to \$1,000,000) and large-ticket (over \$1,000,000).

Business models in the commercial equipment finance industry are also divided by the origination strategy pursued by equipment finance firms. These strategies include vendor, direct, captive and indirect (broker) origination models. The vendor segment requires trained sales people to solicit equipment vendors who expect sales

people to have knowledge of the new and used equipment sold and the credit requirements needed to obtain funding for transactions. Indirect origination involves the purchase of transactions from third parties who originate and package transactions that meet the credit requirements of funding sources like Blue Chip.

There are a variety of equipment financing sources available to small businesses in Canada, including leasing companies; national, regional and local finance companies; captive finance and leasing companies affiliated with major equipment manufacturers; home equity loans; credit cards; and financial services companies, including commercial banks, thrifts and credit unions.

The micro ticket segment is a high volume, low touch business that requires technology to meet market demand for fast credit decisions, quick funding of transactions and customer service excellence. Blue Chip has invested in industry leading software that streamlines the application process, shortens credit decision time and automates the preparation of secure documents. Transactions in the small ticket segment have the additional requirement of some financial statement analysis and more detailed documentation. Blue Chip has successfully originated strong volumes of transactions from the micro and small ticket markets primarily through its established network of equipment dealers and brokers.

Blue Chip has been able to grow originations and profitability by taking advantage of the Canadian banks' tendencies to prefer larger ticket size transactions and to be less nimble in addressing customer needs. Blue Chip has also been able to improve its competitiveness by successfully negotiating lower costs of funds.

Business of Windset

In September 2016, Windset announced it would cease originating new loans but would continue to service its existing portfolio. Windset was formed in August 2013, and formally launched in late September 2013. Windset offered working capital loans in amounts up to US\$125,000 to businesses in 33 U.S. states. These loans were made only to commercial borrowers to provide working capital to support their business operations. Payments are processed automatically and deducted every business day from the borrower's bank account. The terms of these loans can range from 3 months to 18 months but are typically 9-12 months on average.

Windset is assisted by Pawnee's documentation, collection and administrative departments that provide "back-office" support to Windset, under the terms of a managed services agreement between the two businesses. The Corporation used the Chesswood Credit Facility to provide operational funding for Windset.

Windset's only office is located in Riverton, Utah (greater Salt Lake City area). It has a 3 year lease that expires in July, 2017. At December 31, 2016, Windset had no full time staff and had approximately U.S.\$8.9 million in gross loan receivables outstanding.

Business of Case Funding

Case Funding was acquired by the Corporation on June 10, 2011, as a newly incorporated and organized corporation which acquired the tangible and intangible assets required to carry on the going forward business of Quick Cash Inc., a provider of legal financing to plaintiffs and attorneys throughout the United States.

On February 4, 2015, Case Funding completed the sale of its operating assets and most of its portfolio of attorney loans for a purchase price of US\$4,400,000. All of Case Funding's employees became employees of the purchaser of Case Funding's operations. Case Funding retained an aggregate of US\$8,000,000 of plaintiff advances, medical liens and attorney loans, which are being serviced (collections, recordkeeping, etc.) by a third party. Those loans that were retained had an aggregate outstanding balance of US\$4.4 million at December 31, 2016.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in Common Shares entails various risk factors that should be considered carefully.

We operate in dynamic environments that involve various risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control and which could have an effect on our business, revenues, operating results, cash flow and financial condition. Readers should carefully review the risk factors in this annual information form, but should also bear in mind that it is not possible to identify or fully describe all potential risks. The risks described below are those which we believe to be the most relevant and significant risks as at the date of this annual information form.

Risks Related to the Businesses of the Operating Companies

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Operating Companies depend to a large extent upon the abilities and continued efforts of their key operating personnel and senior management teams. If any of these persons becomes unavailable to continue in such capacity, or if the Operating Companies are unable to attract and retain other qualified employees, it could have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

The Corporation is similarly dependent upon its senior management team.

As described in the Corporation's management discussion and analysis included in its 2016 Annual Report, management noted certain weaknesses in the internal controls over financial reporting, many of which related to the lack of segregation of duties.

Relationships with Brokers and Other Origination Sources

Pawnee and Blue Chip have formed relationships with hundreds of origination sources, comprised primarily of equipment finance brokerage firms. They rely on these relationships to generate applications and originations. The failure to maintain effective relationships with their brokers and other origination sources or decisions by them to refer transactions to, or to sign contracts with, other financing sources could impede their ability to generate transactions.

Risk of Future Legal Proceedings

The Operating Companies are threatened from time to time with, or are named as defendants in, or may become subject to, various legal proceedings, fines or penalties in the ordinary course of conducting their respective businesses. A significant judgment or the imposition of a significant fine or penalty on an Operating Company (or on a company engaged in a similar business, to the extent the Operating Company operates in a similar manner) could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operation and on the amount of cash available for dividends to Shareholders. By way of example, any successful challenge to a fee, charge, or procedure authorized by a lease form (including an insurance charge), or to a violation by an Operating Company (or a company engaged in a similar business) of any applicable federal, state or provincial law, would be likely to require a change in business practices of the Operating Company that is the subject of such challenge. This could include discontinuing the practice of demanding any payments that are deemed vulnerable to similar challenges with the Operating Companies suffering a loss of previously anticipated revenue as a result. There could also be a significant financial obligation by reason of a settlement or judgment involving the Operating Company, as well as risks pertinent to financing facilities, including acceleration and/or loss of funding availability. Publicity regarding involvement in matters of this type, especially if there is an adverse settlement or finding in the litigation, could result in adverse consequences to an Operating Company's reputation that could, among other things, impair its ability to attract further business. The continuing expansion of class action litigation in U.S. and Canadian court actions has the effect of increasing the scale of potential judgements. Defending such a class action or other major litigation could be costly, divert management's attention and resources and have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operation and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Interest Rate Fluctuations

The Corporation and the Operating Companies are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates under their borrowings. Increases in interest rates (to the extent not mitigated by interest hedging arrangements) may have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

The leases and loans are written at fixed interest rates and terms. Generally, we finance our activities using both fixed rate and floating rate funds. To the extent the Operating Companies finance fixed rate leases and loans with floating rate funds, we are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates such that an increase in interest rates could narrow or eliminate the margin between the yield on a lease and loan and the effective interest rate paid by the borrower. If this margin is too narrow or is eliminated it would have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operation and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders. While we enter into interest rate swaps to mitigate rate fluctuation risk, there can be no assurances that these arrangements will be sufficient to fully protect against interest rate risks, or that we will be able to maintain such arrangements on a continuing basis.

Portfolio Delinquencies; Inability to Underwrite Lease and Loan Applications

Pawnee's receivables consist primarily of lease and loan receivables originated under programs designed to serve small and medium-sized, often owner-operated businesses that have limited access to traditional financing. There is a high degree of risk associated with equipment financing for such parties. The borrowers in a portion of Pawnee's portfolio are start-up businesses that have not established business credit or more established businesses that have experienced some business or personal credit difficulty at some time in their history. As a result, such leases and loans entail a relatively higher risk and may be expected to experience higher levels of delinquencies and loss levels. There can be no guarantee that the delinquency and loss levels of Pawnee's receivables will correspond to the historical levels Pawnee has experienced on its portfolio, and there is a risk that delinquencies and losses could increase significantly.

In addition, since defaulted leases and loans and certain delinquent leases and loans cannot be used as collateral under our variable rate financing facilities, higher than anticipated lease defaults and delinquencies could adversely affect our liquidity by reducing the amount of funding available to us under these financing arrangements as well as affecting Chesswood's ability to sustain its current level of dividends and/or pay dividends. Furthermore, increased rates of delinquencies or loss levels could result in adverse changes to the terms of future financing arrangements, including increased interest rates payable to lenders and the imposition of more burdensome covenants and increased credit enhancement requirements.

Analogous risks are faced by Windset and Blue Chip in their businesses.

Deterioration in Economic or Business Conditions; Impact of Significant Events and Circumstances

Our operating results may be negatively impacted by various economic factors and business conditions, including the level of economic activity in the markets in which we operate. To the extent that economic activity or business conditions deteriorate, delinquencies and credit losses may increase. Delinquencies and credit losses generally increase during economic slowdowns or recessions, such as that recently experienced in the United States from 2008 to 2013. As the Operating Companies extend credit primarily to small businesses, many of their customers may be particularly susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions, and may be unable to make scheduled lease or loan payments during these periods. Unfavourable economic conditions may also make it more difficult for our Operating Companies to maintain new origination volumes and the credit quality of new leases and loans at levels previously attained. Unfavourable economic conditions could also increase funding costs or operating cost structures, limit access to credit facilities, securitizations and other capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend further credit. Any of these events would have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

In addition, the leasing and working capital loan industries generally may be affected by changes in accounting treatment for leases and loans, and negative publicity with respect to, among other things, fraud or deceptive practices by certain participants in the industry. Greater governmental scrutiny is also a risk, especially as to the tax treatment of certain transaction structures or other aspects of these transactions that, if changed, could result in additional tax, fee or other revenue to that governmental authority. Any of these factors may make leasing or lending less attractive or diminish the profitability of the existing financing alternatives offered by the Operating Companies.

In addition to being impacted by factors or conditions in the United States or Canada, political, economic or other significant events or circumstances outside of North America (whether political unrest which impacts upon the prices of oil and other commodities or otherwise) can ultimately significantly impact upon North American economic conditions which, in turn, could result in the adverse implications described in the first paragraph under this heading. Similarly, natural disasters in any part of the world may directly (through impact on supplies of goods or equipment to our businesses) or indirectly impact upon our operations or results.

Losses from Leases and Loans

Losses from leases and loans in excess of our Operating Companies' expectations would have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations, and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Changes in economic conditions, the risk characteristics and composition of the portfolio, bankruptcy laws, and other factors could impact our Operating Companies' actual and projected net credit losses and the related allowance for credit losses. Should there be a significant change in the above noted factors, our Operating Companies may have to set aside additional reserves which could have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Determining the appropriate level of the allowance is an inherently uncertain process and therefore the determination of this allowance may prove to be inadequate to cover losses in connection with a portfolio of leases and loans. Factors that could lead to the inadequacy of an allowance for credit losses may include the inability to appropriately underwrite credit risk of new originations, effectively manage collections, or anticipate adverse changes in the economy or discrete events adversely affecting specific customers, industries or geographic areas.

Adverse Events or Legal Determinations in Areas with High Geographic Concentrations of Leases or Loans

If judicial or other governmental rulings or actions or interpretations of laws adverse to the equipment finance business and/or the working capital loan business in general, or to business practices engaged in by our Operating Companies, or adverse economic conditions or the occurrence of other significant events such as natural disasters and terrorist attacks, were to occur in a geographic region with a high concentration of leases/loans or equipment financed from our Operating Companies, there could be a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operation and the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

External Financing

We depend and will continue to depend on the availability of credit from external financing sources to continue to finance new leases/loans, refinance existing leases/loans and satisfy our other working capital needs. We may be unable to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms or at all. If any or all of our funding sources become unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, or if any of our credit facilities are not renewed or re-negotiated upon expiration of their terms, we may not have access to the financing necessary to conduct our businesses, which would limit our ability to finance our operations and could have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

“Characterization” Risks

If an applicable court or regulatory authority were to make an adverse finding, or take an adverse action on the basis that one of Pawnee’s form of lease is not a true lease for commercial law, tax law, or other legal purposes, the adverse consequences could result with respect to leases entered into in such form, including that:

- the lessee, rather than Pawnee as lessor, would be considered to be the owner of the leased property (with Pawnee having only a security interest in the leased property), and Pawnee would not have the special rights of a lessor in a bankruptcy proceeding or otherwise that generally entitle a lessor to more speedy remedies and higher recoveries than exist for a mere secured party;
- if Pawnee did not file a financing statement describing the leased property, naming the lessee as a debtor/lessee with respect to the leased property, and otherwise complying with the *Uniform Commercial Code* (which Pawnee does not do for leases with an equipment value of less than US\$15,000) Pawnee would not be recognized as having a security interest in the leased property in the context of a bankruptcy of the lessee or otherwise, and could therefore be precluded from recovering significant amounts on its claim, since unsecured creditors often recover much less than their total claims;
- such non-true lease could be subject to limitations on finance charges and other fees determined to constitute “interest” under a relevant state’s usury laws, with excess “interest” (and, depending on the state, possibly the entire lease payment) being deemed uncollectible;
- Pawnee could be determined to owe additional federal income tax (and related penalties) as a result of the different inclusions and deductions applicable to income tax payments owed by lessors with respect to true and non-true leases; and
- Pawnee could be determined to owe additional state sales or similar taxes (and related penalties) as a result of timing differences with respect to the payment of sales taxes on true leases versus non-true leases.

Case Funding’s non-recourse plaintiff advances may be re-characterized as loans or determined to be improper fee-splitting, which would adversely affect the collectability of the advances, and the ability to generate future advance originations.

Defenses to Enforcement of a Significant Number of Leases and Loans

Certain defenses and recovery impediments are more common in micro and small-ticket equipment finance transactions than with respect to equipment finance providers in other segments of the equipment finance industry. Management believes that certain of these risks are sufficiently addressed in the Operating Companies’ existing lease/loan documentation and related business practices. However, there are other risks that the Operating Companies have not addressed for various reasons, including that certain of these risks are not susceptible to being addressed either at all, or without incurring cost inefficiencies or taking other measures deemed unacceptable by management based on a risk-reward assessment. The Operating Companies have never experienced any material occurrence of these risks nor have these risks historically had a material adverse impact on them. However, there is no assurance that these risks will not have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future.

If, due to changes in law or adverse judicial or administrative determinations, lease or loan provisions or business practices affecting a material portion of our leases or loans were determined to be unenforceable, illegal, or impracticable, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders. In this regard, successful challenges (a) to enforceability of (i) the leases and loans in general, (ii) finance charges or other portions of lease payments on categories of leases such as non-true leases, or (iii) charges representing significant portions of our revenue, such as

insurance surcharges or late fees and termination payments, or (b) to specific collection or other business practices, would be of more concern than challenges to less material portions of the leases or loans of our business.

Origination, Funding and Administration of Transactions

Our Operating Companies' origination, funding and transaction administration practices could result in certain vulnerabilities in their enforcement rights. For example, certain leases and loans are assignments of transactions already documented by their brokers. Acquiring leases/loans by this "indirect" process subjects our Operating Companies to various risks, including risks that might arise by reason of the broker's insolvency, administrative inadequacies or fraudulent practices, as well as any third party claims against the broker or its rights with respect to the assigned lease or loan. Any of these broker related risks can impair our Operating Companies' rights with respect to recovering the rents and/or property under their leases and loans. Pawnee has not been involved in any claims or litigation in relation to such risks and Pawnee does not conduct lien searches in the name of, require lien releases from, or file financing statements against, the lease broker.

If the lessee/borrower or broker is the party to whom the vendor of the equipment has agreed to sell the property at the time of its delivery, then, under applicable commercial law, the lessee/borrower or broker, as applicable, may be deemed to have acquired title to the leased property prior to Pawnee having funded the transaction. It has not been Pawnee's practice to ensure that the title to the property has not already passed or to obtain assurances that it is acquiring good title to that property free of liens and other third party claims. We believe that the manner in which Pawnee purchases the equipment is typical in this market segment, especially with respect to similarly situated equipment financing providers. Pawnee has not yet faced any meaningful challenge or adverse consequence from this practice, but there can be no assurance that such a challenge or consequence will not occur in the future. A majority of Pawnee's portfolio is made up of leases and loans originated by brokers and subsequently assigned to Pawnee. These leases and loans are originated by a large number of brokers and no single broker is responsible for the origination and assignment of more than 8.4% of Pawnee's leases and loans originated in 2016. Accordingly, the occurrence of the foregoing broker related risks would likely have a material impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders only if the occurrence of such risks were related to a high concentration of leases and loans originated by a single broker or a number of higher volume brokers.

In most circumstances where the equipment is less than U.S.\$15,000 (or U.S.\$10,000, if for a home business) for Pawnee's core product and U.S.\$35,000 for the "B+" product and "A" credit to U.S.\$50,000, Pawnee's practice of requiring only a verbal confirmation that the property has been delivered and irrevocably accepted under the subject lease or loan, and/or inspecting the property to confirm the same, could make Pawnee vulnerable to certain defenses. By way of example, Pawnee's deemed failure to deliver conforming property under the lease or loan documents could be a defense to a lessee's/borrower's "unconditional" obligation to pay the rents and certain other amounts. Pawnee has not suffered any material losses relating to these practices, however, there can be no assurance that it would not in the future.

Analogous risks are faced by Blue Chip in its business.

Changes in Governmental Regulations, Licensing and Other Laws and Industry Codes of Practice

Finance companies are subject to laws and regulations relating to extending financing generally and are also members of industry associations which have adopted, among other things, codes of business practice. Laws, regulations and codes of business practice may be adopted with respect to existing leases and loans or the leasing, marketing, selling, pricing, financing and collections processes, which might increase the costs of compliance, or require them to alter their business, strategy or operations in a fashion that could hamper the ability to conduct business in the future and which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Licensing Requirements

If a relevant court or regulatory authority were to make an adverse finding or otherwise take adverse action with respect to our Operating Companies based on their failure to have a finance lender's or other license or registration required in the applicable jurisdiction, our Operating Companies would have to change business practices and could be subject to financial or other penalties. Further, certain jurisdictions may enact or change administrative practices in respect of licensing requirements for our Operating Companies or their referring brokers. For example, California has recently announced changes so as to require that referring brokers have a lender's license, which may impact upon referrals from certain brokers for funding to California residents.

Fees, Rates and Charges

Some of our Operating Companies' documents require payment of late payment fees, late charge interest, and other charges either relating to the non-payment under, or enforcement of, their leases and loans. It could be determined that these fees and/or the interest rates charged exceed applicable statutory or other legal limits. If the charges are deemed to be punitive and not compensatory, or to have other attributes that are inconsistent with or in violation of applicable laws, they could be difficult to enforce.

A number of charges payable with respect to equipment finance transactions in the micro and small-ticket equipment finance market have been the subject of litigation by customers against financing parties over the past few years. Insurance non-compliance fees, in particular, have been the subject of class action litigation in states in which significant numbers of Pawnee's lessees and borrowers are located. Several of these cases have settled with the payment of large sums by the lessors/funders. Many cases involved "force-placed" insurance programs, under which the lessor/funder collected a charge to defray the costs of arranging insurance protection where the lessee/borrower failed to do so as required by the lease or loan. Among other things, the lessees/borrowers alleged that the insurance fees they paid were unreasonably higher than the actual cost of insurance that the lessor/funder arranged or could have arranged and that the lessors/funders did not adequately disclose the risk that the lessee/borrower would suffer this additional cost or the fact that the lessor/funder might profit from the insurance charges. Pawnee levies a non-compliance fee of 1% of the equipment cost per month on its lessees/borrowers who fail to provide timely evidence of insurance to Pawnee or insure the equipment. While this surcharge has never been successfully challenged, there can be no assurance that a successful claim may not be brought in the future. Although our Operating Companies are not currently the subject of any such litigation, there can be no assurance that a lessee/borrower or a group of lessees/borrowers will not attempt to bring a lawsuit against them in relation to fees and charges, which they may or may not be successful in defending.

Other litigation to which certain lessors/funders have been subject has focused on late fees and administrative costs, generally based on similar claims of deceptive statements regarding the purpose of the fee, inadequate disclosure and unreasonable amounts. Our Operating Companies have never been and currently are not a party to any such lawsuits claiming that any such provisions are deceptive, do not contain all adequate disclosure which are made in the lease/loan document and by written notice to the lessee/borrower before collection or the fees are unreasonable.

Our Operating Companies believe that their fee programs are designed and administered so as to comply with legal requirements and are within the range of their industry practices in their market segments. Nevertheless, certain attributes of these fees or charges, and their practices, including that their loans typically provide for several different fees and charges resulting in a substantial amount of fee income and the possibility that the fees and charges may exceed actual costs involved or may otherwise be deemed excessive, could attract litigation, including class actions, that would be costly even if they were to prevail and as to which no assurance can be given of their successful defense. In addition to the risk of litigation, fee income is important to our Operating Companies and their failure to continue to collect most or all of these fees could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Possible Acquisitions

The growth strategy for the Corporation includes seeking out acquisitions in the financial services industries. Acquisitions by the Corporation, if they occur, may increase the size of the operations as well as increase

the amount of indebtedness that may have to be serviced by the Corporation and its Subsidiaries. There is no assurance that such acquisitions can be made on satisfactory terms, or at all. The successful integration and management of acquired businesses involve numerous risks that could adversely affect our growth and profitability, including: (i) the risk that management may not be able to successfully manage the acquired operations and that the integration may place significant demands on management, diverting their attention from existing operations; (ii) the risk that existing operational, financial and management systems may be incompatible with or inadequate to effectively integrate and manage acquired systems; (iii) the risk that acquisitions may require substantial financial resources that otherwise could be used in the development of other aspects of the business; (iv) the risk that acquisitions may result in liabilities and contingencies, that could be significant to the operations of the Operating Companies; (v) the risk that personnel from the acquisitions and the existing business may not be able to work together successfully; and (vi) the risk that the acquisition may not be accretive to the Corporation, which could affect the operation of our businesses. There is no assurance that such acquisitions will be successfully integrated, and the failure to do so could have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations and the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Insurance

A lease or loan requires that the lessee/borrower maintain insurance covering a loss of, or physical damage to, the related equipment or vehicle in an amount that, if paid pursuant to a total loss, is intended to allow the lessor/funder to recover its investment in the property suffering that loss. It is the lessee's/borrower's responsibility to purchase insurance for the equipment and our Operating Companies' documents state that they will not purchase insurance or replacement insurance. Additionally, such documents state that any charges or fees payable for the lessee's/borrower's failure to purchase insurance do not constitute insurance.

To ensure that the lessor or funder of the item of leased or financed property suffering a loss receives the related insurance proceeds, the lease or loan also requires that the lessor or funder be named as a loss payee under the requisite casualty coverage. However, each lessee/borrower is ultimately relied upon to obtain and maintain the required coverage for financed equipment but there is no certainty that they will obtain the requisite coverage either conforming to the requirements of the lease or loan, or at all. Additionally, there are often policy provisions including exclusions, deductibles and other conditions that by their terms, or by reason of a breach, could limit, delay or deny coverage. There can be no assurance that any insurance will protect the Operating Companies' interest in the equipment, and the failure by the lessee/borrower to obtain insurance or the inability of the Operating Companies to receive the proceeds from such insurance policies could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

The casualty insurance requirements under the lease or loan may not be a reliable source for our Operating Company to recover its investment if the leased property is either damaged and not repaired by the lessee or suffers a casualty.

Lessor Liability

There is a risk that a lessor, such as Pawnee or Blue Chip, could be deemed liable for harm to persons or property in connection with, among other things, the ownership or leasing of the leased property, or the conduct or responsibilities of the parties to the lease relating to that property. The liability may be contractual (such as warranties regarding the equipment), statutory (such as federal, state or provincial environmental liability) or pursuant to various legal theories (such as negligence). There have been cases in which a lessor has been held responsible for damage caused by leased property without a showing of negligence or wrong-doing on the lessor's part. Even if a lessor ultimately succeeds in defending itself or settling any related litigation, the related costs and any settlement amount could be significant, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Liability for Misuse of Leased Equipment

There is no practical manner to ensure that leased equipment or a leased vehicle will be used, maintained or caused to comply with applicable law. Pawnee and Blue Chip require their lessees to deliver evidence of

compliance with same as a condition to funding but have no assurance that a lessee will take the appropriate actions during the lease term to address any use, maintenance or compliance issues which may arise. A lessee's conduct (or lack thereof) could subject Pawnee or Blue Chip to liability to third parties, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Estimates Relating to Value of Leases

Based on the particular terms of a lease, equipment finance companies estimate the residual value of the financed equipment, which is recorded as an asset on its statement of financial position. At the end of the lease term, equipment finance companies seek to realize the recorded residual for the equipment by selling the equipment to the lessee or in the secondary market or through renewal of the lease by the lessee. The ultimate realization of recorded residual values depends on numerous factors, including: accurate initial estimate of the residual value; the general market conditions and interest rate environment at the time of expiration of the lease; the cost of comparable new equipment or vehicle; the obsolescence of the equipment; any unusual or excessive wear and tear on or damage to the equipment; and the effect of any additional or amended government regulations.

If Pawnee or Blue Chip (in connection with those leases where the lessee is not obligated to either purchase the equipment or guarantee the residual value of the equipment at the end of the term of the lease) is unable to accurately estimate or realize the residual values of the leased equipment subject to their leases, the amount of recorded assets on its statement of financial position will have been overstated.

Competition from Alternative Sources of Financing

The business of micro and small-ticket equipment finance in the United States is highly fragmented and competitive. Pawnee focuses a part of its business on the segment of the micro and small-ticket equipment finance market involving start-up businesses that have not established business credit or established businesses that have experienced some credit difficulty in their history that do not meet the credit standards of more traditional financing sources. Pawnee's main competition comes from leasing companies, home equity loans, and credit cards.

As Pawnee expands its suite of products to target potential lessees with higher credit scores or if the creditworthiness of its potential customers increases for various external reasons, it can expect to face competition from more traditional financing sources as well, including: national, regional and local finance companies; captive finance and equipment finance companies affiliated with major equipment manufacturers; and financial services companies, such as commercial banks, thrifts and credit unions.

Many of the firms and institutions providing financing alternatives are substantially larger than Pawnee and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources. Some of them may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are unavailable to Pawnee. A lower cost of funds could enable a competitor to offer leases and loans with pricing lower than that of Pawnee, potentially forcing Pawnee to decrease its prices or lose origination volume. In addition, some financing sources may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to establish more origination sources and customer relationships to increase their market share. In particular, Pawnee expects to continue to see origination pressure in Pawnee's main market, as certain competitors continue to offer underwriting terms which Pawnee does not believe are consistent with sustainable risk adjusted returns.

Further, because there are fewer barriers to entry with respect to the micro and small-ticket equipment finance market, new competitors could enter this market at any time, especially if an improvement in the economy leads to a greater ability of small and medium-sized businesses to establish improved levels of creditworthiness. For example, firms and institutions that typically provide financing for large-ticket or mid-ticket transactions, which generally require higher levels of creditworthiness, could begin competing with Pawnee on micro and small-ticket leases. Also, due to the already large number of diverse financing alternatives for customers with higher creditworthiness, it may be difficult for Pawnee to develop additional products to attract customers with whom it has not historically done business. Because of all these competitive factors, Pawnee may be unable to sustain its operations at its current levels or generate growth in revenues or operating income, which could have a material

adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Similarly, competition from a variety of other funding sources may result in a decrease in demand for Blue Chip's financing products.

With the ever advancing improvements in technology, financial-technology ("**Fintech**") firms have been emerging with new business models, based on new technology that often includes an internet component, for offering financial services to businesses and consumers. It is possible that advancements by Fintech firms could negatively impact Pawnee and/or Blue Chips' businesses in a significant manner.

Fraud by Lessees, Borrowers, Vendors or Brokers

While our Operating Companies make every effort to verify the accuracy of information provided to them when making a decision whether to underwrite a lease or loan and have implemented systems and controls to protect against fraud, in a small number of cases in the past our Operating Companies have been a victim of fraud by lessees, borrowers, vendors and brokers where any one of the following events have occurred: (i) a signature has been forged or the lease/loan is not with the properly documented entity; (ii) the equipment is purported to be new, but is used; (iii) our Operating Company believes the equipment exists, but in fact it does not; (iv) not all of the lessees/borrowers have been identified or the actual lessees/borrowers have not executed the lease/loan documentation; (v) the lessee/borrower has sold the equipment and ceases to make payments; (vi) the equipment has been moved from the location that our Operating Company believes it to be; (vii) the equipment was included in a sale of the business to an unsuspecting or sometimes a conspiring, buyer; (viii) the soft costs are hidden in the cost of the equipment where, if known, would greatly exceed the soft cost allowance set out in our Operating Company broker guidelines; or (ix) titled equipment has not been properly documented. Further, there are other incidents of fraud in broker transactions which to date our Operating Companies have not experienced. These include: (i) the broker funding the lease/loan transaction with more than one finance company; (ii) the selling of equipment where there is no lessee/borrower; or (iii) the equipment being delivered is substantially different from that included in the lease/loan. In cases of fraud, it is difficult and often unlikely that our Operating Companies will be able to collect amounts owing under a lease/loan or repossess the related equipment. Increased rates of fraud could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Protection of Intellectual Property

The Operating Companies continually develop and improve their brand recognition and proprietary systems and processes, which is an important factor in maintaining a competitive market position. No assurance can be given that competitors will not independently develop substantially similar branding, systems or processes. Despite the efforts of our Operating Companies to protect their proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to obtain and use information we regard as proprietary. Stopping unauthorized use of such proprietary rights may be difficult, time-consuming and costly. There can be no assurance that our Operating Companies will be successful in protecting their proprietary rights.

Uncertainty of Outcome of Cases

The returns on loans and/or advances made by Case Funding, and thus the returns for Chesswood, depend on litigation outcomes in the form of judgments or settlements. Litigation of individual cases entails a large degree of uncertainty. It is also possible that a claimant may die or abandon his or her case, that the lawyer may abandon the plaintiff's case, or that the defendant, the law firm, or the defendant's insurance carrier may declare bankruptcy. Case Funding is also reliant on the capabilities of the attorneys handling the cases in which it has provided funding to effectively litigate claims with due skill and care. Although Case Funding sought to weigh such uncertainties in the due diligence conducted before making a funding decisions, and intended to reduce risk by funding in a broad array of cases, there can be no assurance that the outcome of any given litigated claim or basket of claims can be predicted, whether or not the probabilities were correctly assessed by Case Funding.

Uncertainty in the Timing of Litigation Settlements and Awards

The nature of litigation recoveries, including the timing and amounts recovered, are outside the control of Case Funding. Individual claims may be resolved over drastically varying times: for example, as short as one month, or longer than three years. Case Funding will be required to wait for an indeterminate period of time to fully collect money from judgment recoveries. Therefore, there is no assurance as to collection times, and collections will likely be irregular.

Case Funding May Have Difficulty Collecting on its Investments

If plaintiffs or law firms to which Case Funding has advanced or loaned funds do not pay Case Funding pursuant to the terms of the advances/loans made, Case Funding may be required to pursue costly legal actions to collect. It is also possible that a plaintiff's attorney or a law firm may attempt to renegotiate the ultimate amount owed to Case Funding or that there is not enough proceeds from the case to repay Case Funding in full. In these situations, Case Funding may have to accept a smaller return than anticipated in order to accommodate and maintain business relationships or avoid litigation. In either event, the inability of Case Funding to collect or the necessity of legal action to collect could ultimately harm or reduce the potential cash flow.

Failure of Computer and Data Processing Systems

The Operating Companies are dependent upon the successful and uninterrupted functioning of their computer and data processing systems. The failure of these systems could interrupt operations or materially impact upon the ability of our Operating Companies to originate and service their lease and loan portfolios and broker networks. If sustained or repeated, a system failure could negatively affect these operations. Our Operating Companies maintain confidential information regarding lessees and borrowers in their computer systems. This infrastructure may be subject to physical break-ins, computer viruses, programming errors, attacks by third parties or similar disruptive problems. A security breach of computer systems could disrupt operations, damage reputation, result in liability and could have a material adverse impact on our businesses, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Security Risks

Despite implementation of network security measures similar to most other on-line e-commerce sites, our infrastructure and websites, and our management network, is potentially vulnerable to computer break-ins and similar disruptive problems.

Risks Related to our Structure and Exchange Rate Fluctuations

The dividends expected to be paid to our Shareholders will be denominated in Canadian dollars, however, a significant percentage of our revenues are expected to be derived from the revenues of our U.S. operations, which are received in U.S. dollars. Changes in the value of the U.S. dollar could have a negative impact on our Canadian dollar results and, in turn, on the amount in Canadian dollars available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Unpredictability and Volatility of Share Price

The shares of a publicly-traded company will not necessarily trade at values determined by reference to the underlying value of its business. The prices at which the Common Shares will trade cannot be predicted. The market price of the Common Shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in quarterly operating results and other factors. The annual yield on the Common Shares as compared to the annual yield on other financial instruments may also influence the price of Common Shares in the public trading markets. In addition, the securities markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations from time to time in recent years that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of particular issuers. These broad fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the Common Shares.

Leverage, Restrictive Covenants

The Corporation and Blue Chip have third party debt service obligations under their respective financing facilities. The degree to which Subsidiaries of the Corporation are leveraged could have important consequences to our Shareholders, including: (i) the ability to obtain additional financing for working capital in the future may be limited; (ii) a portion of the cash flow from the assets of such Subsidiaries may be dedicated to the payment of the principal of, and interest on, their respective indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for distribution to the Corporation; and (iii) certain of our borrowings will be at variable rates of interest, which will expose us to the risk of increased interest rates. Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of or interest on, or to refinance, our indebtedness will depend on our future cash flow, which is subject to our assets, prevailing economic conditions, prevailing interest rate levels, and financial, competitive, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The Credit Facility Agreement and Blue Chip's financing facilities contain numerous restrictive covenants that limit the discretion of management with respect to certain business matters. These covenants place significant restrictions on, among other things, the ability of the Operating Companies to create liens or other encumbrances, to pay distributions or to make certain other payments, investments, loans and guarantees and to sell or otherwise dispose of assets and merge or consolidate with another entity. In addition, the Credit Facility Agreement and such financing facilities contain financial covenants that require the Corporation to meet certain consolidated financial ratios and financial condition tests and require Blue Chip to meet various conditions and tests, respectively. A failure to comply with such obligations could result in a default which, if not cured or waived, could permit acceleration of indebtedness and could result in termination of dividends by the Corporation to our Shareholders. If any such indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that the assets of the Operating Companies would be sufficient to repay in full that indebtedness we would not be able to fund any new leases or loans. Such a default and the acceleration of the indebtedness would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the amount of cash available for dividends to our Shareholders.

Structural Subordination of the Common Shares

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of Holdings, U.S. Acquisitionco, or any of our other Subsidiaries, holders of certain of their indebtedness and certain trade creditors will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of Holdings, U.S. Acquisitionco and those other Subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to the Corporation. The Common Shares are effectively subordinated to most of the indebtedness and other liabilities of the Corporation Entities. None of the Corporation Entities is limited in its ability to incur secured or unsecured indebtedness (other than restrictions in the Credit Facility Agreement or our other financing facility agreements).

Capital Investment

The timing and amount of capital expenditures by the Corporation Entities will directly affect the amount of cash available for dividends by the Corporation.

Restrictions on Potential Growth

The payout by our Operating Companies of a significant portion of their earnings available for distribution will make additional capital and operating expenditures dependent upon increased cash flow or additional financing in the future. Lack of those funds could limit the future growth of the Operating Companies and their cash flow.

Canadian Income Tax Matters

The income of the Corporation Entities must be computed in accordance with Canadian and foreign tax laws, as applicable, and the Corporation and Blue Chip are subject to Canadian tax laws, all of which may be changed in a manner that could adversely affect the amount of distributable cash.

United States Income Tax Matters

There can be no assurance that U.S. federal income tax laws and administrative policies will not develop or be changed in a manner that adversely affects our Shareholders.

It is possible that U.S. “corporate inversion” tax rules could apply to U.S. Acquisitionco’s acquisition of Pawnee. If these rules were to apply, they could prevent certain types of income of Pawnee from being offset by certain tax attributes such as loss carryforwards. However, because it is not anticipated that Pawnee will have significant amounts of the types of income that are subject to these rules, the potential adverse effect of these rules are not expected to be significant.

This discussion does not deal with all aspects of U.S. federal taxation that may be relevant to non-U.S. Shareholders including, without limitation, non-U.S. Shareholders subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, non-U.S. Shareholders who are engaged in a U.S. trade or business or who have relinquished U.S. citizenship or ceased to be treated as U.S. resident aliens. It also does not address U.S. state, local, gift, estate or alternative minimum tax issues. Each person should seek advice based on the person’s particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND DIVIDENDS

The Corporation paid dividends of \$0.05 per Common Share in respect of each of the months after the Conversion to April 2012, reflecting an increase from the distribution rate of \$0.045 per Fund trust unit prior to the Conversion. On May 4, 2012, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.055 per Common Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of May 2012. On February 7, 2013, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.06 per Common Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of February 2013. On November 4, 2013, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.065 per Common Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of November 2013, payable in December 2013. On November 8, 2016, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.07 per Common Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of November 2016, payable in December 2016. The Corporation paid dividends of \$0.07 per Common Share in respect of each of the months from November 2016 to present.

On February 18, 2016, following the completion of the sale of EcoHome, the Corporation announced a special dividend of \$0.50 per share (an aggregate dividend amount of \$8.9 million) for Shareholders of record on February 29, 2016, which was paid on March 15, 2016.

Cautionary Note Regarding Future Dividends

The amount of any dividends payable by the Corporation will be at the discretion of the board of Directors, will be evaluated on an ongoing basis, and may be revised subject to business circumstances and expected capital requirements depending on, among other things, our earnings, financial requirements for the Operating Companies, growth opportunities, the satisfaction of applicable solvency tests for the declaration and payment of dividends and other conditions existing from time to time.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION

Common Shares

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares, of which 16,522,867 were issued and outstanding as of March 24, 2017.

Each Common Share entitles the holder thereof to receive notice of, to attend, and to one vote at all meetings of the Shareholders. The holders of Common Shares will be entitled to receive any dividends, if, as and when declared by the Directors. The Shareholders will also be entitled to share equally, share-for-share, in any

distribution of the assets of the Corporation upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation or other distribution of its assets among its Shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs. Additional information relevant to the Common Shares, the rights of holders thereof and the operation and conduct of the Corporation can be found in the Corporation's Articles and by-laws, which have been filed under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Special Voting Shares and Exchange Rights for Holders of U.S. Acquisitionco Shares

In connection with the acquisition of Pawnee by U.S. Acquisitionco, U.S. Acquisitionco issued to the Pawnee Vendors an aggregate of 1,274,601 Class B Acquisitionco Shares and 203,936 Class C Acquisitionco Shares. Each Class B Acquisitionco Share and Class C Acquisitionco Share is exchangeable (for no additional consideration) on a one-for-one basis for Common Shares, and are exchangeable at any time (prior to the Conversion, such shares were exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for trust units of the Fund). The Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares entitle the holders to per share distributions equal to any dividends made on the Common Shares.

In order to provide voting equivalency to the holders thereof with the rights of the holders of Common Shares, the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares are non-voting, but one special voting share of the Corporation (each, a "**Special Voting Share**") was issued for (and effectively attached to) each Class B Acquisitionco Share and Class C Acquisitionco Share (prior to the Conversion, one special voting unit of the Fund was issued for each such share). Each Special Voting Share entitles the holder thereof to a number of votes at any meeting of Shareholders equal to the number of Common Shares which may be obtained upon the exchange of the Class B Acquisitionco Share or the Class C Acquisitionco Share to which the Special Voting Share relates. As of March 24, 2017, the Corporation had 1,478,537 issued and outstanding Special Voting Shares.

Except for the right to be counted towards a quorum and to requisition, vote at, and receive materials for, meetings of Shareholders, the Special Voting Shares do not confer any other rights upon the holders.

The amended and restated share exchange agreement with the Pawnee Vendors provides that if a non-exempt take-over bid from a person acting at arm's length to the holders of Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares (the "**Exchangeable Securities**") (or any affiliated entity or associate thereof) is made for the Common Shares and a contemporaneous identical offer is not made for the Exchangeable Securities (in terms of price, timing, proportion of securities sought to be acquired and conditions; provided that the offer for Exchangeable Securities may be conditional on Common Shares being taken up and paid for under the take-over bid), then all limitations on the exchange and transfer of Exchangeable Securities will terminate and, provided that (i) not less than 25% of the Common Shares (other than Common Shares held at the date of the take-over bid by or on behalf of the offeror or associates or affiliated entities of the offeror) are taken-up and paid for pursuant to the non-exempt bid from and after the date of first take-up of Common Shares under the said take-over bid and (ii) the take-over bid is not for any and all Common Shares tendered or is not structured such that holders of Exchangeable Securities can exchange into Common Shares conditional on take-up, the Exchangeable Securities will be exchangeable at an exchange ratio equal to 100% of the exchange ratio previously in effect, such that, based on the current one-to-one exchange ratio, on exchange the holder of Exchangeable Securities will receive one Common Share for each Common Share that the holder would otherwise have received. Notwithstanding any adjustment on completion of an exclusionary offer as described above, the voting rights attaching to the Special Voting Shares will not be similarly adjusted, and the distribution rights attaching to the Exchangeable Securities will not be adjusted until the exchange right is actually exercised.

Dividend Policy

The Corporation paid dividends of \$0.05 per Common Share in respect of each of the months after the Conversion to April 2012, reflecting an increase from the distribution rate of \$0.045 per Fund trust unit prior to the Conversion. On May 4, 2012, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.055 per Common Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of May 2012. On February 7, 2013, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.06 per Common Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of February 2013. On November 4, 2013, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.065 per Common

Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of November 2013, payable in December 2013. On November 9, 2016, the Corporation announced an increase in the monthly cash dividend to \$0.07 per Common Share (an increase of \$0.005 per Common Share), effective with the dividend for the month of November 2016, payable in December 2016. The amount of any dividends payable by the Corporation will be at the discretion of the Directors, will be evaluated on an ongoing basis, and may be revised subject to business circumstances and expected capital requirements depending on, among other things, our earnings, financial requirements for the Operating Companies, growth opportunities, the satisfaction of applicable solvency tests for the declaration and payment of dividends and other conditions existing from time to time.

Repurchase of Common Shares

The Corporation is allowed, from time to time, to purchase Common Shares for cancellation in accordance with applicable securities legislation and the rules prescribed under applicable stock exchange or regulatory policies. Any such purchases will constitute an “issuer bid” under Canadian provincial securities legislation and must be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements thereof (or, if applicable, available exemptions therefrom). See “Normal Course Issuer Bid”.

Information and Reports

The Corporation furnishes to Shareholders and holders of Special Voting Shares, in accordance with applicable securities laws, all financial statements of the Corporation (including quarterly and annual financial statements and certifications) and other reports as are from time to time required by applicable law, including prescribed forms needed for the completion of Shareholders’ tax returns under the Tax Act and equivalent provincial legislation.

Prior to each meeting of Shareholders, the Directors will provide to the Shareholders and the holders of Special Voting Shares (along with notice of the meeting) all information, together with such certifications, as is required by applicable law to be provided to Shareholders and holders of Special Voting Shares.

The Directors and the directors and senior officers of the other Corporation Entities are required to file insider reports and comply with insider trading provisions under applicable Canadian securities legislation in respect of trades made by such persons in Common Shares.

Book-Entry Only System

Registration of interests in, and transfers of, the Common Shares are made only through the book-entry only system (the “**Book-Entry Only System**”) administered by The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited (“**CDS**”). Common Shares must be purchased and transferred through a participant in the CDS depository service. All rights of a Shareholder must be exercised through, and all payments or other property to which a Shareholder is entitled will be made or delivered by, CDS or the CDS participant through which the Shareholder holds the Common Shares. Upon a purchase of any Common Shares, the Shareholder will receive only a customer confirmation from the registered dealer which is a CDS participant and from or through which the Common Shares are purchased. References in this annual information form to a Shareholder means, unless the context otherwise requires, the owner of the beneficial interest in those Common Shares.

The ability of a beneficial owner of Common Shares to pledge those shares or otherwise take action with respect to the Shareholder’s interest in those shares (other than through a CDS participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate.

The Corporation has the option to terminate registration of the Common Shares through the Book-Entry Only System, in which case certificates for the Common Shares in fully registered form would be issued to beneficial owners of those Common Shares or their nominees.

Debentures

The Debentures were issued pursuant to the terms of the Debenture Indenture and the following is a description of such terms of the Debenture Indenture. The following summary of certain provisions of the Debenture Indenture is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the Debenture Indenture, a copy of which has been filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and is available under Chesswood's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

General

The Debentures were limited to \$20,000,000 aggregate principal amount and issued in denominations of \$1,000 or in integral multiples thereof and unless otherwise converted, redeemed or purchased, as described below, the Debentures will mature on December 31, 2018 (the "**Maturity Date**").

The Debentures bear interest from the date of issue at 6.5% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 in each year (each, an "**Interest Payment Date**"). Each payment of cash interest on the Debentures include interest accrued for the period commencing on and including the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date to but excluding the applicable Interest Payment Date (or redemption or purchase date, as the case may be). Any payment required to be made on any day that is not a business day will be made on the next succeeding business day. Interest for all periods is computed on the basis of a 365 day year (or 366 days in the case of a leap year).

The Debentures are general unsecured obligations of the Corporation and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future Senior Indebtedness (as defined in the Debenture Indenture) to the extent and in the manner described below under "Subordination" and are convertible into Common Shares as described below under "Conversion Privilege". The Debentures are direct, unsecured obligations of the Corporation and rank equally with one another and with all other existing and future unsecured indebtedness of the Corporation that is not Senior Indebtedness, and except as prescribed by law.

Subordination

The payment of the principal and premium, if any, of, and interest on, the Debentures is subordinated in right of payment, to the extent and in the manner set forth in the Debenture Indenture, to the prior payment in full of all Senior Indebtedness of the Corporation.

The Debenture Indenture provides that in the event of any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, or any receivership, creditor enforcement, liquidation or other similar proceedings relative to the Corporation, or to its property or assets, whether voluntary or involuntary, partial or complete, or in the event of any proceedings for liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation, whether or not involving insolvency or bankruptcy, and whether voluntary or involuntary, partial or complete, or any marshalling of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation, then holders of Senior Indebtedness will receive payment in full (or provision must be made for such payment) before the holders of Debentures will be entitled to receive any payment or distribution of any kind or character, whether in cash, property or securities, which may be payable or deliverable in any such event in respect of any of the Debentures or any unpaid interest accrued thereon.

The Debenture Indenture provides that the Corporation will not make any payment, and the holders of Debentures will not be entitled to demand, institute proceedings for the collection of, or receive any payment or benefit (including, without limitation, by set-off, combination of accounts or realization of security or otherwise in any manner whatsoever) on account of indebtedness represented by the Debentures at any time when a default or an event of default has occurred under any Designated Indebtedness (as defined in the Debenture Indenture) and is continuing permitting a holder of Designated Indebtedness to demand payment or accelerate the maturity thereof and the notice of such default, event of default or acceleration has been given by or on behalf of holders of such Designated Indebtedness to the Corporation or the Corporation otherwise has knowledge thereof.

Optional Redemption

The Debentures are not redeemable by the Corporation before December 31, 2016. On and after December 31, 2016 and prior to December 31, 2017, the Debentures may be redeemed at the option of the Corporation, in whole or in part, from time to time, on not more than 60 days and not less than 30 days prior notice at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon up to but excluding the date set for redemption, provided that the current market price of the Common Shares at the date of notice is at least 125% of the Conversion Price (as defined below). On or after December 31, 2017 and prior to the Maturity Date, the Corporation may at its option redeem the Debentures, in whole or in part, from time to time, on not more than 60 days and not less than 30 days prior notice at a price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon up to but excluding the date set for redemption.

In the case of redemption of less than all of the Debentures, the Debentures to be redeemed will be selected by the Debenture Trustee on a *pro rata* basis or in such other manner as the Debenture Trustee deems equitable, subject to regulatory approvals.

In the event that a holder of Debentures exercises their conversion privilege following a notice of redemption being given by the Corporation and during the period from the close of business on any regular record date for the payment of interest to the opening of business on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, such holder shall be entitled to receive accrued and unpaid interest in addition to the applicable number of Common Shares, for the period from the last Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the date of conversion.

Conversion Privilege

Holders may convert their Debentures into Common Shares in whole or in part (in integral multiples of \$1,000) at any time prior to the close of business on the earlier of: (i) the business day immediately preceding the Maturity Date; or (ii) if called for redemption, on the business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Corporation for redemption of the Debentures; based on a conversion ratio of 49.5295 Common Shares per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures (reflecting the “**Conversion Price**” of \$20.19 (the original conversion price of \$21.25 was adjusted as a result of the February 2016 declaration of a \$0.50 per share special dividend). The conversion rate is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances described below.

Upon a debenture holder’s election to convert, the Corporation may elect to pay such holder cash in lieu of delivering Common Shares provided it provides such notice at least one business day prior to the date on which such Debentures would otherwise be converted. If the Corporation elects to settle the conversion obligation in cash, then the Corporation will deliver to the Debenture holder an amount in cash based on the daily volume weighted average price of the Common Shares on the TSX as measured over a period of ten consecutive trading days commencing on the third day following the conversion date.

No adjustment to the Conversion Price will be made for dividends (except as set forth below) on Common Shares issuable upon conversion or for interest accrued on Debentures surrendered for conversion; however, holders converting their Debentures are entitled to receive, in addition to the applicable number of Common Shares, accrued and unpaid interest (less any taxes required to be deducted) in respect thereof for the period up to, but excluding, the date of conversion from, and including, the most recent Interest Payment Date.

Holders of Debentures surrendered for conversion during the period from the close of business on any regular record date for the payment of interest to the opening of business on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date will receive the semi-annual interest payable on such Debentures on the corresponding Interest Payment Date notwithstanding the conversion.

The Debenture Indenture provides for the adjustment of the Conversion Price in certain events, including: (i) the subdivision or consolidation of the outstanding Common Shares; (ii) the distribution of Common Shares to shareholders by way of dividend or otherwise (other than the issue of Common Shares to shareholders who have elected to receive dividends in the form of Common Shares in lieu of cash dividends paid in the ordinary course on the Common Shares, provided that such ordinary course dividends are no greater than \$0.195 per Common Share

per quarter); (iii) the issuance of certain options, rights or warrants to shareholders entitling them to acquire Common Shares or other securities convertible into Common Shares at less than 95% of the then current market price of the Common Shares; (iv) the distribution to shareholders of securities in the capital of the Corporation, other than Common Shares, or evidences of indebtedness or other assets of the Corporation, including securities (except to the extent the conversion rate has already been adjusted for the distribution of such securities); and (v) the payment to all shareholders of cash or any other consideration in respect of an issuer bid for Common Shares by the Corporation or any of the Corporation's subsidiaries to the extent that the cash and fair market value of any other consideration included in the payment per Common Shares exceeds the current market price of the Common Shares on the date of expiry of any such offer (provided that no adjustment will be made for a normal course issuer bid through the facilities of the TSX).

There will be no adjustment of the Conversion Price in respect of any event described above if the holders of Debentures are allowed to participate as though they had converted their Debentures prior to the applicable regular record date for the payment of interest or effective date. Subject to certain exceptions, the Corporation will not be required to make adjustments in the Conversion Price unless the cumulative effect of such adjustments would change the Conversion Price by at least 1%.

If there is (i) a reclassification of the Common Shares or capital reorganization of the Corporation, (ii) a consolidation, amalgamation, arrangement, merger, binding securities exchange, acquisition of the Corporation or other combination pursuant to which the Common Shares are converted into or acquired for cash, securities or other property, or (iii) any sale or conveyance of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the Corporation as an entirety or substantially as an entirety to any person or entity (other than a direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiary), at the effective time of the transaction the right to convert a Debenture into Common Shares will be changed into the right to convert it into the kind and amount of cash, securities or other property which the Debenture holder would have received if the holder had converted their Debenture immediately prior to the transaction. The Corporation will give notice to the Debenture holders (at least 30 days prior to the effective date of such transaction in accordance with the terms of the Debenture Indenture) of the consideration into which Debentures will be convertible following such transaction.

Change of Control

In the event of an acquisition by any person, or group of persons acting jointly or in concert (within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 62-104 – *Take Over Bids and Issuer Bids*) of voting control or direction of an aggregate of more than 66 2/3% of the votes attaching to the outstanding Common Shares (determined for such purposes after giving deemed effect to the exchange of the currently outstanding exchangeable shares of U.S. Acquisitionco, (a “**Change of Control**”), the Corporation is required to offer to purchase all of the outstanding Debentures (a “**Change of Control Purchase Offer**”) on a date (the “**Change of Control Purchase Date**”) that is within 30 days after the date that such Change of Control has occurred, at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Debentures (the “**Change of Control Purchase Price**”), plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the Change of Control Purchase Date. If such Change of Control Purchase Date is after a regular record date for the payment of interest but on or prior to an Interest Payment Date, the interest payable on such date will be paid to the Debenture holders of record as of the relevant record date.

If 90% or more of the aggregate principal amount of the Debentures outstanding on the date of the giving of notice of the Change of Control have been tendered to the Corporation pursuant to the Change of Control Purchase Offer, the Corporation has the right to redeem all of the remaining Debentures at the Change of Control Purchase Price.

Method of Payment

On redemption or at maturity of the Debentures, to the extent and in the manner set forth in the Debenture Indenture, the Corporation will repay the indebtedness represented by the Debentures by paying to the Debenture Trustee in lawful money of Canada the amount required to repay the principal amount of the outstanding Debentures, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon. Subject to required regulatory approvals, the Corporation may, at its option, elect to satisfy its obligation to pay all or a portion of the principal amount of the

Debentures, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, on redemption or at maturity through, in whole or in part, the issuance of freely tradeable Common Shares.

The number of freely tradeable Common Shares a holder will receive in respect of a Debenture is determined by dividing the principal amount of the Debenture that is to be redeemed or repaid at maturity, as the case may be, and that is to be paid in freely tradeable Common Shares, together with accrued and unpaid interest, by 95% of the current market price of the Common Shares as at the date of redemption or maturity.

Interest Payment Option

The Corporation may elect, from time to time and subject to regulatory approval, provided that there is not a current event of default in respect of the Debentures, to satisfy its obligation to pay interest on the Debentures (the “**Interest Obligation**”), on an Interest Payment Date (including following conversion, at the time of redemption, or at the time of maturity) by delivering sufficient Common Shares to the Debenture Trustee to satisfy all or any part of the Interest Obligation in accordance with the Debenture Indenture (the “**Share Interest Payment Election**”). The Debenture Indenture provides that, upon such election, the Debenture Trustee shall: (i) accept delivery of the Common Shares; (ii) accept bids with respect to, and consummate sales of, such Common Shares on behalf of the Corporation by registered brokers or dealers, each as the Corporation directs in its absolute discretion; (iii) invest the proceeds of such sales in short-term Canadian government obligations, which mature prior to the applicable Interest Payment Date; (iv) use the proceeds received from such permitted Canadian government obligations, together with any proceeds from the sale of Common Shares not invested as aforesaid, to satisfy the Interest Obligation; and (v) perform any other action necessarily incidental thereto.

The Debenture Indenture sets forth the procedures to be followed by the Corporation and the Debenture Trustee in order to effect the Share Interest Payment Election. If a Share Interest Payment Election is made, the sole right of a Debenture holder in respect of interest will be to receive cash from the Debenture Trustee out of the proceeds of the sale of Common Shares (plus any amount received by the Debenture Trustee from the Corporation attributable to any fractional Common Shares) in an amount equal to the applicable interest payment in full satisfaction of the Interest Obligation, and the holder of such Debentures will have no further recourse to the Corporation in respect of the Interest Obligation.

Neither the Corporation’s making of the Share Interest Payment Election nor the consummation of sales of Common Shares will: (i) result in the holders of Debentures not being entitled to receive on the applicable Interest Payment Date cash in an aggregate amount equal to the Interest Obligation on such Interest Payment Date; or (ii) entitle the holders of Debentures to receive any Common Shares in satisfaction of the Interest Obligation.

Events of Default

The Debenture Indenture provides that an event of default in respect of the Debentures will occur if any one or more of the following described events has occurred and is continuing: (a) failure to pay interest on the Debentures within 30 days following the due date; (b) failure to pay principal or premium (whether by way of payment of cash or delivery of Common Shares), if any, on the Debentures when due, whether at maturity, upon redemption, on a Change of Control, by declaration or otherwise; (c) default in the delivery, when due, of any Common Shares or other consideration, including any make whole premium, payable upon conversion with respect to the Debentures, which default continues for 15 days; (d) default in the observance or performance of any covenant or condition of the Debenture Indenture and the failure to cure (or obtain a waiver for) such default for a period of 30 days after notice in writing has been given by the Debenture Trustee or from Debenture holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Debentures specifying such default and requiring the Corporation to rectify or obtain a waiver for same; (e) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Corporation under applicable bankruptcy or insolvency laws; or (f) if a resolution is passed for the winding-up or liquidation of the Corporation, except as permitted under the Debenture Indenture. If an event of default in respect of the Debentures has occurred and is continuing, the Debenture Trustee may, in its discretion, and shall upon request of holders of Debentures of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of Debentures then outstanding, declare the principal of and interest on all outstanding Debentures to be immediately due and payable. In the case of certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency, the principal amount of the Debentures, together with any accrued and unpaid interest through the occurrence of such event, shall automatically become due and payable. In certain cases,

the holders of Debentures of more than 50% of the principal amount of the Debentures then outstanding may, on behalf of all Debenture holders, waive any event of default and/or cancel any such declaration upon such terms and conditions as such holders prescribe.

Consolidation, Mergers or Sales of Assets

The Debenture Indenture provides that, unless certain conditions are met, the Corporation, may not, without the consent of the holders of the Debentures, enter into any transaction or series of transactions whereby all or substantially all of its undertaking, property or assets would become the direct or indirect property of any other entity, whether by way of reorganization, consolidation, amalgamation, arrangement, merger, transfer, sale or otherwise

Upon the assumption of the Corporation's obligations by such other entity, assuming the required conditions are met, subject to certain exceptions, the Corporation will be discharged from all obligations under the Debentures and the Debenture Indenture.

Modifications of the Debenture Indenture

The rights of the holders of Debentures may be modified in accordance with the terms of the Debenture Indenture. For that purpose, among others, the Debenture Indenture contains certain provisions which make binding on all Debenture holders resolutions passed at meetings of the holders of Debentures by votes cast thereat by holders of not less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the principal amount of the Debentures present at the meeting or represented by proxy, or rendered by instruments in writing signed by the holders Debentures of not less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the principal amount of the Debentures then outstanding.

Global Debenture

The Debentures were issued in "book-entry only" form and must be purchased or transferred through a participant in the depository service of CDS (a "**Participant**"). The Debentures are evidenced by a single book-entry only certificate (the "**Global Debenture**"). Registration of interests in and transfers of the Global Debenture will be made only through the depository service of CDS.

Except as described below, a purchaser acquiring a beneficial interest in the Global Debenture (a "**Beneficial Owner**") will not be entitled to a certificate or other instrument from the Debenture Trustee or CDS evidencing that purchaser's interest therein, and such purchaser will not be shown on the records maintained by CDS, except through a Participant. Pursuant to the Offering, purchasers will receive a confirmation of purchase from the Underwriter or other registered dealer from whom the Debentures are purchased.

Neither the Corporation nor the Underwriters will assume any liability for: (a) any aspect of the records relating to the beneficial ownership of the Debentures held by CDS or the payments relating thereto; (b) maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to the Global Debenture; or (c) any advice or representation made by or with respect to CDS and contained in this prospectus supplement and relating to the rules governing CDS or any action to be taken by CDS or at the direction of its Participants. The rules governing CDS provide that it acts as the agent and depository for the Participants. As a result, Participants must look solely to CDS, and Beneficial Owners must look solely to Participants for the payment of the principal and interest on the Debentures paid by or on behalf of the Corporation to CDS.

As indirect holders of Debentures, investors should be aware that they (subject to the situations described below): (a) may not have Debentures registered in their name; (b) may not have physical certificates representing their interest in the Debentures; (c) may not be able to sell the Debentures to institutions required by law to hold physical certificates for securities they own; and (d) may be unable to pledge Debentures as security.

The Debentures will be issued to Beneficial Owners in fully registered and certificated form ("**Debenture Certificates**") only if: (a) required to do so by applicable law; (b) the book-entry only system ceases to exist; (c) the Corporation or CDS advises the Debenture Trustee that CDS is no longer willing or able to properly discharge its

responsibilities as depositary with respect to the Debentures and the Corporation has not appointed a qualified successor depositary; (d) the Corporation, at its option, decides to terminate the book-entry only system through CDS; or (e) after the occurrence of an event of default in respect of the Debentures, provided that Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners representing, in the aggregate, more than 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Debentures then outstanding advise CDS in writing that the continuation of a book-entry only system through CDS is no longer in their best interest, and provided further that the Debenture Trustee has not waived the event of default in accordance with the terms of the Debenture Indenture.

Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the immediately preceding paragraph, the Debenture Trustee must notify CDS, for and on behalf of Participants and Beneficial Owners, of the availability through CDS of Debenture Certificates. Upon surrender by CDS of the single certificate representing the Debentures and receipt of instructions from CDS for the new registrations, the Debenture Trustee will deliver the Debentures in the form of Debenture Certificates and thereafter the Corporation will recognize the holders of such Debenture Certificates as Debenture holders under the Debenture Indenture.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND DESCRIPTION OF U.S. ACQUISITIONCO

General

U.S. Acquisitionco is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware for the purpose of acquiring all of the outstanding shares of Pawnee.

Share Capital

The authorized capital of U.S. Acquisitionco consists of an unlimited number of Class A Acquisitionco Shares, Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares. All of the Class A Acquisitionco Shares are owned by Holdings and all of the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares are owned by the Pawnee Vendors.

The Class A Acquisitionco Shares are voting common shares in the capital of U.S. Acquisitionco and the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and the Class C Acquisitionco Shares are non-voting common shares in the capital of U.S. Acquisitionco. The Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares are exchangeable, indirectly, on a one-for-one basis (subject to customary anti-dilution provisions and dilutive adjustments in certain circumstances as described under "Exchange Rights") for Common Shares at the option of the holders (prior to the Conversion, such shares were exchangeable on a one-for-one basis for Fund trust units). Exchange rights in respect of the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and the Class C Acquisitionco Shares may be exercised at any time. In addition, distributions or advances to be made to holders of Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares are, to the greatest extent practicable, economically equivalent to any cash dividends made on the Common Shares.

While a majority of the source of cash to date for monthly distributions by the Fund on its trust units prior to the Conversion and by the Corporation since the Conversion originated from the business of Pawnee, a portion originates from the businesses of Blue Chip and Case Funding, and such cash is not distributed through U.S. Acquisitionco. As a result, in order to provide distributions on the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and the Class C Acquisitionco Shares which reflect a *pro rata* entitlement as contemplated above, the distributions on the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares represent a disproportionately larger portion per share of the aggregate distributions paid by U.S. Acquisitionco than the distributions paid on the Class A Acquisitionco Shares.

Distributions

Each Class B Acquisitionco Share and each Class C Acquisitionco Share entitles the holder thereof to dividends, to be declared and paid substantially concurrently with the declaration and payment of dividends by the Corporation to the Shareholders, with the amount to be distributed per share to be the U.S. dollar equivalent of the per Common Share amount being paid by the Corporation. The U.S. dollar equivalent of the per Common Share amount being paid will be determined using a spot rate on the date a dividend is paid to the holders of Class B

Acquisitionco Shares or Class C Acquisitionco Shares. The balance of U.S. Acquisitionco's distributable cash will be distributed to Holdings, as the holder of all of the Class A Acquisitionco Shares.

Distributions are made on the Class A Acquisitionco Shares, Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares in a manner consistent with the Corporation's payment of dividends; however U.S. Acquisitionco may, in addition, make a distribution at any other time.

U.S. Acquisitionco's distributable cash will represent, in general, all of its cash, after:

- satisfaction of its debt service obligations (principal and interest);
- satisfaction of its other obligations (including withholding and other applicable taxes); and
- retaining reasonable reserves for administrative and other expense obligations and reasonable reserves for capital expenditures (if any) as may be considered appropriate by its board of directors.

Exchange Rights

On completion of the Fund's indirect acquisition of Pawnee, the Fund, U.S. Acquisitionco and the Pawnee Vendors entered into a share exchange agreement. This share exchange agreement granted the Pawnee Vendors the right to effectively exchange, on a one-for-one basis, through a series of steps, all or any portion of their Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares for Fund trust units. This share exchange agreement was amended and restated to reflect the exchange of Fund trust units for Common Shares as a result of the Conversion. Exchange rights in respect of the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares may be exercised at any time.

The exchange procedure may be initiated at any time by the holder of a Class B Acquisitionco Share or a Class C Acquisitionco Share so long as all of the following conditions have been met:

- (i) the Corporation is legally entitled to issue the Common Shares in connection with the exercise of the exchange rights; and
- (ii) the person receiving the Common Shares upon the exercise of the exchange rights complies with all applicable securities laws.

The amended and restated share exchange agreement provides that if requested by a holder of Class B Acquisitionco Shares and/or Class C Acquisitionco Shares, the Corporation will cause a purchaser (other than the Corporation or an affiliate of the Corporation) of securities of U.S. Acquisitionco or any permitted assignee to purchase a *pro rata* portion of the securities of U.S. Acquisitionco held by such holder, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the purchase of securities of U.S. Acquisitionco by the purchaser. The Corporation will be entitled, in connection with the direct or indirect sale of all of its interests in U.S. Acquisitionco, to require holders of Class B Acquisitionco Shares or Class C Acquisitionco Shares, as applicable, or any permitted assignee to sell its securities in U.S. Acquisitionco on the same conditions as are applicable to the Corporation's direct or indirect sale of all other interests in U.S. Acquisitionco, and upon the Corporation making such request and completing such sale, the holder of the Class B Acquisitionco Shares or Class C Acquisitionco Shares, as applicable, or any permitted assignee will have no further interest in U.S. Acquisitionco.

With the exception of administrative changes for the purpose of adding covenants for the protection of the holders of the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares, and the making of necessary amendments or curing ambiguities or clerical errors (in each case provided that the Directors and the board of directors of U.S. Acquisitionco are of the opinion that such amendments are not prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Class B Acquisitionco Shares or Class C Acquisitionco Shares), the share exchange agreement may not be amended without the approval of all the holders of the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and the Class C Acquisitionco Shares.

CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATE HEDGING POLICY

Certain Corporation Entities generate cash flows and earn income in Canadian dollars, while others (most notably Pawnee) generate cash flows and earn income in U.S. dollars in the ordinary course. The currency mix of cash flows and earnings depends on factors which vary from period to period. In particular, cash flows from Pawnee (which are expected to continue to represent a significant majority of the cash flows of the Operating Companies) will be in U.S. dollars, while any dividends the Corporation makes to Shareholders are paid in Canadian dollars. At December 31, 2016, the Corporation did not have any currency hedging arrangements with respect to the anticipated amounts of U.S. dollars to be paid up from its U.S. Corporation Entities. Management from time-to-time may enter into foreign exchange hedges as it deems appropriate.

Intended to offset a portion of the variable interest rate risk on the Chesswood Credit Facility, the Corporation entered into interest rate swap agreements in the third quarter of 2015 that provide for payment of an annual fixed rate, in exchange for a LIBOR based floating rate amount. The cost to terminate the interest rate swaps totaled \$850,000 at December 31, 2016.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol “CHW”. The following table summarizes the high and low sales prices of the Common Shares and the average daily trading volume for each month in the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, as reported by the TSX.

2016	High	Low	Average Daily Volume
January	\$10.30	\$8.80	9,601
February	\$10.89	\$9.27	12,867
March	\$10.69	\$9.52	11,411
April	\$10.98	\$10.11	30,114
May	\$10.76	\$9.91	18,714
June	\$10.76	\$9.60	15,978
July	\$10.70	\$9.80	11,128
August	\$11.80	\$9.96	40,043
September	\$12.71	\$10.97	19,683
October	\$12.58	\$11.02	15,144
November	\$12.50	\$10.90	29,424,
December	\$12.05	\$11.20	13,829
	\$12.71	\$8.80	17,740

On December 16, 2013, the Corporation issued an aggregate of \$20,000,000 principal amount of 6.5% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures which are listed on the TSX under the trading symbol CHW.DB. The following table summarizes the high and low sales prices of the Debentures and the average daily trading volume for each month in the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, as reported by the TSX.

2016	High	Low	Average Daily Volume
January	\$101.00	\$97.50	9,725
February	\$99.89	\$95.49	13,750
March	\$100.01	\$96.50	19,364
April	\$100.49	\$98.01	48,024
May	\$102.48	\$99.40	27,000
June	\$102.10	\$100.50	6,386
July	\$102.00	\$100.00	14,650

August	\$102.01	\$100.61	15,682
September	\$103.50	\$101.00	10,857
October	\$102.01	\$102.00	3,050
November	\$105.00	\$101.00	9,682
December	\$101.31	\$101.00	900
	<u>\$105.00</u>	<u>\$95.49</u>	<u>12,624</u>

NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID

Current NCIB

Pursuant to a Notice of Intention to Make a Normal Course Issuer Bid dated August 19, 2016, the Corporation commenced a normal course issuer bid (a “NCIB”) to repurchase for cancellation up to 1,078,096 Common Shares, representing approximately 10% of the public float of Common Shares outstanding as of August 22, 2016. Purchases under this NCIB were permitted to commence on the TSX on August 25, 2016 and will terminate on August 24, 2017. Purchase and payment for the Common Shares are made by the Corporation in accordance with the rules and policies of the TSX and the price for any Common Shares so acquired is the market price of the Common Shares at the time of acquisition. As of March 29, 2017, 6,000 Common Shares had been repurchased under this NCIB at an average cost of \$10.9877.

Additionally, the Corporation has entered into an automatic share purchase plan with a broker for the purpose of permitting the Corporation to repurchase Common Shares under the NCIB at times when the Corporation would not be permitted to trade in its own shares during internal blackout periods, including during regularly scheduled quarterly blackout periods. Such purchases will be determined by the broker in its sole discretion based on parameters the Corporation has established.

Previous Year’s NCIB

Pursuant to a Notice of Intention to Make a Normal Course Issuer Bid dated August 19, 2015, the Corporation commenced a NCIB to repurchase for cancellation up to 1,078,741 Common Shares, representing approximately 10% of the public float of Common Shares outstanding as of August 17, 2015. Purchases under this NCIB were permitted to commence on the TSX on August 25, 2015 and ended on August 24, 2016. During August 2016, 28,356 Common Shares were repurchased under this NCIB at an average cost of \$10.5710.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The names, province or state, and country of residence of each of the persons who are Directors and officers of the Corporation, their respective positions and offices held, their respective principal occupations during the five preceding years, and the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, is set out below. The term of office for each of the Directors will expire at the time of the next annual meeting of the Shareholders. Except as otherwise indicated below, it is expected that each of the current Directors will be nominated for re-election at the Corporation’s next annual meeting, to be held on May 10, 2017.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position(s)⁽⁵⁾	Principal Occupation	Common Shares held⁽⁶⁾
FREDERICK W. STEINER ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Toronto, Ontario Canada	Director	Chief Executive Officer of Imperial Coffee and Services Inc. (an office food and beverage distribution company)	1,162,956 Common Shares
BARRY SHAFRAN Toronto, Ontario Canada	Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, Director, Chief Executive Officer of Pawnee	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation	149,750 Common Shares

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position(s)⁽⁵⁾	Principal Occupation	Common Shares held⁽⁶⁾
DAVID OBRONT ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ Toronto, Ontario Canada	Director	President of Carpool Two Ltd. (a private investment company)	37,000 Common Shares
CLARE R. COPELAND ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Toronto, Ontario Canada	Director	Vice-Chair, Falls Management Company	32,085 Common Shares
SAMUEL L. LEEPER ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾ Greeley, Colorado United States	Director	Retired	254,920 Special Voting Shares (related to Class B Acquisitionco Shares) 40,787 Special Voting Shares (related to Class C Acquisitionco Shares) 139,243 Common Shares
ROBERT J. DAY ⁽¹⁾ Incline Village, Nevada United States	Director	Retired	129,612 Common Shares 594,474 Special Voting Shares (related to Class B Acquisitionco Shares) 95,116 Special Voting Shares (related to Class C Acquisitionco Shares)
LISA STEVENSON Toronto, Ontario Canada	Director of Finance of the Corporation	Director of Finance of the Corporation	111,570 Common Shares
DANIEL WITTLIN ⁽⁷⁾ Toronto, Ontario Canada	Director Former Chief Executive Officer of Blue Chip and EcoHome	Strategic Advisor to the Corporation and other companies	1,859,584 Common Shares

Notes:

- (1) Independent Director.
- (2) Chairman of the board of Directors.
- (3) Member of the Audit and Governance Committee.
- (4) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (5) Each of the persons above who is a Director has been a Director since December 24, 2010 (other than Mr. Shafran, who has been a Director since March 19, 2010, and Mr. Wittlin who became a Director at the Corporation's 2015 annual meeting). Prior to the Conversion, each of such persons (other than Messrs. Shafran and Wittlin) served as a director of the Fund's administrator (and, in certain cases, also as a trustee of the Fund) until the effective date of the Conversion, being January 1, 2011.
- (6) As of March 29, 2017.
- (7) Mr. Wittlin has advised that he will not be standing for re-election.

As of March 24, 2017, the Directors and executive officers of the Corporation, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, approximately 27% of the outstanding Common Shares (assuming the exchange of the 985,297 Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares held by certain Directors).

The biographies for each of the Directors and senior officers of the Corporation are set out below and where not otherwise stated, the current position and occupation as set out in their respective biography has been held by such person for the last five years.

Clare R. Copeland

Mr. Copeland is the Vice-Chair of Falls Management Company, a commercial development and casino in Niagara Falls, Ontario. Mr. Copeland is a former Chairman of Toronto Hydro Corporation, a position held from 1999 until May 2013, Mr. Copeland was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of OSF Inc., a manufacturer of retail store interiors, from the beginning of 2000 until April 2002 and he was Chief Executive Officer of People's Jewellers Corporation, a jewellery retailer, from 1993 to May 1999. Mr. Copeland is also a trustee of RioCan Real Estate Investment Trust and a director of Entertainment One and MDC Partners.

Frederick Steiner

Mr. Steiner is founder and Chief Executive Officer of Imperial Coffee and Services Inc., a company he started in 1974. Imperial is the largest independent coffee and vending company in Canada. Mr. Steiner, a co-founder of the Corporation's predecessors, has been a board member of Chesswood and its predecessor organizations since their inception and was Chair of the Audit Committee for more than ten years.

Barry Shafran

Mr. Shafran is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, Chief Executive Officer of Pawnee, and was the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Fund's administrator since the commencement of the Fund's operations. Prior thereto, Mr. Shafran was President and Chief Executive Officer of cars4U Ltd. From June 1998 to July 1999, Mr. Shafran served as the Director of Business Development and Senior Vice-President of Operations of CryptoLogic Inc. From November 1996 to June 1998, Mr. Shafran was President of Modern Building Cleaning Inc., a founding shareholder of Brukar Inc., an importer of custom metal components for the food services industry, and served as President of Selena Coffee Ltd. from 1989 to 1994. A Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA, CA), Mr. Shafran also holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Commerce from the University of Toronto.

David Obront

Mr. Obront joined cars4U Ltd. following the sale of his dealership, Acura Sherway, to cars4U Ltd. in November 1999. He is currently President of Carpool Two Ltd., an investment holding company. Mr. Obront holds an MBA from the University of Western Ontario and a BA Commerce/Economics from the University of Toronto.

Robert J. Day

Robert J. Day founded Pawnee in 1982 and continues to serve on the board of directors of both Pawnee and the Corporation. Mr. Day received his B.S. degree in Finance from the University of Tennessee in 1965. Following graduation he spent four years with the U.S. Marine Corps. Upon discharge from the Marines, he spent two years in banking and finance before returning to school and obtaining a degree in Optometry from Southern California College of Optometry in 1976.

Samuel L. Leeper

Sam L. Leeper joined Pawnee in 1997. Mr. Leeper's professional career includes 27 years in banking, with a focus on credit and general administration. From 1982 to 1987, he served as President of Intra West Bank of Greeley and from 1987 to 1988 served as President of United Banks of Fort Collins, Colorado and prior to joining Pawnee, Mr. Leeper served as Senior Vice President of Bank One Colorado. He received his B.S. degree in Engineering from the University of Illinois in 1963 and an MBA from Indiana University in 1968.

Lisa Stevenson

Ms. Stevenson is the Director of Finance of the Corporation and was the Director of Finance of the Fund's administrator since the commencement of the Fund's operations. Prior thereto, Ms. Stevenson was the Director of Finance of cars4U Ltd. since February 2000. From 1997 to 1999, Ms. Stevenson served as Controller of CryptoLogic Inc. A Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA, CA), Ms. Stevenson also has an MBA from Saint Mary's University as well as a Bachelor of Business Management from Ryerson Polytechnic University.

Daniel Wittlin

Mr. Wittlin is the former chief executive officer of Blue Chip and EcoHome. Mr. Wittlin is a graduate of the Ivey Business School and has been involved in the equipment leasing and finance industry for over a decade. Mr. Wittlin has advised that he will not be standing for re-election.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

To the Corporation's knowledge, based on information supplied by the Directors and executive officers, except as described below, no Director or executive officer has, within the ten years preceding the date of this AIF, (i) become bankrupt, made a proposal under legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or become subject to any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of such nominee, or (ii) been a director or executive officer of any company or other entity that, while the nominee was acting in that capacity (or within a year of ceasing to act in that capacity), became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets. Further, to the knowledge of the Corporation, and based upon information provided to it by the Directors and executive officers, no Director or executive officer has, within the ten years preceding the date of this AIF, been a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of a company that, during the time the Director or executive officer was acting in such capacity or as a result of events that occurred while the Directors or executive officer was acting in such capacity, was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities laws that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Corporation is comprised of Samuel Leeper (Chairman), Clare R. Copeland and David Obront. The following chart sets out the assessment of each Audit Committee member's independence, financial literacy and relevant educational background and experience supporting such financial literacy.

Name	Independent	Financially Literate	Relevant Education and Experience
Samuel Leeper	Yes	Yes	Mr. Leeper's professional career includes 27 years in banking. From 1982 to 1987, he served as President of Intra West Bank of Greeley and from 1987 to 1988 served as President of United Banks of Fort Collins, Colorado and prior to joining Pawnee, Mr. Leeper served as Senior Vice President of Bank One Colorado. He received his B.S. degree in Engineering from the University of Illinois in 1963 and an MBA from Indiana University in 1968. He has extensive experience with reading and interpreting financial statements.

Clare R. Copeland	Yes	Yes	Mr. Copeland has over 35 years' experience in industry. He has held senior executive positions with major corporations such as Peoples Jewellers and OSF Inc. He currently is the Chairman of Toronto Hydro Corporation and Chief Executive Officer of Falls Management Company. He serves as a trustee of RioCan Real Estate Investment Trust and also serves on their Audit Committees. He also chairs the Audit Committee of MDC Partners Inc.
David Obront	Yes	Yes	Mr. Obront is President of Carpool Two Ltd., an investment holding company. Mr. Obront holds his MBA from the University of Western Ontario and a BA Commerce/Economics from the University of Toronto

External Auditor Audit Fees

The following table sets forth the audit service fees paid or accrued by the Corporation, Blue Chip and EcoHome to BDO Canada LLP for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Audit fees – year-end	\$207,200
Public offering	0
Taxation services	0
All other fees	10,000
Total	<u>\$217,200</u>

In addition, Pawnee paid fees of approximately US\$93,500 to its auditor with respect to financial statements prepared by Pawnee provided to its lender in the United States.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee must pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation and its subsidiaries by the external auditors, as described in the Audit Committee Charter attached hereto as Schedule "A".

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Management of the Corporation is not aware of any litigation of a material nature outstanding, threatened or pending as of the date hereof by or against the Corporation or any of the Operating Companies.

INTEREST OF INSIDERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Daniel Wittlin, a Director, is the controlling shareholder of the corporate vendor from which the Corporation acquired all of the shares in the capital of, and certain shareholder loan receivables in respect of, Blue Chip and EcoHome. The aggregate purchase price for such acquisition (subject to additional purchase price in the event that the future performance of Blue Chip and EcoHome exceed target results) was \$64,000,000 (of which approximately \$19,444,000 was satisfied through the issue of 1,806,384 Common Shares and the balance was paid in cash). In February 2016, such corporate vendor received \$6,000,000 as contingent consideration in respect of the acquisition of Blue Chip and EcoHome. During 2016, the Corporation paid \$150,000 for consulting fees to Mr. Wittlin. The consulting arrangement was completed during 2016 and no further fees are expected.

615,384 of the Subscription Receipts were purchased on a private placement basis by Directors, officers and other insiders of the Corporation. Each Subscription Receipt was automatically exchanged for one Common Share upon the closing of acquisition of Blue Chip and EcoHome on March 17, 2015.

Except as described in the preceding paragraphs, there have been no other transactions in the three most recently completed fiscal years and there are no proposed transactions which in either case have materially affected or are reasonably expected to affect the Corporation in which any of the Directors or officers of the Corporation had or has any material, direct or indirect, interest.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares is TSX Trust Company at its principal offices in Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following are the only material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, that were either (i) entered into by the Corporation Entities in 2016, or (ii) entered into by the Corporation Entities prior to 2016, which were still in effect on December 31, 2016:

- (b) the Credit Facility Agreement, referred to under “Development of Business – Credit Facility”;
- (c) the shareholders’ agreement of U.S. Acquisitionco;
- (d) the amended and restated share exchange agreement related to the Class B Acquisitionco Shares and Class C Acquisitionco Shares; and
- (e) the Debenture Indenture relating to the issuance of the Debentures.

The Corporation also entered into a share purchase agreement related to the acquisition of Northstar Leasing on January 31, 2014, a share purchase agreement related to the acquisitions of Blue Chip and EcoHome on February 25, 2015 and a share purchase agreement for the sale of EcoHome on January 21, 2016. In addition, Sherway LP entered into an asset purchase agreement for the sale of the Acura Sherway dealership on October 2, 2015.

Copies of these and certain other agreements have been filed by the Corporation on SEDAR and are available through the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

Our auditors are BDO Canada LLP. BDO Canada LLP provided an opinion on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 contained in filings pursuant to National Instrument 51-102 during the year ended December 31, 2016. BDO Canada LLP has informed us that they are independent in accordance with applicable rules of professional conduct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Information including securities authorized for issuance under the Corporation’s equity incentive plan and remuneration of the Directors and officers of the Corporation and principal holders of the Common Shares is contained in the Corporation’s management information circular for its annual meeting. Additional financial information of the Corporation is provided in the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the Corporation’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Additional information about the Corporation (including the documents described in the preceding paragraph) is available:

- At the www.chesswoodgroup.com website
- At the www.sedar.com website

- Via email to investorrelations@chesswoodgroup.com, or
- Via phone at 416-386-3099

SCHEDULE A – AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER



CHARTER OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CHESSWOOD GROUP LIMITED

I. Adoption

This Audit and Governance Committee Charter (this “**Charter**”) has been adopted by the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Chesswood Group Limited (the “**Corporation**”) as of March 24, 2017.

II. Background

The Corporation is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario and has succeeded to the various ownership interests of Chesswood Income Fund as a result of the conversion of such fund into a corporate structure through a plan of arrangement.

The Corporation has ownership interests in various operating entities (the Corporation and its direct and indirect subsidiary entities are collectively referred to herein as the “**Corporation Entities**”).

III. Purpose

The Audit and Governance Committee of the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of the Corporation (the “**Audit and Governance Committee**”) is a committee of the directors of the Corporation (the “**Directors**”) and appointed by the Directors to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to (i) the financial accounting and reporting process and internal controls for the Corporation and (ii) the nominating of Directors and the enhancement of governance.

The Audit and Governance Committee will primarily fulfill its responsibilities by carrying out the activities enumerated in Part VI (“Responsibilities and Duties”) of this Charter. The primary function of the Audit and Governance Committee is to assist the Directors in fulfilling their legal and fiduciary obligations and responsibilities.

IV. Composition and Meetings

Audit and Governance Committee

The Audit and Governance Committee will be composed of three or more Directors as shall be determined by the Directors from time to time, all of whom must be Independent (as defined below). In accordance with National Instrument 58-101, a Director is considered “**Independent**” to the Corporation if he or she has no direct or indirect “material relationship” with any of the Corporation Entities which could, in the view of the Directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Director will be deemed to have a “material relationship” with the Corporation (and therefore be considered as not Independent) if he or she falls in one of the categories listed in Appendix “A” attached hereto. All members of the Audit and Governance Committee must also be “financially literate” (meaning that he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that

are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected and be raised by the Corporation's financial statements).

The members of the Audit and Governance Committee will be elected by the Directors at the annual organizational meeting of the Directors or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Unless a Chairman is elected by the Directors, the members of the Audit and Governance Committee may designate a Chairman by majority vote of the full Audit and Governance Committee membership.

The Audit and Governance Committee is to meet as frequently as circumstances require (but at least quarterly). The Audit and Governance Committee will meet prior to the filing of quarterly financial statements to review and discuss the unaudited financial results for the preceding quarter and the related management discussion and analysis ("MD&A"), and will meet prior to filing the annual audited financial statements to review and discuss the audited financial results for the year and related MD&A. As part of its job to foster open communications, the Audit and Governance Committee should meet at least annually with management of the Corporation and the external auditors in separate executive sessions to discuss any matters that the Audit and Governance Committee or each of these groups believe should be discussed privately.

Quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Audit and Governance Committee is the presence in person or by telephone or other communication equipment of a majority of the number of members of the Audit and Governance Committee or such greater number as the Audit and Governance Committee shall by resolution determine.

If within one hour of the time appointed for a meeting of the Audit and Governance Committee, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the second business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum as hereinbefore specified is not present within one hour of the time appointed for such adjourned meeting, the quorum for the adjourned meeting will consist of the members then present.

If and whenever a vacancy exists, the remaining members of the Audit and Governance Committee may exercise all of its powers and responsibilities so long as a quorum remains in office.

Notice of a meeting of the Audit and Governance Committee may be given verbally, in writing or by telephone, fax or other means of communication, and need not specify the purposes of the meeting.

Minutes are to be kept of meetings of the Audit and Governance Committee which are to be submitted to the Directors. The Audit and Governance Committee may, from time to time, appoint any person, who need not be a member, to act as secretary at any meeting.

All decisions of the Audit and Governance Committee will require the vote of a majority of its members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

V. Authority of the Audit and Governance Committee

The Audit and Governance Committee has the authority to (a) engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties; (b) to set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by it; and (c) to communicate directly with the Corporation's internal and external auditors.

The Audit and Governance Committee also has the authority to conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the scope of its responsibilities.

The Audit and Governance Committee may request the external auditors as well as any Director or member of management of the Corporation, outside counsel of the Corporation or others, to attend an Audit and Governance Committee meeting or to meet with members of, or advisors to, the Audit and Governance Committee and to provide pertinent information as necessary. For purposes of performing their oversight related duties, members of the Audit and Governance Committee are to have full access to the books and records of the Corporation Entities

and are to be permitted to discuss such information and any other matters relating to the financial position of the Corporation Entities with senior employees, management and external auditors and advisors of the Corporation Entities.

VI. Responsibilities and Duties

To fulfill their responsibilities and duties, the Audit and Governance Committee is expected to:

General Responsibilities

2. Review and assess this Charter at least annually, as conditions dictate, and submit any proposed revisions to the Board for approval.
3. Create an agenda for each meeting and for the ensuing year.
4. Report periodically (but no less frequently than quarterly) to the Board.

Review of Financial Documents

Annual Financial Statements

5. Meet with management and external auditors to review the financial statements and the results of the audit as well as to discuss significant issues regarding accounting principles, practices and judgments of management.
6. Review the audited annual financial statements to satisfy itself that, to the best of the knowledge of its members, such statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), including any reconciliation of Canadian and applicable non-Canadian GAAP..
7. Recommend to the Board whether or not the audited financial statements and all related documents should be approved, prior to their being publicly disclosed and filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities.
8. Satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation’s public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation’s financial statements and periodically assess the adequacy of such procedures.
9. Review the post-audit or management letter containing the recommendations of the external auditors and management’s response and subsequent follow-up to any identified weaknesses.
10. Review the MD&A relating to annual financial statements.
11. Review complex and/or unusual transactions, and judgmental areas such as significant claims and contingencies that could materially impact the Corporation’s consolidated financial position.

Interim Financial Statements

12. Review the interim financial statements.
13. Meet with management to review the financial statements and to obtain explanations from management on whether, to the best of management’s knowledge, information and belief, after reasonable inquiry:
 - (a) actual financial results for the interim period varied significantly from budgeted or forecasted results;

- (b) changes in financial ratios and the relationships between the interim financial statements are consistent with changes in the operations and financing practices of the Corporation Entities;
 - (c) GAAP has been consistently applied, including any reconciliation of Canadian and applicable non-Canadian GAAP;
 - (d) there are any actual or proposed changes in accounting or financial reporting practices;
 - (e) there are any significant or unusual events or transactions; and
 - (f) the interim financial statements contain adequate and appropriate disclosures.
14. Recommend to the Board whether (and, if so, the nature of) review of interim financial statements and/or related documents by the Corporation's external auditors is in the best interests of the Corporation and its shareholders having regard to cost and other relevant factors.
 15. Recommend to the Board whether or not the interim financial statements and all related documents should be approved, prior to their being publicly disclosed and filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities.
 16. Review the MD&A relating to interim financial statements.

Other

17. Review the Corporation's interim and annual earnings press releases and any other public disclosure documents that are required to be reviewed by the Audit and Governance Committee under any applicable laws prior to their public disclosure and/or filing with any governmental body.
18. Review policies and procedures with respect to the non-chargeable expenses of the Directors and the senior management of the Corporation.
19. Review all related party transactions entered into by Corporation Entities.

External Audit

20. Recommend to the Directors (i) the external auditors to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review and attest services for the Corporation, and (ii) the compensation of the external auditors.
21. Instruct the external auditors that they are to report directly to the Audit and Governance Committee and ensure that significant findings and recommendations made by the external auditors are received and discussed by the Audit and Governance Committee on a timely basis.
22. Pre-approve all audit and non-audit services not prohibited by law to be provided to the Corporation Entities by the external auditors.
23. Review the external auditors' audit plan, including scope, approach, procedures and timing of the audit and ensure no unjustified restrictions or limitations have been placed on the scope of the audit.
24. Monitor and assess the relationship between management and the external auditors including reviewing any management letters or other reports of the external auditor and discussing and resolving any material differences of opinion between management and the external auditors.
25. Monitor, confirm, review and discuss, on an annual basis, with the external auditors all significant relationships they have with Corporation Entities and the range of services provided to determine the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.

26. Oversee the work and review the performance of the external auditors and approve any proposed discharge of the external auditors when circumstances warrant. Consider with management and the external auditors the rationale for employing accounting/auditing firms other than the principal external auditors.
27. Periodically consult with the external auditors out of the presence of management about any matters that the Audit and Governance Committee or the external auditors believe should be discussed privately.
28. Review the draft audit opinion on annual financial statements, including matters related to the conduct of the audit.
29. Arrange for the external auditors to be available to the Audit and Governance Committee, and the Directors as needed.
30. Review the fees paid to the external auditors and other professionals in respect of audit and non-audit services for Corporation Entities on an annual basis.
31. Review and approve the hiring policies of the Corporation regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Corporation (and its predecessor entities).

Internal Controls

32. Review the plans of the internal (if any) and external auditors to determine whether the Audit and Governance Committee believes that the proposed combined evaluation and testing of control would be comprehensive, well-coordinated, cost effective and appropriate to risks, business activities and changing circumstances.
33. Review the qualifications of senior management of the Corporation.
34. Review management control procedures.
35. Consider how management is held to account for security of computer systems and applications, and the contingency plans for processing financial information in the event of a systems breakdown.
36. Gain an understanding of whether internal control recommendations made by the external auditors have been implemented by management.

Financial Reporting Processes

37. Review, in consultation with the external auditors, the integrity of the organization's financial reporting processes, both internal and external.
38. Consider the external auditor's judgments about the quality and appropriateness, not just the acceptability, of the Corporation's accounting principles and financial disclosure practices, as applied in its financial reporting, particularly about the degree of aggressiveness or conservatism of its accounting principles and underlying estimates and whether those principles are common practices or are minority practices.
39. Consider and approve, if appropriate, major changes to the accounting principles and practices of the Corporation Entities as suggested by management with the concurrence of the external auditors and ensure that management's reasoning is described in determining the appropriateness of changes in accounting principles and disclosure.

Process Improvement

40. Establish regular and separate systems of reporting to the Audit and Governance Committee by each of management and the external auditors regarding any significant judgments made in management's preparation of the financial statements and the view of each as to appropriateness of such judgments.
41. Review the scope and plans of the external auditors' audit and reviews prior to the audit and reviews being conducted. The Audit and Governance Committee may authorize the external auditors to perform supplemental reviews or audits as the Audit and Governance Committee may deem desirable.
42. Following completion of the annual audit and quarterly reviews, review separately with each of management and the external auditors any significant changes to planned procedures, any difficulties encountered during the course of the audit and reviews, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information and the cooperation that the external auditors received during the course of the audit and reviews.
43. Review and resolve any significant disagreements among management and the external auditors in connection with financial reporting or the preparation of the financial statements.
44. Ensure, where there are significant unsettled issues, that there is an agreed course of action for the resolution of such matters.
45. Review with the external auditors and management significant findings during the year and the extent to which changes or improvements in financial or accounting practices, as approved by the Audit and Governance Committee, have been implemented. This review should be conducted at an appropriate time subsequent to implementation of changes or improvements, as decided by the Audit and Governance Committee.

Risk Management

46. Review management's program of risk assessment and steps taken to address significant risks or exposures, including insurance coverage, and obtain the external auditors' opinion of management's assessment of significant financial risks facing the Corporation Entities and how effectively such risks are being managed or controlled.

Ethical and Legal Compliance

47. Establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of reports ("**Reports**") received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, auditing matters or violations of the Corporation's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics relating to financial matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of Reports.
48. Review management's monitoring of the systems that are in place to ensure that the Corporation's financial statements, reports and other financial information disseminated to governmental organizations and the public satisfy legal requirements.
49. Obtain regular updates from management and others, including internal and external auditors and legal counsel, concerning the compliance of Corporation Entities with financial related laws and regulations such as tax and financial reporting laws and regulations and legal withholding requirements.
50. Review insider stock trades for compliance with the Corporation's Timely Disclosure, Confidentiality and Insider Trading Policy.
51. Be satisfied that, to the best of the knowledge of its members, all regulatory compliance matters have been considered in the preparation of financial statements.

52. Review the findings of any examination by regulatory agencies.

Nominating Responsibilities

53. Establish competencies and skills the Directors, as a group, should possess, recognizing that the particular competencies and skills required for one issuer may not be the same as those required for another.
54. Assess competencies and skills of each of the existing Directors as well as of the Directors, as a group, recognizing the personality and other qualities of each Director.
55. Establish procedures for identifying possible nominees who meet these criteria (and who are likely to bring the competencies and skills the Corporation needs as a whole).
56. Establish an appropriate review selection process for new nominees for election as Directors.
57. Establish procedures and approve appropriate orientation and education programs for new Directors.
58. Analyze the needs of the Corporation when vacancies arise among the Independent members and identify and recommend nominees who meet such needs for election as Independent members.
59. Establish procedures for filling vacancies.

Governance Responsibilities

60. Ensure that there is an appropriate number of Independent Directors.
61. Facilitate the independent functioning and maintain an effective relationship between the Directors and management of the Corporation.
62. Assess the effectiveness of the Chairman's agenda.
63. Annually review performance and qualification of existing Directors in connection with their re-election.
64. Assess, at least annually, the composition and effectiveness of the Board, committees of the Board and the contribution of individual Directors, including making recommendations where appropriate that sitting Directors be removed or not re-appointed.
65. Keep up to date with regulatory requirements and other new developments in governance and develop and review the quality of the Corporation's governance and suggest changes to such governance practices as determined appropriate.
66. Consider annually the appropriateness of the number of Directors.
67. Ensure that disclosure and securities compliance policies, including communications policies, are in place and that such policies are reviewed annually.

VII. Other Responsibilities

While the Audit and Governance Committee has the responsibilities and duties as set out in this Charter, it shall perform any other activities consistent with this Charter, the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario), the constating documents of the Corporation and all applicable legal, regulatory and listing requirements (including, without limitation, those of the Ontario Securities Commission and the Toronto Stock Exchange), as it or the Board deems necessary or appropriate.

VIII. Caveat

The Audit and Governance Committee is not responsible for planning or conducting the audit or for determining whether the Corporation's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with GAAP.

APPENDIX “A”

Meaning of “material relationship”

A “material relationship” is a relationship that could, in the view of the issuer’s board of directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a member’s independent judgment. The following individuals are considered to have a material relationship with the issuer:

- A. an individual who is, or has been within the last three years, an employee or executive officer of the issuer;
- B. an individual whose immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the issuer;
- C. an individual who: (i) is a partner of a firm that is the issuer’s internal or external auditor, (ii) is an employee of that firm, or (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the issuer’s audit within that time;
- D. an individual whose spouse, minor child or stepchild, or child or stepchild who shares a home with the individual: (i) is a partner of a firm that is the issuer’s internal or external auditor; (ii) is an employee of that firm and participates in its audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice, or (iii) was within the last three years a partner or employee of that firm and personally worked on the issuer’s audit within that time;
- E. an individual who, or whose immediate family member, is or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of an entity if any of the issuer’s current executive officers serves or served at that same time on the entity’s compensation committee; and
- F. an individual who received, or whose immediate family member who is employed as an executive officer of the issuer received, more than \$75,000 in direct compensation from the issuer during any 12 month period within the last three years.

An individual will not be considered to have a material relationship with the issuer solely because (a) he or she had a relationship identified above if that relationship ended before March 30, 2004; or (b) he or she had a relationship identified above by virtue of such relationship being with a subsidiary entity or a parent of that issuer, if that relationship ended before June 30, 2005.

An individual will not be considered to have a material relationship with the issuer solely because the individual or his or her immediate family member (a) has previously acted as an interim chief executive officer of the issuer, or (b) acts, or has previously acted, as a chair or vice-chair of the board of directors or of any board committee of the issuer on a part-time basis.

For the purposes of “C” and “D” above, a partner does not include a fixed income partner whose interest in the firm that is the internal or external auditor is limited to the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation (including deferred compensation) for prior service with that firm if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

For the purposes of “F” above, direct compensation does not include: (a) remuneration for acting as a member of the board of directors or of any board committee of the issuer, and (b) the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the issuer if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

Despite any determination made whether an individual has a material relationship with an issuer, an individual who (a) accepts directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee from the issuer or any subsidiary entity of the issuer, other than as remuneration for acting in his or her capacity as a member of the board of directors or any board committee, or as a part-time chair or vice-chair of the board or any board committee; or (b) is an affiliated entity of the issuer or any of its subsidiary entities, is considered to have a material relationship with

the issuer. The indirect acceptance by an individual of any such consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee includes acceptance of a fee by (a) an individual's spouse, minor child or stepchild, or a child or stepchild who shares the individual's home; or (b) an entity in which such individual is a partner, member, an officer such as a managing director occupying a comparable position or executive officer, or occupies a similar position (except limited partners, non-managing members and those occupying similar positions who, in each case, have no active role in providing services to the entity) and which provides accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to the issuer or any subsidiary entity of the issuer. Compensatory fees do not include the receipt of fixed amounts of compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service with the issuer if the compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service.

“company” - any corporation, incorporated association, incorporated syndicate or other incorporated organization;

“control” - the direct or indirect power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person or company, whether through ownership of voting securities or otherwise;

“executive officer” of an entity – means an individual who is (a) a chair of the entity; (b) a vice-chair of the entity; (c) the president of the entity; (d) a vice-president of the entity in charge of a principal business unit, division or function including sales, finance or production; (e) an officer of the entity or any of its subsidiary entities who performs a policy-making function in respect of the entity; or (f) any other individual who performs a policy-making function in respect of the entity;

“issuer” includes a subsidiary entity of the issuer and a parent of the issuer;

“person” - an individual partnership, unincorporated association, unincorporated syndicate, unincorporated organization, trust, trustee, executor, administrator, or other legal representative; and

“subsidiary entity” - a person or company is considered to be a subsidiary entity of another person or company if (a) it is controlled by (i) that other, or (ii) that other and one or more persons or companies each of which is controlled by that other, or (iii) two or more persons or companies, each of which is controlled by that other; or (b) it is a subsidiary entity of a person or company that is the other's subsidiary entity.